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Saint Louis: the future
great city of the world
1875

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SAINT LOUIS

THE

FUTURE GREAT CITY

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OF THE

WORLD

Illustrated Edition.

1875.

WESTERN ENGRAVING CO. ST. LOUIS.

WESTERN ENGRAVING CO. OF ST. LOUIS

Faithfully
Yours
L. M. Reavis

SAINT LOUIS:

THE

FUTURE GREAT CITY

OF

THE WORLD.

BY L. U. REAVIS.

Henceforth St. Louis must be viewed in the light of her future—her mightiness in the empire of the world—her sway in the rule of states and nations.

BIOGRAPHICAL EDITION.

Je. 1924

ST. LOUIS:
GRAY, BAKER & CO.,
407 N. Fourth Street.

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TO

DANIEL RANDALL GARRISON:

A citizen great in the attributes of manhood; one who has woven out from his individuality, his superior brain and restless activity, a large contribution to the city of my theme, and to my country; one who, in building up his own fortunes, has impressed his character upon many material interests, and who gives promise of still greater usefulness in the future;

THIS VOLUME,

Which illustrates a fadeless hope, and a profound conviction in the future of St. Louis, is respectfully inscribed by

THE AUTHOR.

3327

PREFACE.

IN presenting to the public a new work, more ambitious and comprehensive than anything of a similar character yet issued, a few words relative to its scope and its design are deemed essential to a proper appreciation among those who know the circumstances under which the labor has been performed, and the purpose which the work is designed to subserve.

In its character and scope, the work is designed to be commensurate with, and representative of, the fame and material grandeur of St. Louis. To this end the information and the arguments have been grouped in general departments, and each of these has been treated with such elaboration as its importance seemed to demand.

In the history of the city, the greater attention has been given to that dim traditionary period, the record of which is fragmentary, and which, therefore, requires our efforts to preserve from that decay which follows all events inscribed only in the recollection of men. The records of our later history as a city, have been too fully and voluminously kept to run the risk of oblivion, and their elaboration is left to some future historian.

The statistics and facts, which set forth the present advancement of St. Louis in her material growth, have been collected with care, and are presented without exaggeration or any unnecessary ornament. In their simplicity they are eloquent of a present full of grandeur, and a future glowing with brighter promise than the achievements of the past can even measure. In that promise, so plainly to be read, so far on its way to fulfillment, I see the consummation of my great ambition for the city of my home, the city of my ardent hope and love.

That portion of the work devoted to biography, embellished, as it is, with the best productions of the engraver's art, is designed to be a faithful reflex of the moving force, the life and soul behind the marble, the iron and the brick, that in stately piles typify the swelling power of a new and wonderful civilization planted upon a congenial soil. As a whole, it is no egotism to say that it constitutes a mine of information and instruction from which may be gathered some of the choicest events and episodes in the history of our country, and some of the brightest examples of well-directed endeavor. In this department, so essential to history, there will be found neither flattery nor unmerited compliment, but such a representation as conscientious performance of a worthy labor can alone produce. Could we subtract biography from all history, we would have left but a succession of barren facts, in which there

would be nothing to attract our sympathies or to guide our judgment. It is, therefore, becoming in those who record the efforts of individuals, to do so with a full sense of their responsibility, and in the consciousness that the teaching conveyed will grow stronger with each succeeding generation.

Actuated by these deep convictions this work has been prepared, and I therefore trust that its usefulness will extend far beyond my own times, and that when it is looked upon as a memento of the past, it will also be regarded as a prophecy that has met a triumphant fulfillment.

With a full conviction that the city of London is not fixed in history as the final great city of the world, but that it heralds the one great city of the future, which all civilization is now hastening to build up on this continent, as the culminating work of the westward movement of the world's people on the globe, it is with heart-felt gratitude that I have been enabled to see some good results, as I believe, come to the public from my own labors. Especially am I grateful for the achievement won in being able to send out this volume to my people, representing, as it does, so much of their life and greatness—a people who, I believe, will in turn kindly regard it, and be charitable in criticism, and generous in promoting its usefulness.

In determining who was worthy of a place in the book, counsel has been taken of old citizens, most competent to judge, and while it cannot be claimed that it is complete in including all who are worthy a place in its pages, it is yet representative in its presentation of those of our citizens who have illustrated and influenced our advancement in the higher walks of business and professional life.

In the preparation of this work, it is but just to say that I have received valuable assistance from Messrs. Richard T. Bradley, John S. Dormer, and Colonel E. H. E. Jameson, gentlemen well known, not only in St. Louis but throughout the country, for their ability and scholarly attainments, their experience in journalism, and their literary accomplishments.

L. U. REAVIS.

August 1, 1875.

An Explanatory Word.

This work is designed to be a Presentation of Causes in Nature and Civilization, which, in their reciprocal action, will fix the position of the FUTURE GREAT CITY OF THE WORLD in the Central Plain of North America; showing that the centre of the World's Commerce and Civilization will, in less than One Hundred Years, move forward in its Westward Career, and be organized and represented in the Mississippi Valley, and by ST. LOUIS, occupying, as she does, the most favorable position on the Continent and the Great River.

PROPHETIC VOICES ABOUT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis alone would be an all-sufficient theme; for who can doubt that this prosperous metropolis is destined to be one of the mighty centers of our mighty Republic. —CHARLES SUMNER.

Fair St. Louis, the future Capital of the United States, and of the civilization of the Western Continent.—JAMES PARTON.

A glance at the map of the United States shows what an interesting place St. Louis is destined to become, when the white population has spread itself more westwardly from the Mississippi, and up and along the Missouri River, perhaps it may yet become the capital of a great nation.—DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR EISENACH, "Travels in North America in 1825–26."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW YORK, February 4, 1870.

DEAR SIR—I have twice seen St. Louis in the middle of winter. Nature made her the focus of a vast region, embodying a vast area of the most fertile soil of the globe. Man will soon accomplish her destiny by rendering her the seat of an immense industry, the home of a far-reaching, ever-expanding commerce. Her gait is not so rapid as that of some of her Western sisters, but she advances steadily and surely to her predestined station of first inland city on the globe.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

L. U. REAVIS, ESQ., Missouri.

I also remember that I am in the city of St. Louis — destined, ere long, to be the great city on the continent (renewed cheers); the greatest central point between the East and the West, at once destined to be the entrepot and depot of all the internal commerce of the greatest and most prosperous country the world has ever seen; connected soon with India by the Pacific, and receiving the goods of China and Japan; draining, with its immense rivers centering here, the great Northwest, and opening into the Gulf through the great river of this nation, the Father of Waters — the Mississippi. Whenever — and that time is not far distant — the internal commerce shall exceed our foreign commerce, then shall St. Louis take the very first rank among the cities of the nation. And that time, my friends, is much sooner than any one of us at the present time actually realizes. Suppose that it had been told to you — any one of you here present, of middle age, within twenty years past, that within that time such a city should grow up here, with such a population as covers the teeming prairies of Illinois and Indiana, between this and the Ohio, who would have realized the prediction? And so the next quarter of a century shall see a larger population west of the Mississippi than the last quarter of a century saw east of the Mississippi; and the city of St. Louis, from its central location, and through the vigor, the energy, the industry and the enterprise of its inhabitants, shall become the very first city of the United States of America, now and hereafter destined to be the great Republican nation of the world.—GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

St. Louis is surrounded with dilapidated fortifications, which were at no period in a complete condition. The town is now in a state of very rapid improvement. Its situation is not only advantageous, but interesting; occupying a point where so many vast rivers mingle their streams, an increasing, rapid and lasting prosperity is promised to this town. Including Louisiana, St. Louis is the most central town yet built in the American Union. It may be in the course of human events the seat of empire, and no position can be more favorably situated for the accumulation of all that comprises wealth and power.—WILLIAM DARBY, 1818.

Office of The Tribune.

New York, Feb. 4 1860

Dear Sir: I have twice seen St Louis in the middle of winter. Her native position beside the falls of a vast region embodying almost every element of the most fertile soil on the Globe: from which will soon accumulate her destiny by rendering her the seat of an immense industry, the home of a powerful, energetic, cultivated community. Her facility not to rebuild on both banks of the Mississippi, but the adjacent steadily and surely to her broad, tree shaded streets of first class city on the Globe.

Yours,

Horace Greeley

L. U. Reavis, Esq.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
ST. LOUIS, MO., July 16, 1875.

L. U. Reavis, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—I have your letter of July 15, asking me to express to you some thoughts about this city as the great city of the world.

This is a big subject, and too large for me to grapple. I have every faith in the future of St. Louis, and have in part shown sincerity by making it my home, and the future home of my family.

I know that you are engaged in preparing a work on this subject, and I beg you will excuse me if I ask you to deal with my name in this connection as lightly as possible. My office is national. I may be ordered from one part to the other of the United States on a minute's warning, and cannot claim to be my own master. Therefore I must not localize myself; I must not claim for St. Louis what other places have a perfect right to claim for themselves.

I know your intense earnestness, and hope you are right in your prognostications, and that you will make your work a credit to the city and to yourself.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, *General*

If it were asked whose anticipations of what has been done to advance civilization, for the past fifty years, have come nearest the truth—those of the sanguine and hopeful, or those of the cautious and fearful—must it not be answered that none of the former class had been sanguine and hopeful enough to anticipate the full measure of human progress since the opening of the present century? May it not be the most sanguine and hopeful only, who, in anticipation, can attain a due estimation of the measure of future change and improvement in the grand march of society and civilization westward over the continent?

The general mind is faithless of what goes much beyond its own experience. It refuses to receive, or it receives with distrust, conclusions, however strongly sustained by facts and fair deductions, which go much beyond its ordinary range of thought. It is especially skeptical and intolerant toward the avowal of opinions, however well founded, which are sanguine of great future changes. It does not comprehend them, and therefore refuses to believe; but it sometimes goes further, and, without examination, scornfully rejects. To seek for the truth is the proper object of those who, for the past and present, undertake to say what will be the future, and, when the truth is found, to express it with as little reference to what will be thought of it as if putting forth the solution of a mathematical problem.

J. W. SCOTT.

SAINT LOUIS:

THE METROPOLIS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

LETTER FROM JUDGE NATHANIEL HOLMES.

L. U. Reavis, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Since you do me the honor to suppose that any ideas on the subject of your book may have some value, or some interest, I venture to lay the following observations before you for what they may be worth.

The great cities of the world were not built in a day. The populous cities of the ancient world were, indeed, situated in the fertile valleys of great rivers, and far from the sea—as Thebes and Memphis on the Nile, Ayodha on the Ganges, and Babylon and Nineveh on the plains of Mesopotamia; and some others again, like the primeval Sogd and Balkh, upon elevated interior plateaus. They were the work of centuries, and some of them survived the vicissitudes of several thousand years. The strides of the central marts of European commerce from Alexandria to Venice, to Lisbon, to Amsterdam, to London, are measured by periods of centuries. Population and trade move at more rapid rates in our time. Imagination easily leaps over a thousand years. It is not impossible that our city of St. Louis may be "the future great city of the world," but if we are to come to practical facts for our day and generation, and take the safe and sure way, I think we may be content to set it down as both the present and future great city of the Mississippi Valley.

The first leading feature that impresses me is this: that St. Louis is a central mart, seated on the great southern water line of transport and traffic, by the river, the gulf, and the ocean; and that Chicago is another, less central or quite eccentric, situated at the end of the great northern line of traffic and travel, by the lakes, canals and rivers to the sea. Both are, and will be, great centers for internal distribution; but St. Louis is, or will be, in all the future, in this, the more central and important of the two. For exportation of products, Chicago has been, of recent years, the greater in quantity and value; but St. Louis, in this, has of late rapidly approached her, and in the near future may be expected even to surpass the City of the Lakes. Both

reach out over the vast, fertile areas extending from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains and beyond, and from the northern boundary to the Gulf of Mexico, to grasp in the growing trade of the Valley, both of import and export. Chicago reaches out by railroads; St. Louis by both railroads and rivers. And here it may be well to mark the changes that have taken place in the last thirty-five years or so.

In 1839 (say), Chicago had vessels on the lakes (there were no railroads in those days), and had some four or five thousand inhabitants gathered upon a mud flat at the mouth of a deep ditch; and a traveler could go by stage to La Salle, or Peoria, and thence by steamer to St. Louis; or he could take the stage to Detroit, if he thought the voyage through Lake Huron would be too long, or if the lakes were frozen up. Galena, the chief town of the Upper Mississippi, was nearly beyond all practical access from that quarter, and her rich productions in lead, and all her trade, had to come down the river to St. Louis. St. Louis then had some sixteen thousand inhabitants, spreading over beautiful slopes and levels, and rested on solid foundations of building rock and brick earth, and commanded the whole navigation and trade of the rivers, from New Orleans to the falls of St. Anthony, and from Pittsburg to where Fort Benton now is, and beyond to the region of furs, and up and down the Illinois, the Arkansas, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee rivers. As to navigation, it was all the same thing then, and is now, and always will be, as if all these rivers met at one common point of junction, here at St. Louis; for each one, counting the Upper and the Lower Mississippi as two, had then, and still has, its own distinct trade and class of steamboats. But then, too, the greater part of Illinois and Michigan, nearly the whole of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, all Nebraska and Kansas, and the entire region westward to the Rocky Mountains and to the Pacific Ocean, was a wide, howling wilderness, and a mere hunting ground for the Indians.

There was, of course, a large internal traffic, and a very considerable import and export through New Orleans and the sea, and through Pittsburg and the Ohio, to the Eastern cities and to Europe, and to Brazil and the Islands and shores of the Gulf of Mexico. Emigration swarmed to the West from all the States of the Union, and from half the States in Europe. It astonished none but the blind that the population of the city of St. Louis grew, in twenty years, from sixteen to one hundred and sixty thousand. That in ten years more (from 1860 to 1870), during the war period, it grew to 310,000, might well astonish the most sanguine. Nearly all the heavy groceries (salt, sugar, molasses, coffee, etc.,) from Louisiana, the West Indies and Brazil, and a large part of the heavier kinds of merchandise from Europe (iron, tin, hardware, crockery, liquors, German gimcracks included,) were then, as they are now (with the addition of many other leading articles), and will continue to be, more and more, in the future, imported, either directly, or more or less indirectly, into St. Louis, and distributed from this market; and the bulky products of the surrounding country, that could be spared to go abroad,

were exported mainly by the same channels. Such manufactures as could be made here, and were in demand for the Western country, rapidly grew up, and the manufacturers (as of stoves, castings, saddlery, mill machinery, steamboat machinery, white lead and oil, refined sugar, bagging and bale rope, tobacco, etc., etc.,) grew rich. And St. Louis had overtaken Cincinnati before the war. Five years ago, the value of the imports paying duties here or at New Orleans, was five millions; this last year it was eleven millions. This must be taken as simply the small beginnings.

The railroad system, in its westward movement, embraced Chicago first; the regions immediately around Chicago first became the more densely settled and cultivated; and Eastern capital pushed her railroads out in all directions, largely taking away the trade of the Northwest from the rivers and St. Louis, and they had extended them even into Northern Missouri when the war shut up the Mississippi, and also stopped the progress of our incipient railroads; and then, of course, the larger part of the trade went to Chicago, because it could go nowhere else. In the earlier days of the railroad era, you may have heard, it was with great difficulty that a charter could be obtained from the Illinois Legislature for the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, to terminate at St. Louis. Alton was to be the future great city. The Chicago and Alton Railroad had to stop short at Alton, and so the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad; but at length some shrewd operators managed to get a new charter for a new road from Alton to Belleville, leaving the route so vaguely defined by the bill, that it admitted of being so warped to one side in the location as to touch the river opposite to St. Louis, on its way to Belleville; and so the terminus was practically established where the exigencies of commerce required it to be. The result now, is a second railroad straight from St. Louis to Terre Haute, and a great bridge for the accommodation of that and all the rest, which now seek a common depot in the heart of the city. In like manner, the Illinois Central Railroad was to be of no particular benefit to St. Louis. Cairo was to be another great city, and outstrip St. Louis. Now, practically, St. Louis is a principal terminus of that road, and it runs trains in and out to Cairo, Chicago, Dubuque and Sioux City—for such are the laws of trade and the exigencies of human affairs. Gradually, also, and more recently, the great lines of railroad running westwardly through Canada and from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have been hauling down from the North, and stretching directly in straight, consolidated lines to the common central terminus at St. Louis. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, by the mouth of the Big Sandy River and Louisville, is fast coming, also; and the Southeastern (St. Louis and Nashville), reaches into Georgia and South Carolina, practically terminating at Charleston—two new spokes of the wheel. The war times built the Grand Central and Union Pacific Railroad, but it had to terminate at Omaha or nowhere, and go straight on to Chicago and the East. It was probably not expected to do St. Louis much good; but St. Louis has tapped it at Omaha, and will soon strike it at Fort Kearney, by two or three

distinct lines, nearly straight, in continuation of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroads, the great western and northwestern spokes of the wheel, and one hundred and fifty miles, at least, shorter than from the same point to Chicago (not forgetting the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver and Cheyenne); and, again, it may be anticipated that the exigencies of trade and commerce will make that road, also, so far tributary to St. Louis as the great central mart may require.

In the meantime, while the incubus of war is scarcely yet lifted, and many people are but half awake to the coming future, still dozing in the penumbra of the depression period (as if it were to last forever), St. Louis, I observe, has run out several important spokes of the great railroad wheel whereof she is the hub, or they have been run into St. Louis, stretching southeast, southwest, south, west, northwest, northeast, and north—to nearly all points of the compass—and when all are completed that are now in progress, or in prospect at no very distant day, they will present the wondrous spectacle of long lines of railroad radiating from the centre to the circumference, not merely of this valley but of the whole United States. It is even now made apparent to any one, by a glance at your map, showing the direction of the more prominent lines of railroad, that such another railroad centre as St. Louis is now, or is fast becoming, is not possible on the map of the United States.

So extensive a system of railroads cannot be completed in a day. The wonder is, that so much has been done in the short period since the war. It matters little whether it be the work of St. Louis capital or of foreign capital. Commercially, St. Louis is scarcely one generation old. In the Eastern cities are the accumulations of one or two centuries. The capital accumulated here, however large, is all employed in the immediate business of the city. The vast amount required for this rapid construction of long lines of railroad, must come chiefly from abroad. Meantime, it is not surprising that the business men of St. Louis turn their faces to the South and Southwest, where they have an almost exclusive monopoly of the trade, rather than to the North and Northwest, where they come into more stringent competition with Chicago and the Eastern cities. Everything cannot be done at once. At present the people of the Northwest are left to do mainly what they can for themselves to reach St. Louis. They have the rivers and some railroads already, and the important river improvements now in progress will offset in some degree the obstructions of railroad bridges, and more railroads are soon to come.

The Chicago railroads stretch directly westward across the Mississippi to the Missouri River, and some of them are bending southward through Missouri and Kansas, toward Texas and New Mexico. The St. Louis railroads cross them from north round to west, and in the race for competition it comes to the question here, to what extent, and in what kinds of merchandise, either central mart can command the advantage in traffic. Besides the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago, the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Peoria, and Louisiana,

Quincy and Burlington, and the St. Louis, Rockford and Rock Island Railroads, two great northern spokes of the wheel, the St. Louis, Hannibal, Keokuk and Burlington Railroad, reaching by Cedar Falls to St. Paul, and by Galesburg to Chicago, and the northern branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, reaching by the Central Railroad, of Iowa, to St. Paul and Duluth, not to mention others, are now nearing completion. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad has, no doubt, been built in the interest of the North and East; but the practical result, so far, is a terminus at St. Louis. To the extent that it will pay best, it may be expected to remain there. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad has been constructed so far, probably, with little or no idea of conferring any special benefit upon St. Louis, but rather because the company saw money in the enterprise, and believed it would be a paying institution, even for capitalists of New York and Boston. The Iron Mountain Railroad is more especially a St. Louis road, but it requires the help of foreign capital (which can be had on good security and at good rates of interest,) to extend it into Texas. It reaches now to New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis and Chattanooga, constituting the great Southern spoke of the wheel. The natural competition of Chicago, as it sweeps round southwestwardly, gradually diminishes, and here comes nearly to zero.

Consider, now, what is to be the state of things, particularly with reference the States lying northwest of the Mississippi River (for in other directions the matter is to need special comment), when the system of railroads is completed. The distances by railroad will be, in general, shorter to St. Louis than to Chicago. The radiation of railroads will be somewhat analogous to the radiation of rivers, and St. Louis will have both systems in conjunction; for the longer railroads, as naturally as the rivers, and by the same exigencies of trade and commerce, tend to concentration into one common centre at the great metropolitan city of the West. Here we come upon matters that lie peculiarly within the knowledge and experience of mercantile men. If I may hazard an opinion, I should say that there will be in this quarter a divided empire, with field enough for both competitors, and that the division will be much according to kind of merchandise and the sources whence it comes. Many kinds may reach that region more readily by the great Northern water route and the railroads from Chicago, while many other kinds will be obtained to greater advantage from the St. Louis market—as, for instance, our own manufactures, and many importations of European manufactures and products, the heavy groceries from the West Indies and Brazil, and teas and silks from China and Japan. Various articles that are brought from distant parts of the globe in sailing vessels will continue to be imported almost exclusively into the Atlantic cities, where the necessary capital is, and where these vessels are built and owned, and these articles will reach the interior of the Northwest more easily by the northern water route than by railroads across the Alleghanies; they cannot be imported from Europe, I presume, because they cannot pay one duty going into Europe, and another duty coming

into America from Europe. But manufactures and products of the States of Europe can be imported directly into St. Louis as well as into the Atlantic cities, when regular lines of steamships are established between European ports and New Orleans.

The data furnished by experienced men demonstrate that the bulky produce of the country tributary to St. Louis can go from here to Liverpool by the great Southern water route in bulk, cheaper than it can possibly be carried across the country by railroad to be exported from the Atlantic cities; and when this route is fully inaugurated, as it doubtless will be before long, it stands to reason that importation to a much larger extent, and of more kinds, than has been dreamed of heretofore, will come back the same way to St. Louis, and be distributed from this market, even into the Northwest, cheaper than it can be done via Chicago—though the war swept American vessels from the ocean. Iron barges, elevators, a St. Philip canal, or the South Pass Jetties, improved rivers and steamships, and more railroads, will do the business, and St. Louis, to a large and important extent, will become the rival so far, not merely of Chicago, but of New York and Boston, as an importing and exporting city; so that it may be said some day, if not now, that St. Louis is the Southwestern and New York the Northwestern focus of the whole ellipse. In this fact lies one principal advantage of the position of St. Louis (if there be any at all) over Chicago, as an interior mart for the distribution of general merchandise. Our position in the centre of the coal fields and mineral regions of the Valley, and our facilities for various kinds of manufactures, not only of iron and steel, but for queensware, stoneware, tinware, plated ware, glass, zinc, silver, white lead and oil, refined sugar, tobacco, furniture, agricultural implements, and many other articles, is another great advantage of position. And a still greater is the position of St. Louis at the conjunction of the radiating river and railroad systems, in reference to the bulky agricultural products of the whole vast circuit of country (especially west of the Mississippi,) which they penetrate in all directions, comprising within a six hundred mile circle described on this centre nearly the entire area of the most fertile soil of the Mississippi Valley, the garden of America, if not of the whole earth. The importance of St. Louis in this particular, lies first, in its being a central mart for the internal distribution of home products in every direction, and second, in its being a receiving mart for exportation of the surplus. The annual statistics exhibit the present magnitude of this business. The increase in five years in grain, pork and cattle, is next to fabulous. Within the same period, the swell of the daily clearings, at the St. Louis Clearing House, from half a million a day to four and five millions a day, may be taken as some sure index of the increase in volume of the general commercial operations. The annual statement for the year 1872, shows an aggregate of clearings of $989,000, and an increase over the previous year of $133,000,000. The aggregate clearings were, for the year 1873, $1,099,154,-351.90; for the year 1874, $1,192,532,761.70.

In this view: as in the beginning we glanced backward over a period of thirty years and more, suppose now we look forward through the next thirty years. Considering the rate of progress in that past time, (and the rate will surely be no less in the future,) let any one try to imagine what will then be the condition of the country lying west of the Mississippi River, and for which St. Louis is clearly to be the principal commercial mart in this Valley. Population has, indeed, reached scatteringly nearly to the western limit of the fertile plains where sufficient rains make crops sufficiently certain. It has reached in some places even beyond the limit, where, without railroads or river navigation, it will pay to raise more crops than can be consumed on the ground. Not a tenth part of the intermediate area is occupied, and scarcely one-half of any one State is under improvement, much less under actual cultivation. These States are much in the condition now that Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin were thirty years ago. What will be the amount of products to be exported, or of merchandise to be imported, or manufactures to be supplied, for these States, when they have attained to the present condition of Illinois and Indiana, or Ohio? It surely needs no prophet to foresee that it will require all the navigation that improved rivers and new arts can furnish, and all the railroads that time and money can build, to do it all; and yet both may have enough to do. There is more now than both can do, and that is the great trouble. The remote Iowa or Nebraska farmer burns corn for fuel, because it costs more than it is worth to carry it to any market. When the rivers are low and frozen up, the railroads put on killing freights in sheer self-defense against the impossible.

It takes time to settle, people, and improve a new country like this. I don't know that we should be in any great hurry to get it all done at once. It has, in former times, taken centuries to people a new country or to build a great city. I am quite sure it is not wise to undertake to build a city in a decade that might very well occupy a century. The growth of St. Louis is certainly rapid and extensive enough to answer all reasonable expectations, if not quite to amaze the most sanguine and impatient. In respect of population, in view of the average rates of increase for each period of ten years from 1840 to 1870, and particularly for the period between 1860 and 1870, during which the rate was for the whole period 15,000 a year, and for the latter half of it at 21,000 a year, the average rate for the period between 1870 and 1880 cannot be expected to be less, and will, in all probability, be more than 20,000 a year; and this will give a population of more than 500,000 in 1880. Already (1875) the population, on a safe estimate, exceeds 450,000. Let any one look over the past five years, and consider what has been done in that time: the additions that have been built up, the water-works constructed, the streets and wharves that have been improved, the splendid buildings that have been erected, the manufactures that have been initiated, the packet and barge lines and the elevators, the grain trade that has been created, the flour, pork and cattle trade, the tobacco and cotton trade, the millions invested in iron

works, the railroads that have come into existence and are in progress, the great bridge and tunnel and the new Lindell Hotel now completed, the new Chamber of Commerce nearly finished; the new Post-office and Custom House Building well under way and to cost millions,—and then say if he remembers any period of five years before the war in which anything like an equal advance was made.

In conclusion, and in reference to population in general, I will merely glance at a topic that may not be wholly foreign to your purpose, but is too large to be handled effectually in this place. It is the remarkable fact that the several successive streams of westward migration of the white Aryan race, from the primitive Paradise in the neighborhood of the primeval cities of Sogd and Balkh, in High Asia, long separated in times of migration, and for the most part distinct in the European areas finally occupied by them, and which, in the course of its grand march of twenty thousand years or more, has created nearly the whole of the civilization, arts, sciences and literature of this globe, building seats of fixed habitation and great cities, successively, in the rich valleys of the Ganges, the Euphrates, the Nile, the rivers and isles of Greece, the Tiber and the Po, the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Seine and Thames, wandering children of the same great family are now, in these latter times, brought together again in their descendants and representatives, Semitic, Pelasgic, Celtic, Teutonic, and Sclavonic, here in the newly discovered common land of promise, and are commingled (especially in this great Valley of the Mississippi,) into one common brotherhood of race, language, law and liberty.

Yours, respectfully,

N. HOLMES.

St. Louis, July 23, 1875.

Dedicatory.

When it was determined to dedicate this work to some one of the enterprising and prominent citizens of St. Louis, who had contributed in a high degree to her commercial and manufacturing growth, the author consulted many good men on the subject, and in reference to who was the man, among so many, most worthy to receive the compliment. The favor was to be bestowed upon some man who had already done well for the city, and gave promise of still greater usefulness, and that man was thought to be Daniel R. Garrison, as the following complimentary cards will testify:

Dear Garrison:—Mr. Reavis has just called on me, and I hear he intends to dedicate his new book to you.

I know of no one who has done more for the prosperity of this city, or led a more active and useful life to the public than yourself, and I think, for the public benefit, as well as your own, you ought to have the dedication of the book.

Your friend,

April 20, 1875. C. GIBSON.

My Dear Garrison:—Mr. Reavis showed me, a few days since, a dedication of his forthcoming work to yourself. It met my cordial approval, and I now wish to say to you, as I learn that you have had some diffidence and modesty about the matter, that I do not know of any representative man of our great industrial interests, (and St. Louis is industrial or nothing,) to whom it could more appropriately be dedicated than to one who found our city with arms of clay, and who will have left it with arms of iron and steel. I think, therefore, that you should unhesitatingly accept the prominence it will give, and I can assure you that no one of your friends more truly rejoices in your growing and well-earned fame than myself.

Very truly, yours,

St. Louis, April 29, 1875. B. GRATZ BROWN.

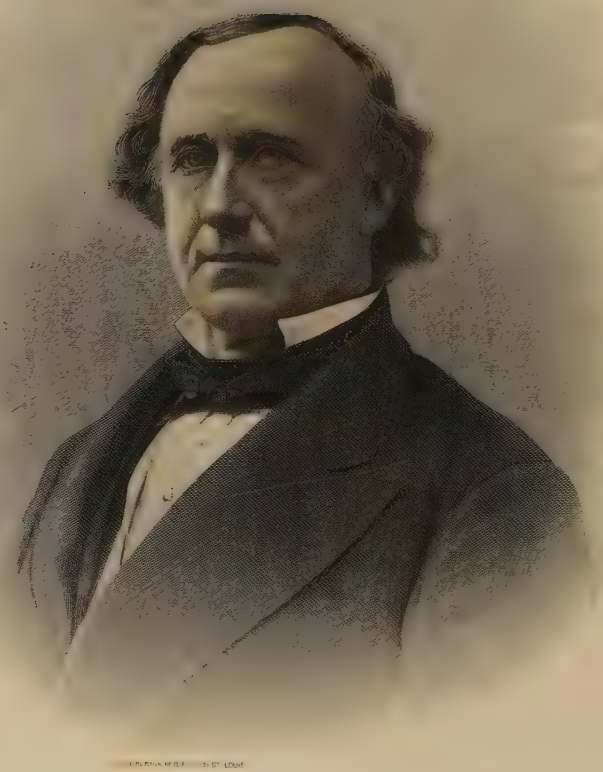
L. U. Reavis, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 27th, saying that you propose to dedicate your "great work" to Daniel R. Garrison, Esq., of this city. In a busy, prosperous community like this, it is a hard task to select a special one, but I surely agree with you that it would be hard to choose a name more worthy of honor than that of D. R. Garrison.

Long identified with the industries of St. Louis, active, busy, generous and manly, he certainly is a model man for the growing millions of this region, and if your book will be construed to mean this, I surely approve your choice.

With great respect, yours truly,

St. Louis, June 28, 1875. W. T. SHERMAN, General.



W. R. Garrison

DANIEL RANDALL GARRISON.

TO young men, making their entrance upon active life, with great ambitions, conscious capacities, and high hopes, the prospect is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, most perplexing. They see every avenue of prosperity thronged with their superiors in experience, in social advantages, and in the possession of all the elements of success. Every post is occupied, every office filled, every path crowded. Where shall we find room? It is related of Mr. Webster that when a young lawyer suggested to him that the profession to which he had devoted himself was crowded, the great statesman replied: "Young man, there is always room enough at the top." Never were wiser, or more suggestive words spoken. There unquestionably is always room enough at the top, where excellence lives. Mr. Webster was not troubled for lack of room. Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun were never crowded. All the great legal lights of the present day have plenty of space around them. The brilliant pulpit orators of the time would never know, in their personal experience, that it was hard to obtain a desirable ministerial charge. The profession is not crowded where they are. Dr. Brown-Sequard, Dr. Willard Parker, Dr. Hammond, are not troubled for space at their elbows. When Nelaton died in Paris, he died like Moses, on a mountain. When Von Græfe died in Berlin, he had no neighbor at his altitude. Stevenson, the engineer, and our own Fulton, worked out the great problems of steam and its uses, as applied to the locomotive and steamboats in their day, and still there was an abundance of room for others to solve more completely their problems and practical theories.

It is well that all young men should learn that nothing will do them so much injury as quick and easy success, and that nothing will do them so much good as a struggle which teaches them exactly what there is in them; educates them gradually to its use; instructs them in personal economy; drills them into a patient and persistent knowledge of work, and keeps them at the foot of the ladder until they become strong enough to hold every step they are enabled to gain.

The first years of every man's business or professional life are years of education. They are intended to be so in the order of Nature and Providence. Doors do not open to a man until he is prepared to enter them. The man without a wedding garment may get in surreptitiously, but he immediately goes out with a flea in his ear. It is probably the experience of most successful men, who have watched the course of their lives in retrospect, that whenever they have arrived at a certain point where they are thoroughly prepared to go higher, the door to a higher place has swung back of itself, and they have heard the call to enter. The old die, or voluntarily retire to rest. The best men who stand ready to take their places will succeed to their position, its honors and emoluments.

One can fancy that every calling is pyramidal in its living constituency, and that while one man is at the top, there are several tiers of men below him who have plenty of elbow room, and that it is only at the base that men are so thick that they pick the meat out of one another's teeth to keep from starving. If a man has no power to get out of the rabble at the bottom, then is he self-convicted of having chosen a calling or profession to whose duties he has no adaptation. In the realm of eminent acquirements and eminent integrity, there is always room enough. Let no young man of industry and perfect honesty despair because his profession or calling is crowded. Let him always remember that there is room enough at the top; and that the question whether he will ever reach the top, or rise above the crowd at the base of the pyramid, will be decided by the way in which he improves the first ten years of his active life in securing to himself a thorough knowledge of his profession, and a sound moral and intellectual culture.

We have in Daniel R. Garrison, whose life-like portrait on steel accompanies this sketch, a man who has compassed within his own experience an amount of beneficent enterprise and well-directed labor that, were what he alone has accomplished thus far, in his busy life, parceled out among half a score of men, it would make the life-work of each very large. He is one of the many who stood at the base of our imaginary pyramid many years ago, and, by the force of his wonderful energy and indomitable will, has reached the top. No detail of his great enterprises has been too trivial for his attention; no operation so stupendous as to prevent his entire comprehension of it.

He was born near Garrison's Landing, on the Hudson River, in Orange County, New York, November 23, 1815. That favored section, so rich in historical associations and every charm that nature can supply,

was his boyhood home. From that section, nurtured in an atmosphere of grand traditions, have come many of the men who have been the admired of capitals, the oracles of senates, the statesmen of great emergencies, and the devotees and patrons of literature and the arts.

His father, Captain Oliver Garrison, owned and commanded the first line of packets that ran between West Point and New York, before steamboats were known. His paternal ancestors were of the old Puritan stock of New England. His mother came from the old Holland stock which had settled in that section of New York at an early day. Her family connections embraced such names as the Schuylers, Buskirks and Coverts—all historical names—she being a native of New Jersey.

In 1829, Daniel's father removed to what was considered the far West, and settled in Buffalo, where his son obtained employment with the firm of Bealls, Wilkinson & Co., engine builders, with whom he remained until 1833. On the tenth of June of that year, occurred an incident of considerable importance in young Garrison's life. Mr. Webster was then on a visit to Buffalo, and Mr. Garrison was one of three young men who presented that distinguished statesman with a skillfully-constructed card table, which they had made themselves, and which was composed of nearly every description of American wood. A silver center-piece bore an appropriate inscription, together with the makers' names, and the date of presentation. The gift was a testimonial of their indorsement of Mr. Webster's tariff views.

In the fall of 1833, Mr. Garrison went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and engaged himself, as an employe, at the pattern and machine business, in one of the largest establishments in that city. Here he remained for two years. In 1835, he came to St. Louis and secured employment, at the head of the drafting department, in the foundry and engine works of Kingsland, Lightner & Co., where he applied himself closely to work. He remained in this employment for a period of five years, when, in 1840, in connection with his brother, Oliver Garrison, he commenced the manufacture of steam engines. The many advantages St. Louis presented as a manufacturing point had been thoroughly revolved in his mind—a mind naturally so quick in its perceptions as to seem instinctive rather than philosophical, and his judgment was seldom at fault. Manufacturing establishments at this time were comparatively few, and nearly all manufactured articles were brought here from other points. No large capitalists had then invested their wealth in the establishment of manufactories west of the Mississippi, and it was by slow advances, at first, that any progress was made in that direction. Coal and iron were to be

had in abundance; labor was cheap; and it was only a question of time as to when St. Louis would present her claims to be regarded as one of the great manufacturing centres of the Union.

The shops of the Garrison Brothers were commenced on a moderate scale, but, as business prospered, their capacity was increased to meet the growing wants of the times, until nearly every kind of steam machinery in use was manufactured by them. This enterprise of the Garrison Brothers gave great impetus to the manufacturing interests of the city, and the example of their success induced others to erect similar establishments. During these busy years, Mr. Garrison found really no time for leisure. Every piece of work turned out from his establishment, from its inception to its completion, passed under his personal supervision. All the drafting of the establishment was done by him; and there was no detail of the business that he was not thoroughly conversant with,—no part of the work to be done so trivial that he did not examine and understand it.

In the year 1848, news of the discovery of gold in California spread over the whole country, and excited the cupidity of all. Mr. Garrison early came to the conclusion that *there* was presented a new and profitable field for enterprise. He correctly reasoned that steamboats would find lucrative employment on California rivers, as soon as they could be obtained. With this object in view, Mr. Garrison left for San Francisco February 15, 1849, and after a somewhat tedious journey, by way of the Isthmus, he reached San Francisco in safety. Finding the reports of the rich gold discoveries fully confirmed, he immediately wrote to his brother, Oliver, to send him at once three large engines. These were forwarded to San Francisco in due course of time, by the way of Cape Horn, and reached their destination in the fall of 1849. One of these Mr. Garrison sent to Oregon, for service in a steamer which he built near the mouth of the Willamette river; another was put in a boat built for the navigation of the Sacramento river; and the third was placed in a saw mill at some point in the interior. These enterprises, and others engaged in, resulted in great pecuniary success.

Having finished his business in California, he made a trip to Puget Sound, going through Oregon by the Cowlips river, in a canoe propelled by four trusty Indians. While making this trip, he met with a small vessel in Puget Sound loading with furs and peltries on London account, which had been sent to that point by the Hudson Bay Company. His business completed, he took passage on this vessel for home, but, after some time of fair sailing, the vessel was becalmed, and drifted idly for

many days in the current of the Pacific Ocean. In passing along what was then known as the great California coast, he, at a former time, had observed a gigantic rock, on whose barren and bleak top a cedar tree had taken root. This was a conspicuous object, and when, after drifting through dense fogs, the vessel was found to be in its immediate vicinity, Mr. Garrison knew its exact position. When on board of the United States steamer California, Lieutenant Budd commanding, this object had been pointed out to him, and Lieutenant Budd had put it down upon his chart as Cape Ray. Being near the coast, the winds favored them again, and the vessel was turned for the harbor of San Francisco, where fresh supplies of water and provisions were taken aboard, and a new start on the homeward bound trip was commenced.

Mr. Garrison returned to St. Louis *via* the Isthmus of Panama in 1850; and soon after, himself and brother retired from the machine works they had founded, each the possessor of a handsome fortune which they could enjoy as best suited their tastes and inclinations. But a man of Mr. Garrison's active temperament was not likely to remain long at leisure. One great wonder of the day—uniting St. Louis directly with the East—had been completed in 1847; but the theme of the magnetic telegraph had lost its novelty. There was a mania abroad in the land about this time, for railroad extension, and the paramount desire of almost every Western city of importance was to become a link in the great chain of railroads which was being fast extended throughout the Union, thus placing distant points in close proximity. While one or two lines of railroad had been commenced and only partially completed on the west side of the Mississippi, St. Louis had no railroad connection whatever in any direction at this time. On the east, railroad connection had been made with Cincinnati, and it was the grand project to extend this connection so as to unite the Mississippi river and the East by rail, making this city the objective point. It is not necessary here to enter into all the details of the grand project. Suffice it to say that it was decided that St. Louis must have an outlet by rail to the East; that the "Ohio and Mississippi" railroad must be completed, and that the proper man to undertake the task was Daniel R. Garrison. At the earnest solicitation of his friends and prominent citizens of St. Louis, he undertook the task, and became vice-president and general manager of the road. To aid in completing it, the propriety of taking measures to authorize the city of St. Louis to subscribe five hundred thousand dollars was considered at a public meeting called for the purpose, at which a good deal of bitter opposition was developed. However, the

Legislature was applied to, with success, to pass a law authorizing the people of St. Louis county to decide the measure by popular vote. The vote was taken, and the requisite stock subscribed. The fact that Mr. Garrison had undertaken to complete the road was full assurance that it would be done. Messrs. Page & Bacon, who were doing an extensive banking business at that time, had embarked largely in the enterprise previously, and had met with many serious difficulties; but when Mr. Garrison took the enterprise in hand, they saw their way clear. He pushed the road to Vincennes, Indiana, and in 1855 it was completed from that point to Cincinnati. The energy and consummate skill shown by Mr. Garrison in the completion of this road in the face of many discouragements, is fairly typical of the genius and energy of the man. Citizens of St. Louis, and those residing in the counties along the line of the road in Illinois, who had almost violently opposed public subscriptions to the project, used every argument and means in their power to thwart him in every measure he sought to have adopted. Those not personally cognizant of the surrounding circumstances, can have no correct idea of the difficulties he had to contend with. Old residents of this city, who had observed all Mr. Garrison's movements, inform us that but for the almost herculean labors he performed, the appliances he brought to bear in the prosecution of his work, and the indomitable will and energy of the man, many years would have elapsed, in all probability, before the road would have been completed. As it was, he laid the last rail of the first railroad that cemented the Mississippi with the East, and gave St. Louis her first railroad connection with the world beyond her to the East.

An incident worthy of note occurred about the time the road was approaching completion, which will serve to show the pluck of the man, and the tactics he resorted to in order to finish it, without further outside or legal interference. When all but about seven miles of the road had been finished, Mr. Garrison discovered that he was short of iron. Where to obtain a supply, to make up this deficiency, was a serious question. There was not a single pound of railroad iron to be had anywhere in the country for any consideration whatever. He had iron then on the way from England, and its arrival had been daily expected, but for all he knew it might have been deposited in the depths of the ocean. Days and weeks, and even months, might elapse before it would reach here and be available. Here was a serious emergency; and the question as to what was best to do, forced itself upon his mind. That a great enterprise on which millions of dollars had been expended,

and on the speedy completion of which the great commercial marts, situated along the grand central line or the commercial traffic of the country were dependent, should be delayed for want of seven miles of iron, was certainly a misfortune. It so happened that a considerable quantity of railroad iron, belonging to the old Terre Haute Road was lying on the St. Louis levee, and was not then wanted for immediate use by the Terre Haute Company. This iron had been imported from England, and was certainly not intended for use, by the Terre Haute Company, in the building of any competitive road. No monetary consideration could have purchased a pound of it for such a purpose. It was necessary, however, that this iron should be transferred to the east bank of the river for use by the company owning it. It is quite probable that when this transfer was being made, at this very opportune time, a portion of it reached the immediate vicinity of the Ohio and Mississippi Road; and it is also possible that a sufficient amount to complete seven miles of any road may have been misplaced on the construction cars of that road. Mr. Garrison had a very large force of men in his employ at that time, and it was, perhaps, impossible to keep a close watch of all their movements. They might have supposed that this iron being transferred was a part of that belonging to the Ohio and Mississippi Road, which had been daily expected for some weeks. Be these suppositions as they may, another effort was now made to thwart Mr. Garrison in his efforts to complete the road. One morning the Sheriff of St. Clair county, Illinois, with a posse of men, appeared upon the scene with a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Garrison and authority to seize about seven miles of railroad iron which, the warrant alleged, was the property of the old Terre Haute Road. Here was a dilemma, and how to get out of it was the question that at once presented itself to Mr. Garrison. His men may have made a mistake, but the grand project was to finish the road at all risks. If possession was nine points in law, the law was certainly in Mr. Garrison's favor, and he had no time, just then, to argue the tenth point. His quick mind suggested a plan of escape. He received the Sheriff and his men kindly, and, having some urgent business along the line of the road, invited the Sheriff and his men to take a ride, when the matter could be talked over and either settled or compromised. The Sheriff accepted the invitation, and, with his posse, stepped into the car to enjoy the novelty of a ride over the newly laid rails of the Ohio and Mississippi Road. After a word in private with the engineer, and certain imperative orders given, in a quiet way, to the section foreman, Mr. Garrison joined the

Sheriff and his party in the car, and with the cry of "all aboard," the engineer opened the throttle valve of his engine and the entire party were at once speeding away at the rate of full thirty miles an hour. Mr. Garrison soon placed himself beyond the jurisdiction of St. Clair county, where the Sheriff and his men were powerless to serve any legal papers. There he left them. Suffice it to say that before the Sheriff was enabled to reach his home, the Ohio and Mississippi Road had been completed—the last spike driven—through the systematic, harmonious and far-sighted policy of Daniel R. Garrison.

The completion of this road was a marked event in the commercial history of St. Louis. It was appropriately celebrated, and the merchants of St. Louis presented Mr. Garrison with a costly and magnificent service of solid silver, as a mark of their respect and appreciation of his efforts in giving to St. Louis her first railroad connection with the East.

Mr. Garrison continued to manage the affairs of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company until 1858, when he had made the road a perfect success. During this time he was elected a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and subsequently became its vice-president. This road, at the time of the outbreak of our civil war in 1861, had been completed from St. Louis to Sedalia, where the work had stopped, partly on account of the war, but mainly for want of means to continue its prosecution. The war clouds had now cast their dark shadows over almost every commercial enterprise in the land, and especially over railroad enterprises in the West—particularly in Missouri—where there was a strong conflict of war opinions. The greatest embarrassments existed in getting anything done. The completion of the Missouri Pacific from St. Louis to Kansas City, a distance of two hundred and eighty-two miles, was a consummation devoutly wished, but it seemed as though for the time being, inventive genius was stifled, improvement despised, and every energy of the people paralyzed. Efforts were made to induce Eastern capitalists to come forward and assist in the completion of the road, but these efforts were only partially successful. It was under the most unfavorable auspices that Mr. Garrison stepped forward and offered to complete it. By many leading citizens a good deal of anxiety was felt, but the question was one of means, and where the money could be obtained to carry it through. Those opposed to Mr. Garrison's policy made a bitter fight against him, and in every possible way he was hindered by some of his colleagues—men who lived long enough afterwards, when he achieved

success, to regret the bitter and unrelenting warfare they had waged against him. He was by no means disconcerted, however, by their opposition. He had lived the greater portion of his life by the labor of his own hands, and could do so wholly when it became necessary to the fearless discharge of his duty. He saw clearly that if the building of this road was to be left to the mercy of individual selfishness and caprice, it would not be completed at all; at least within any reasonable period of time. He knew well that the general good was only to be obtained through general effort, and that there ought not to be anything narrow, partial, envious or exclusive in the policy that should govern its completion. It is a fact, that the seeming personal interest of many were directly adverse to its construction—impelling them to impede rather than advance it.

Mr. Garrison was not disturbed by the opposition. He knew his resources. He had made up his mind that the road must be built. He first made application to the Legislature to release the State's first mortgage on the road from Dresden west, and to take a second mortgage on the whole road, in which he was successful. He induced the people of St. Louis county to come forward and loan its credit to the road; and he also persuaded counties west of St. Louis, through which the road passed, to raise money for the same purpose.

But the times were out of joint. A desolating war had commenced, and Missouri was the theatre of most active operations between the Federal and Confederate armies. The demoralization of the war, the destruction of the habits and sentiments, the motives and order of peaceful life, which war usually makes; the impaired reverence for legal right, civil authority, and for the sacredness of property and human life, which it generates; the impatience of peaceful economy and regular industry; the thirst for excitement and gambling ventures; the vices and violences wont to wait upon all wars, and especially civil wars,—these constituted the danger to Missouri at this time, and made it hazardous to engage in such enterprises as Mr. Garrison had undertaken.

The great obstacle that presented itself to him in undertaking to carry out his purpose, was the menacing presence of two hostile armies in the State, constantly marching and countermarching over the magnificent domain through which the Missouri Pacific line was to run. Mr. Garrison, at the outbreak of the war, from the very moment when the news was received that the first gun had been fired at Fort Sumter, declared himself an unconditional Union man; and when the Confederate flag was flying openly, over the heads of passers-by, in all the

principal streets of St. Louis, and the national colors were spit upon, he unfurled the starry banner from the windows of his own house, and stood bravely by, prepared to protect it with his own life, from any treasonable hand that should dare to pull it down. It was, therefore, a seemingly dangerous enterprise for him to undertake to build a road, which required his personal supervision, surrounded by all the circumstances incident to the war. During its progress, he stood, as it were, a kind of mediator between the two contending armies, in order to save his property from destruction. He had to have a large number of men in his employ, also horses and mules, together with ample stores of provisions and feed, which he was obliged to protect from pillage, and which, by his peculiar adaptation to meet all emergencies, he managed to save, although the contending armies were fighting all around him, in desperate conflict for the maintenance of two hostile principles. More than once he periled his life to push forward his undertaking, and repeatedly had warnings that his life was in danger, but to these he paid little attention, and his courage never forsook him.

Before the close of the war, the road was finished, through a magnificent region to Kansas City, on the western boundary of the State. The completion of this line of road was another splendid triumph, and added a fresh laurel to Mr. Garrison's fame.

In its success his own personal fortune was largely involved, together with the fortune of many others, for Mr. Garrison had raised a very large sum of money to complete the road, on his and their responsibility. The directory of the road had millions at stake; but they had an unwavering faith in Mr. Garrison—had given him *carte blanche* to go ahead; in fact, had staked nearly everything on him. The men who stood by him in the completion of this road, and who comprised the directory, included such names as Robert Campbell, Henry L. Patterson, George R. Taylor, Oliver O. Hart, Charles H. Peck, Robert Barth, Adolphus Meier, and others.

The original gauge of the Missouri Pacific road was five and a half feet, but the directory, at a later period, to conform to that of other roads, decided to change it to four feet eight and a half inches. Could this be done along the whole line of the road from St. Louis to Kansas City, without causing any interruption to travel or to the business of the road? Mr. Garrison decided that it could; that the work along the whole distance of two hundred and eighty miles, could be accomplished in less than sixteen hours; and while all were incredulous, the directory permitted Mr. Garrison to undertake it. Such a thing

had never before been attempted, but on Sunday, July — 1869, the entire work of changing the gauge, including switches and frogs, was performed in *sixteen* hours, without any interruption of travel over the entire distance. On the evening of that day Mr. Garrison left St. Louis on the train, carrying the United States mail, and reached Kansas City on schedule time, and the train which left Kansas City also reached St. Louis on time, and without having met with any delay. The gauge of a large number of locomotives and much of the rolling stock had previously been changed to conform to the new gauge. Mr. Garrison performed this feat (which has since been done on the Ohio and Mississippi road and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada), by his wonderful faculty of concentrating, utilizing and directing labor.

These triumphs of Mr. Garrison's energy, sagacity and industry would doubtless suffice to keep his name fresh in the recollections of our people long after he shall have passed away. But he has achieved other triumphs, and, without mention of them, no sketch of his life would be complete. Enough has been written to show that Mr. Garrison is eminently a self-made man, whose whole mind runs decidedly in the direction of everything that is practical—of the greatest service—and which will confer the greatest and most lasting benefits, not only upon those personally and pecuniarily interested with him, but upon the public at large. In the common acceptation of the term he is not a learned man, but his education has made him a reasonable man. He is a man of vast and comprehensive thought, which seems to direct itself to the development of his country rather than to the consideration of his own interests; but knowing that whatever can be done to develop the city or the country must necessarily benefit every one, directly or indirectly, who resides in and is a part of it. Practically, his mind was very materially enlarged and developed by the building and opening up of these two railroads. He saw, in the building of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the great future of the country west of the Mississippi river, and he had, by investigation, confirmed his mind in a knowledge of its great resources—mineral, mechanical and commercial. He saw as clearly as though endowed with prescience, the future of St. Louis as a great manufacturing city, and his attention was instinctively turned to iron as the basis of its great prosperity. Having acquired so great a control over moneyed men and capitalists East by his practical operations in the past, he was able, as probably no other one man could be at that time, to combine ample capital for the purpose of building a raill mill, and the consequence of his effort was the establishment of the Vulcan

Iron Works, at South St. Louis. "I happen to know," said the Hon. John Hogan, in a speech made upon the opening of these works, "that but for the fortunate circumstances of a combination by which Daniel R. Garrison was thrown out of the Pacific Railroad, we would not have been to-day celebrating the establishment of a rail mill in St. Louis. He was thrown out of it, and he went among his friends and gathered up capital, a little, and a little, and a little, and, by diligence and perseverance, skill and energy, when nobody thought that Daniel R. Garrison or any other Garrison would have accomplished the result, he did what we see to-day, and look at it!"

In the spring of 1870 he left the management of the Pacific Road, and upon completing the organization of the company, he was chosen president of the Vulcan Iron Works. Ground was broken for the erection of the works July 4, 1870. A large number of invitations had been sent out, but the attendance was mainly confined to those more immediately interested in the building of the works. In one short year from the commencement of the works, they were completed and in successful operation, being the first mill of the kind built west of the Mississippi River, and one of the largest in the country. The works employ nearly one thousand men, and their annual product is eighty thousand tons of pig and railroad iron. This was the consummation of a grand idea that Mr. Garrison and a few other enterprising citizens had cherished for years—to make, in this iron State, rails out of Missouri iron to build Missouri and other Western railroads.

In connection with the Vulcan Iron Works, Mr. Garrison and his friends constructed the Jupiter Iron Works, one of the largest furnaces in the world. The capital to carry on these great enterprises to completion has been acquired mainly through confidence in the subject of this sketch—the faith and confidence of those interested with him in his ability to prosecute to a successful termination whatever he undertakes, and reliance upon his own judgment as to their positive value.

But these works, grand as they are in themselves, are but the pioneers of other and greater, and more numerous works of power and mechanism and glorious progress, that are to follow. A long-cherished thought of Mr. Garrison has been to construct, in connection with the Vulcan Iron Works, works for the production of Bessemer steel. The announcement is made as we draw this sketch to a close, that the plans of the new works are already matured, and the building of suitable houses will be speedily commenced; and Mr. Garrison has been re-elected president of the consolidated company in charge of the

Vulcan Iron and Steel Works, under the reorganization which took place May 7. As at present projected, the Vulcan Works are modeled after the J. Edgar Thompson Bessemer works of Pittsburgh, with some improvements which experience in that establishment has demonstrated to be necessary to completeness. The cost of the works, as now projected, will exceed half a million of dollars, making the entire capital invested more than $2,500,000. We have thus marked the point from which St. Louis takes another stride in the onward march to that grand destiny which the future has in store for her.

In all these great enterprises of his life, Daniel R. Garrison has had the countenance and assistance and special advice of his brother, Oliver Garrison, and a few warm personal friends and capitalists of St. Louis.

The indomitable energy of these brothers has produced remarkable results. But for many years past Daniel R. Garrison has been the active working man of the family.

Few men have done so much for the real prosperity of the West as Mr. Garrison; and few men having accomplished so much, are so silent and reticent concerning their labors.

Mr. Garrison is a man of powerful frame, and capable of great physical or mental endurance. He is a most plain, unassuming gentleman in his manners—kindly and courteous, yet decided. His expression is very frank and candid, while there is an air of pleasantry and good nature that is wonderfully attractive to a stranger. Mr. Garrison numbers a host of warm friends, with scarcely an enemy.

His life has been a busy one, and his success has not been the result of chance or good luck, which is a futility, but of vigorous, well-directed efforts.

He is now vice-president and assistant general manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and its connections. In executive ability and good management, he has no equal in the West, and but few in the country. He is yet in the strength of vigorous manhood, although his children have grown up and married around him.

No other man fills a similar place in the history of St. Louis and her railroads. Daniel R. Garrison stands alone. He is another eminent example of what energy, industry and perseverance will accomplish when judiciously applied, and when he takes hold of an enterprise, however great the magnitude, his name is a sure guarantee of its success.

By his own efforts he has risen above the crowd at the base of the pyramid, and in the realm of eminent acquirements and eminent integrity he still finds plenty of room at the top.

In presenting this sketch to the public, it is well to say that it is the history of one of those men whom Providence has given to the people to fill a compensating link in the chain of usefulness and adaptation which often, to the eye of the superficial observer, seems to be lacking under the rule of wisdom.

There are times in the affairs of men and nations, when there seems to be an absolute want of those strong intellectual characters so essential to the direction and leadership in commerce and government; when the people feel that mediocrity pervades the entire land; but Providence, true to its exacting law of compensation, always supplies in one field of usefulness that which is wanting in another; and if we have not in our midst a Benton in politics, we have, in the person of such men as Garrison, Cæsars in the great field of commercial activity, who, with large brains to conceive, and physical power to execute, are constantly subserving the purposes of Providence by maintaining an equilibrium in the operation of the law of compensation.

Historical Sketch.

A

HISTORICAL REVIEW

OF

SAINT LOUIS,

FROM ITS

FOUNDATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

SAINT LOUIS,

THE

FUTURE GREAT CITY.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF ST. LOUIS.

In presenting to the public an argument to prove that St. Louis is destined to become the great city of the world, it is proper that the discussion of a claim so pretentious be introduced by a brief historical sketch of the foundation, growth and elements of civilization of the city.

Such a sketch would enable the interested reader to obtain a limited knowledge of the founding and growth of St. Louis, from the first rude settlement by French pioneers, made on the primitive shore of the Mississippi, when wild beasts and savages contested the empire over nature, on through frontier struggles, financial evolutions and constantly accumulating wealth, to the city of civilization that she now is.

If it be true—as I hope to establish by the plainest and most incontrovertible facts and arguments—that St. Louis is destined to be the great city of the world—the all-directing head and central moving heart of the accumulated civilization of the great family of man, the facts of her history will, in time, be sought for by citizens and writers, with an eagerness and a zeal never before called out by the special interests of any other city—not even of Jerusalem, nor of Rome.

The facts and circumstances which foreshadow the destiny of St. Louis—a destiny so important—will not only be of vast moment to the people of the Mississippi Valley, but of this nation, and even interesting to the world.

The biography of cities destined to become great, like that of individuals born to a life of distinction, are always found to be full of interesting incidents foreshadowing their fame and greatness. The life of the one is analogous to the life of the other. And if the exile or the refugee from one land becomes the hero and benefactor of another, the city founded in the wilderness by the pioneer and the missionary, far away from their native homes, may be also born to greatness. The eventful experience of the one finds a parallel in the history of the other; therefore, if the curiosity of the mind is excited, and the understanding delighted by reading the biography of the great man, it will, with equal interest, peruse the biography of the great city; hence the propriety of narrating the historic career of St. Louis, and especially when the evidence, as will hereafter be presented, is so overwhelmingly in favor of her future greatness and power.

The spirit of modern civilization is different in its operation and character from the social forces of by-gone eras. It is more catholic in its objects, more active and concentrated in its energy, and has wonderfully abridged the time formerly necessary for historical events to work out their accomplishment. Under the singular velocity it has imparted, the scenes and changes of the human drama are enacted so swiftly that the prophecy of to-day, is either authenticated or disproven by the developments of to-morrow. It is this fact which gives us confidence to proclaim the destiny of St. Louis as represented in this book. Already the currents of our civic and political progress are shaping towards its development, and it will not require many years to make it more clearly evident. There are many who now believe in the future of St. Louis as the leading city of the continent and the capital of the United States, who two years ago looked with incredulity upon such prognostications, and regarded them as mere dreams of ardent minds. The agitation of the question has also spread abroad the fame of our stately and expanding city, and a conviction of the glorious future before her is growing rapidly, not only among our own citizens, but among those disconnected in every way with our municipal interests.

Believing earnestly, as we do, in this future, our object is to foster an intelligent anticipation of it in the public mind; and if our volume assists to accomplish this object, it will not have been written in vain, and the time and labor necessary to group and present the facts and argument it contains will be amply repaid.

We, therefore, cannot consider our work as complete without some review of the history of St. Louis. The Past often interprets the Fu-

ture, and is always interesting in connection with it; and, as an appropriate introduction, we present the following historical review, with which is incorporated some valuable and significant statistics, illustrating our present social and commercial condition.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF ST. LOUIS.

The city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in the county of St. Louis, of which it is the seat of government. It is in

	Deg.	Min.	Sec.
Latitude	38	37	37·5
Longitude west from Washington	6 Hrs.	0	45·29

"The site of St. Louis is both commanding and beautiful; high without being precipitous, and gently undulating, affording easy drainage, and sufficiently level, without being flat, to extend every advantage for building and beautifying purposes.

The plane of the levee, or Front street, is thirty-two feet above low water mark. From thence to Fourth street, is a rise fifty-nine feet to the first summit, which is a plane occupied by Fourth, Fifth and in part by Sixth streets. From thence in going west, and taking the center of the city for observation, the ground gently declines to Thirteenth, when we again commence a gradual ascent to Seventeenth street, where, at the intersection of Olive street, we are ninety feet above the levee. Beyond the city limits the same general characteristics of country are maintained, except that for a distance of some three or four miles beyond, it does not attain to the same elevation as Grand avenue; but the wave-like character is still preserved, and filled, as it all is, with gardens and orchards, it constitutes such a view as is excelled by few of our cities.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF NORTH AMERICA PRIOR TO THE FOUNDING OF ST. LOUIS.

The 15th of February, 1764, may be accepted as the exact date of the first settlement on the site of St. Louis, and the name of Pierre Ligueste Laclede may justly appear in history as the founder of the city.* It is difficult to realize that scarce a century has elapsed since

* Notwithstanding the apparently conclusive reasons for believing that the true family name of the fouuder of St. Louis was Ligueste rather than Laclede, we have adopted the latter in this sketch as the more popular and familiar to the majority of readers.

the solitude and silence of the forest primeval reigned over a scene now covered with the countless buildings of a stately city, pulsating with the life of busy thousands. There is, however, no doubt as to the date given, as it is a matter, if not of official record, yet so authenticated by collateral circumstances, as to eliminate every uncertainty. At the time of the event, the political condition (if we may so speak of a vast territory for the most part *terra incognita*) of the North American continent was somewhat confused as to the ownership and boundary. England, France and Spain held nominal possession of vast regions, but with so little certainty of title or jurisdiction that their rival claims would probably have remained an endless source of dispute and conflict had they not been in a measure decided by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. This treaty, however, embraced no adjustment of boundaries, which was practically impossible at the time, but provided for the restitution of conquests made from each other by the powers named, and, not many years after, it was followed by war between France and England. The leading cause of the conflict was the action of the former power in establishing a line of military posts along the lakes, and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, for the purpose of connecting her Canadian possessions with the country bordering the Mississippi river southwardly, over which she also claimed jurisdiction. The bitter and sanguinary hostilities which ensued were terminated by the treaty of Paris, consummated on the 16th of February, 1763, and which closed the celebrated seven years' war on the European continent. The result of this treaty practically left to England and Spain the possession of North America. The former retained the Atlantic seaboard colonies, and acquired the Canadas and Louisiana, lying east of the Mississippi, except the town of New Orleans and its territory. She also obtained the Floridas from Spain, by restoring to that power Havana and the greater part of the island of Cuba. By a secret treaty of the same date France ceded the country west of the Mississippi, and known by the general designation of Louisiana, to Spain, but of this illimitable territory little, if anything, was then definitely known.

When we remember the tardy means of communication, at this period, between the Old and New Worlds, it is easy to understand the delay and difficulty in giving any practical effect to the terms of this treaty. It does not appear that Spain exercised any general jurisdiction over the territory acquired until the year 1786, although in the spring of 1764, D'Abadie, the Spanish Governor-General, was instructed to formally promulgate the transfer made under the treaty. The immense territory

of Louisiana, the upper portion of which bore the name of "The Illinois," consequently remained under French laws and jurisdiction throughout its scant and widely separated settlements until 1768. The English were more prompt in claiming actual control of the territory ceded by the treaty of 1763, and vigorous measures were taken in various directions to obliterate the evidence of French domination. In the vicinity of St. Louis, east of the Mississippi, Fort de Chartres, one of the military posts established by France along the line of her frontier, was surrendered to Captain Sterling, of the English army, in 1765, under the treaty of Paris. This fort was situated in the American Bottom, a short distance above Kaskakia, and the French commander, at the time of the surrender, St. Ange de Bellerive, removed with his troops to the west side of the Mississippi, on the 17th of July, 1765, to the settlement on the site of the present city of St. Louis, which had been made about seventeen months before. Without going into the details of English and Spanish occupancy, we will proceed to the history of St. Louis proper.

THE LACLEDE EXPEDITION—ITS OBJECT AND CHARACTER.

Pierre Ligueste Laclede has left but faint traces in history prior to the time when his name becomes identified with the founding of St. Louis. He was born in one of the French provinces bordering on the Pyrenees, and appears to have emigrated to Southern Louisiana with the design of trading with the Indians, bringing with him credentials from the Court of France that secured him the consideration of the authorities. The New World then offered an exciting field for adventurous minds, and many young men crossed the Atlantic to its shores, impelled either by thirst for gold, which at one time created the dream of an El Dorado beyond the Western Ocean, or the desire to explore the vast continent whose mighty natural features astonished Europe. It is probable Laclede was in part actuated by both these motives, but he was neither a mere gold-hunter, nor a reckless adventurer. Although little is known of his history, except during the period embraced between the years 1763, the year before the founding of St. Louis, and 1778, the year of his death, we can clearly gather the prominent traits of his character. He was brave, self-reliant, and resolute, and his idea of fortune-making in the New World was based on the sober expectation that there was ample opportunity for energy and enterprise in developing the trade in peltries and other articles with the native tribes that roamed over the

boundless country of forest and prairie. How long he remained at New Orleans, prior to engaging in his famous expedition northward, is not ascertainable, but it appears probable that he was there for a considerable time.

In 1762 D'Abadie, Governor-General, granted to Laclede, in connection with other associates, a charter under the name of "The Louisiana Fur Company," which conferred the exclusive privilege of trading "with the Indians of the Missouri, and those west of the Mississippi above the Missouri, as far north as the River St. Peters." Antoine Maxent and others were interested equally with Laclede in the franchises granted, but he appears to have been the active and leading spirit of the association. Before entering upon some account of the first expedition organized under the auspices of this chartered company, and which resulted in the founding of St. Louis, it is necessary to glance at the progress made at that time in the settlement and exploration of Upper Louisiana.

The town, or city, of New Orleans was the capital of the Louisianas, being in fact the only place of any size or importance in the valley of the Mississippi. The immense territory on either side of the great river northward was very imperfectly known, for, although partially explored by Marquette, Hennepin, La Salle, Cartier and others, but little accurate information had been gained as to its topography and inhabitants. The great valley, the destiny of which, as the centre of our nation's wealth and prosperity, is now so rapidly developing, was then in its primitive condition, with the exception of a few scattered settlements whose people struggled for an existence amid the unfriendly influences of a trying climate and an unsubdued wilderness. Above New Orleans there was a settlement of some consequence in the vicinity of the present city of Natchez, but from that point to Ste. Genevieve there were but few traces of human occupation. On the eastern side of the Mississippi, a few settlements had been formed at Fort de Chartres and vicinity, St. Phillips, Kaskaskia, Cahokia and some other points, but they were comparatively insignificant, and had sprung up under the fostering influences of French military protection. The trade in lead, oils and peltries had concentrated at Ste. Genevieve, then a post of some importance, with several small settlements in its vicinity, and which bore the name of Le Poste de Ste. Genevieve. The settlers at the places named were nearly all of that adventurous type of character usually to be found among the pioneers of civilization in a wild continent peopled only by barbaric and nomadic tribes. They included, however, many persons

of refinement and education who had come from France and Spain to seek their fortunes in the New World, and were, as a body of men, consequently different from the more reckless and uncouth pioneers of a later date who pushed westward the boundaries of the Union againt the ineffectual struggles of the Indian tribes.

The only inducement at this period for any persons to penetrate Occidental Louisiana, or "The Illinois," was the prospect of trade in furs and minerals, or the love of exploration and adventure, and it is only the daring and resolute who are willing to embark in such pursuits; but notwithstanding this, these pioneers appear to have managed the fierce aborigines with more discretion than their successors, who inaugurated an unextinguishable war.

Such was the condition of the Mississippi Valley, as to settlement, at the period indicated. The rule of the red man had been impinged upon but not broken, and the active and aggressive foreigners had as yet wrought little change upon the face of nature. Notwithstanding the time that had elapsed since De Soto discovered the Mississippi to the South, and Marquette and Joliet to the North, the explorations of the river and its tributaries, and the region through which it flowed, had not been of an active, or exhaustive, character, and the development even of the fur trade was insignificant. Beyond the mouth of the Missouri, the white man had made little or no progress, and whatever trade was carried on between New Orleans and the country north of the mouth of the Ohio, originated south of the present site of St. Louis.

THE FOUNDING OF ST. LOUIS.

In the summer of 1763, an expedition was organized in New Orleans for the purpose of carrying into operation the powers conferred in the charter granted by Governor D'Abadie to Laclede and his associates. The immediate object in view, was the establishing of a permanent trading-post and settlement on some advantageous place north of the settlements then existing. Laclede was the prominent personage in organizing the expedition, and it left New Orleans under his command on the 3d day of August, 1763. It is impossible to procure accurate information respecting the size and character of the party participating in the expedition, but it was probably not very numerous, and was composed mainly of hunters and trappers accustomed to the hardships and dangers of such enterprises. The means of transportation were the strong, heavily-fashioned boats then in use, in which was stored a large

quantity of such merchandise as was necessary for trade with the Indians.

The voyage on the Mississippi was a tedious one, and three months after the departure from New Orleans, or on the 3d of October, the expedition reached Ste. Genevieve. This town, which was founded about 1775, and is perhaps the oldest settlement in Missouri, was then a place of some consequence, and the only French post on the west bank of the river. The intention of Laclede was to seek a place further north, and after a short stop at Ste. Genevieve, the party continued their course, their destination now being Fort de Chartres, to which place Laclede had an invitation from the military commander, and where he determined to rest and store his goods while exploring the country for a suitable location for the proposed trading post. At the time of the arrival of the expedition, the fort was commanded by M. de Noyon de Villiers, who, although of a haughty disposition, appears to have welcomed the party with kindness and hospitality. The energetic spirit of Laclede did not permit him to remain inactive for any length of time, while the object of the expedition was unaccomplished, and a few weeks after his arrival at Fort de Chartres, he started with a portion of the party towards the mouth of the Missouri. Among those who accompanied him were two brothers, Pierre and Auguste Choteau, whose family name is thoroughly identified with the history of St. Louis. The prospecting party started in the beginning of February, 1764, and they went as far as the mouth of the Missouri, but without fixing upon a site for the post. On their return along the western shore, Laclede landed at the sweeping curve of the river on which now stands the city of St. Louis, and impressed by its pleasant aspect of woodland and prairie swelling westward from the river, he determined to establish here the settlement and post he desired. This memorable event occurred on the 15th of February 1764, and Laclede, having selected the site, immediately proceeded to clear away trees and mark out the lines of a town, which he named St. Louis in honor of Louis XV. of France, evidently ignorant at the time that this monarch had transferred to Spain the whole country west of the Mississippi.

When Laclede and his men selected their trading station, the marvels of its future development were undreamed of. Around them lay a limitless and untrodden wilderness, peopled only by tribes of savage and unfriendly Indians, and in which subsistence could be obtained only by the chase. It is only when we thus contemplate our ancestors struggling with unconquerable energy and daring, amid innumerable dangers and

hardships, that we properly estimate their worth and character. It is then that we realize that the natural advantages of the location chosen, formed but one element in the colossal result of their work. The others are to be found in those motives and heroic qualities which give stability and nobleness to human actions. It is pleasant and inspiring to see in the historical perspective of our city examples of frugality, fortitude and self-reliance, for these are the only foundations upon which the prosperity of any community can be immovably erected.

SUCCEEDING HISTORICAL EVENTS.

Laclede's party had been increased somewhat in numbers by volunteers from Ste. Genevieve, Fort de Chartres and Cahokia, then colled "Notre Dame des Kahokias," but still, numerically, it was but a small band, and could have made no sustained resistance to Indians had they disputed their right to settlement. It does not appear, however, that the pioneers encountered any hostility from the natives. Not long after their arrival a large body of Missouri Indians visited the vicinity, but without unfriendly intent. They did not belong to the more warlike tribes, and, being in an impoverished condition, all they wanted was provisions and other necessaries. The settlers were in no condition to support their visitors, but, as they were equally unprepared to provoke their hostility, their arrival caused no small uneasiness, and, it is said, a few of Laclede's party apprehending trouble, re-crossed the river and returned to Fort de Chartres, or Cahokia. By judicious management, and by announcing the anticipated arrival of French troops from the fort, Laclede finally succeeded in inducing the Indians to depart, very much to the satisfaction of his people. After some progress had been made in the actual establishment of a settlement, Laclede returned to Fort de Chartres to make arrangements for the removal to St. Louis of the goods left there, as it was expected that the fort would soon be surrendered to the English. During the ensuing year this event took place, as before stated, and Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, the French commander, removed, with his officers and troops, numbering about fifty men to St. Louis, on the 17th of July, 1765; and from this date the new settlement was considered the capital of Upper Louisiana. At this time M. Aubrey was Commandant-General at New Orleans, M. D'Abadie having died during the preceding year, as stated in Marbois' History of Louisiana, from the effects of grief caused by the transfer of the French possessions to Spain.

St. Ange, on arriving at St. Louis, at once assumed supreme control of affairs, contrary to the treaty of Paris. There was indeed no person who could have conferred upon him this authority, but there was none to dispute it. Nearly all of the settlers of St. Louis and other posts in the valley of the Mississippi were of French nationality, or accustomed to the rule of France. In Lower Louisiana the promulgation of the terms of the treaty was received with intense dissatisfaction, which was also the case at St. Louis when the intelligence was subsequently announced there. The authority of Spain could not at this time be practically enforced, and the inhabitants of St. Louis not only submitted to the authority of St. Ange, but appeared to have welcomed his arrival with satisfaction. He proved a mild and politic Governor, fostering the growth and development of the new settlement and ingratiating himself with the people. He maintained friendly relations with the Indians, and was instrumental in inducing Pontiac, the famous chief of the Ottawas, to abandon his fierce crusade against the English. Between Laclede and St. Ange the most friendly relations existed. An important act of the latter was the formal issuing of land grants to citizens of St. Louis, the recording of which in the "Livre Terrien" confirmed titles to land granted them by the former, and formed the basis of a simple land system.

ST. LOUIS IN EARLY DAYS.

The extent of the town in its early days, if it did not form some faint prophecy of future development, still clearly proves that more than a mere trading post was intended by the founders. The principal street (La Rue Principale) ran along the line of Main street of to-day, extending from about Almond to Morgan street. The next west was about the same length, and corresponded to the present Second street, and, after the erection of a church in the vicinity of the present Catholic Cathedral, received the name of Church street (La Rue de l'Eglise.) The next street, now Third, was originally known as Barn street, from the number of buildings on it of the character indicated. In mentioning these streets, however, we speak of a time many years subsequent to the arrival of Laclede. Before the topographical features of the present site of our city were altered by the course of improvements, they were materially different from the present. Most of our citizens will find it hard to realize that originally a rocky bluff extended, on the river front, from about Walnut to Vine street, with a precipitous descent in many places. As building progressed this bluff was cut away, and the

appearance of a sharp, but tolerably even, incline to the river from Main street was gained. At the corner of Commercial alley and Chestnut street, and at several other places, there are at present palpable evidences of this rocky ridge, portions of it yet remaining. At first, it is probable, the Laclede settlement bore the appearance of a rude and scattered hamlet in the wilderness, and it required the growth of several years before the semblance of streets was formed by even imperfect lines of buildings of the most primitive character. Immediately west of the bluff mentioned was a nearly level strip of land protected by gentle elevations westward, and here was the site of the Laclede settlement. The river front was covered with a growth of timber, in the rear of which was a large and gently rolling prairie, with scattered groves of heavy forest trees, which received the title of "La Grande Prairie," and it is not difficult to believe that if the selection of the spot was not made because of its adaptability as the site of a great city, it was because of its natural pleasantness and beauty.

THE YEARS OF SPANISH CONTROL.

In 1766, an effort was made by Spain to assume control of the territory ceded to her by the treaty of Paris, and General Don Antonio D'Ulloa arrived at New Orleans, with Spanish troops, but, owing to the hostile feeling of the inhabitants, he finally departed without attempting to exercise the powers of Governor. The rule of France was maintained in Lower Louisiana until the arrival of Count O'Reilly in 1769, who took possession of the Territory and New Orleans, obliterating forcibly French supremacy, and strengthening his authority by severe measures towards the more active adherents of France.

The scattered settlements of Upper Louisiana, although equally opposed to Spanish authority, had no adequate means of resistance; and when Rios, a Spanish officer, arrived at St. Louis, with a small body of troops, on the 11th of August, 1768, he only encountered a passive hostility. He took possession of the country in the name of his Catholic Majesty, but does not appear to have exercised any civil authority, as the archives show that St. Ange acted as Governor until the beginning of 1770. On the 17th of July, 1769, Rios and his troops departed and returned to New Orleans to co-operate with Count O'Reilly in enforcing Spanish authority in the lower Province.

During the same year Pontiac, the Ottawa chief, arrived at St. Louis for the purpose of visiting his former friend, St. Ange de Bellerive, by

whom he was cordially received. The visit was fatal to the Indian warrior, for, while on an excursion to the English territory on the other side of the river, he was killed by a Kaskaskia Indian.

In the latter part of 1770, Count O'Reilly, having acquired full control of Lower Louisiana, determined to bring the upper province into equal subjection. He appointed Don Pedro Piernas as Lieutenant-Governor and Military Commandant of the province, and dispatched him with troops to St. Louis, where he arrived on November 29th of the same year. He did not enter on the exercise of executive functions until the beginning of the following year, but the delay was not occasioned by any active hostility on the part of the people. From this event we may date the commencement of Spanish domination in Upper Louisiana.

The new Governor, fortunately, proved an excellent administrative officer; and as his measures were mild and judicious, he soon conciliated the people. He made no abrupt changes in the laws, and he improved the tenure of property by ordering accurate surveys, and in determining the lines of the land grants previously made. Under the liberal policy of the Spanish Governor, St. Louis prospered rapidly, while immigration constantly added to the population. In 1774, St. Ange de Bellerive, who had accepted military service under Piernas, died, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery with every mark of public esteem and respect. In his will he commended his soul "to God, the blessed Virgin, and the Saints of the Celestial Court," and appointed Laclede his executor.

Emigration from the Canadas and the lower Province increased rapidly under the benignant policy of Spain, and settlements sprang up at different points along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, some of which, however, date from a few years earlier. In 1767, Carondelet was founded by Delor de Tregette, and appears at first to have been known as Louisburgh, and at a different period as *Vide Poche*, but finally received its present name in honor of the Baron de Carondelet. In 1769 Les Petites Cotes, subsequently St. Andrews, and now St. Charles, was founded by Blanchette Chasseur. The first settlement at Florissant, afterwards called St. Ferdinand, was made by Beaurosier Dunegant in 1776; and so the career of growth and prosperity was inaugurated in this portion of the Mississippi Valley.

The successor of Piernas was Don Francisco Cruzat, who assumed office in 1775, and was succeeded by Don Fernando de Leyba in 1778. It was during the administration of the latter that the death of Laclede

took place, while on his way to New Orleans, at the age of fifty-four. He was buried near the mouth of the Arkansas river, June 20, 1778; amid the wild solitude of a region in which he had acted as the pioneer of civilization.

The war which was now raging between Great Britain and her American colonies could hardly be unfelt on the far western shores of the Mississippi. Many of the inhabitants of St. Louis, and other places on the same side of the river, were persons who had changed their residence from the opposite shore when it passed under English rule. They were influenced by a hereditary hostility to that power; and although enjoying a mild government under Spanish rulers, their independent spirit, apart even from their feeling towards England, enlisted their sympathies in behalf of their colonial brethren in the East, struggling for freedom. Their great distance did not secure their prosperity from the disastrous influences of war. It was known that Spain sympathized with the colonies, and this speedily endangered their security; for the ferocity of many of the Indian tribes was directed against them by the English.

In the early part of 1779, Col. Rogers Clark, under the authority of Virginia, visited the settlements of Cahokia, Kaskaskia, and other places, for the purpose of endeavoring to enlist men for an expedition against St. Vincents, now Vincennes, then held by the English under Governor Hamilton.

THE ATTACK ON ST. LOUIS BY INDIANS.

About this time, an alarming rumor became prevalent that an attack on St. Louis was being organized under British influence. Actuated by a spirit of generous chivalry, Clark offered the assistance of himself and men to Lieut. Gov. Leyba for the protection of the town, but his offer was declined on the ground that the danger was not imminent. (There seems to be some uncertainty as to this incident, but it is supported by the excellent authority of Judge Wilson Primm, and is corroborated by Stoddard in his historical sketch of Louisiana.) Whatever was the ground for the fancied security, the sequel proves either that he was an execrable traitor, or was shamefully incompetent to meet the exigencies of the time. Apprehensions, however, began to disturb the people, and the defenseless condition of the town induced them to undertake some means of fortification. Although they numbered little more than one hundred men, they proceeded to build a wall of logs and earth, about

five or six feet high, inclosing the dwellings of the settlement. It formed a semi-circular line, with its ends terminating at the river, and supplied with three gates, at each of which a heavy piece of ordnance was placed and kept in constant readiness. For some months after this work was completed, nothing occurred to indicate an Indian attack. Winter passed away, and the inhabitants finally began to consider their apprehensions groundless, which conclusion was assisted by the assurances of the Governor that there was no cause for anxiety. In reality, however, the long-pending attack was now being secretly organized. Numerous bands of Indians, composed of Ojibways, Winnebagos, Sioux, and other tribes, with some Canadians, numbering in all nearly 1,500, had gathered on the eastern shore of the river, a little above St. Louis, and arrangements were consummated for a general attack on the settlement on the 26th of May.

The 25th of May, 1780, was the festival of Corpus Christi, which was celebrated by the Catholic inhabitants with religious ceremonies and rejoicing. There was no feeling of apprehension abroad just at this time, notwithstanding that an event calculated to arouse alarm had occurred but a few days before. An old citizen named Quenelle had crossed the river to Cahokia creek, on a fishing excursion. While watching his lines he was startled to see on the opposite shore of the creek, a man named Ducharme, who had formerly lived in St. Louis, and who had fled to escape punishment for some crime committed. He endeavored to induce Quenelle to come over to him, but the latter thought he detected the presence of Indians in the bushes opposite, and refused, returning hastily in his canoe to the town, where he reported what had occurred. The Commandant ridiculed his story, and it did not create any general fear among the inhabitants. Corpus Christi was celebrated with unusual animation, and a large number of the citizens left the inclosure of the town and were scattered about the prairie—men, women and children—gathering strawberries. A portion of the Indians crossed the river on the same day, but fortunately did not make the attack, owing, probably, to their not knowing how many of the men had remained in the town. Had they done so, the result would surely have been fatal to the young settlement. On the following day, the whole body of the attacking force crossed, directing their course to the fields over which they had seen the inhabitants scattered the day before. It fortunately hapened that only a few of them were outside the town, and these, seeing the approach of the Indians, hastily retreated towards the upper gate, which course led them nearly through a portion of the hostile

force. Rapid volleys were fired at the fleeing citizens, and the reports speedily spread the alarm in the town. Arms were hastily seized, and the men rushed bravely towards the wall, opening the gate to their defenseless comrades. There was a body of militia in the town from Ste. Genevieve, which had been sent up, under the command of Silvia Francisco Cartabona, some time before, when apprehensions of an attack prevailed. This company, however, behaved shamefully, and did not participate in the defense, many of them concealing themselves in the houses while the fight was in progress. The Indians approached the line of defense rapidly, and when at a short distance, opened an irregular fire, to which the inhabitants responded with light arms and discharges of grape-shot from their pieces of artillery. The resistance made was energetic and resolute, and the savage assailants, seeing the strength of the fortifications and dismayed by the artillery, to which they were unaccustomed, finally retired, and the fight came to a close.

Commander Leyba appeared upon the scene at this juncture, having been startled from a carouse to some idea of the situation by the sound of the artillery. His conduct was extraordinary; he immediately ordered several pieces of ordnance, which had been placed near the Government house, to be spiked, and was then, as it is chronicled, rolled to the immediate scene of action "in a wheelbarrow." He ordered the inhabitants to cease firing and return to their houses. Those stationed near the lower gate, not hearing the command, paid no attention to it, and he directed a cannon to be fired at them. This barbarous order was carried out, and the citizens only escaped the volley of grape by throwing themselves on the ground, and the shot struck down a portion of the wall. The unparalleled treachery of the commandant was fortunately exhibited too late to be of assistance to the Indians, who had been beaten back by the determined valor of the settlers, and the attack was not renewed. When they had left the vicinity, search was made for the bodies of the citizens who had been killed on the prairie, and between twenty and thirty lives were ascertained to have been lost. Several old men, women and children were among the victims, and all the bodies had been horribly mutilated by their murderers.

The traitorous conduct of the commandant, which so nearly imperiled the existence of the town, had been obvious to the people generally; and, justly indignant at his cruel rascality, means were at once taken to transmit a full report of his proceedings to Galvez, the Governor of Lower Louisiana. This resulted in the prompt removal of Leyba, and the settlement was again placed under the authority of Cruzat. Leyba died the

same year, from the effects, it is said, of poison administered by his own hand—universal obloquy and reproach having rendered his life unendurable. He was buried in the village church, "in front of the right-hand balustrade, having received all the sacraments of our mother the Holy Church," as is set forth in the burial certificate of Father Bernard, a "Catholic Priest, Apostolic Missionary Curate of St. Louis, country of Illinois, Province of Louisiana, Bishopric of Cuba." The year 1780, rendered so memorable by this Indian attack, was afterwards known as "*L'annee du grand coup*," or "year of the great blow."

There is no doubt but that this assault on St. Louis had for its object the destruction of the settlement, and was only frustrated by the gallantry of the people; that it was partially instigated by English influence is almost unquestionable. The Indians accepted their defeat, and departed without attempting any other demonstration. It is said their retreat was occasioned by the appearance of Col. George Rogers Clark with four or five hundred Americans from Kaskaskia, but this is not substantiated. Pending the arrival of Cruzat, Cartabona, before mentioned, exercised the functions of Lieutenant-Governor, but, however, for only a short period. One of the first works undertaken by Cruzat was the strengthening of the fortifications. He established half a dozen or more stone forts, nearly circular in shape, about fifty feet in diameter and twenty feet high, connected by a stout stockade of posts. The fortifications, as extended and improved by Cruzat, were quite pretentious for so small a settlement. On the river bank, near the spot formerly occupied by the Floating Docks, was a stone tower called the "Half Moon," from its shape, and westwardly of it, near the present intersection of Broadway and Cherry street, was erected a square building called "The Bastion;" south of this, on the line of Olive street, a circular stone fort was situated. A similar building was built on Walnut street, intended for service both as a fort and prison. There was also a fort near Mill Creek; and, east of this, another circular fort near the river. The strong stockade of cedar posts connecting these forts was pierced with loop-holes for small arms. The well-devised line of defenses was not subjected to the test of another Indian attack, for although during the continuance of the Revolutionary war other settlements on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers had to contend against the savages, St. Louis was not again molested.

From this period the progress of St. Louis was slow, but satisfactory, under the liberal and judicious policy of the Spanish governors, and it will be sufficient to note only the more important events.

EARLY NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

It is difficult to realize, in these days, the perils and delays incident to the early navigation of the Mississippi. It is to us now the unobstructed and natural highway of commerce and travel, connecting the West and far North with the warm and fruitful South, and bearing to the ocean the various products of rich and populous regions. A hundred years ago it was no less majestic in its strength and beauty, but its ministrations to the needs of civilized humanity had hardly begun; it rolled its splendid flood through a wild and solitary wilderness, and the sounds of the winds in the forest mingled with the monotone of flowing waters in a murmurous rythm, that sunk or swelled only with the fluctuations of nature. There were no towns along its banks, no rushing steamboats on its surface; only Indian canoes formed a rare and transitory feature in its landscapes, and few human sounds besides the shouts of savage voices were heard. With the birth of white settlements in the great Valley, the solitude of the Father of Waters was gradually invaded. In their rude craft the early voyageurs had to struggle hard against the swift current, and a voyage from New Orleans to St. Louis was then a thing of months, not of days, and required nearly as much preparation as one across the Atlantic. During Cruzat's second administration, navigation was much impeded and disturbed by piratical bands which harbored at certain points on the wooded shores, and instituted a system of depredations on settlers or others passing up and down the river. These bands were principally controlled by two men, named Culbert and Magilbray, who had a permanent rendezvous at a place called Cottonwood Creek. The usual programme of the pirates was to attack the vessels of voyageurs at some place where a surprise could be readily effected, and, having compelled the affrighted crews to seek safety on shore or by surrender, they would plunder the boats and the persons of prisoners of all valuables. The vicinity of Grand Tower, a lofty rock situated about half way between St. Louis and the mouth of the Ohio, became a dreaded spot, also, through the deeds of these river marauders, and many tales exist in the memories of old citizens of acts of violence perpetrated near these places.

Early in the year 1787, an event occurred which inaugurated severe measures by the Government against the pirates, resulting in their dispersion. M. Beausoleil, a New Orleans merchant, started from New

Orleans for St. Louis with a barge richly freighted with merchandise. A strong breeze prevailed as this vessel was approaching Cotton Wood Creek. The pirates were in waiting to make an attack, but were frustrated by the swift progress of the vessel, and they despatched a body of men up the river for the purpose of heading off the expected prize. The point chosen for the attack was an island, since called Beausoleil's Island, and was reached in about two days. The barge had put ashore and was easily captured and the crew disarmed, when the captors turned her course down the river. On the way down an unexpected deliverance was effected through the daring of a negro named Casotte, who, by pretending joy at the capture of the vessel, was left free and employed as a cook. He maintained a secret understanding with Beausoliel and some of his men, and at a given signal the party effected a sudden rising. They defeated the pirates after a brief struggle, who were all either killed or captured. Beausoleil deemed it prudent, after this alarming experience, to return to New Orleans, and, in passing Cotton Wood Creek, kept as near the opposite shore as possible. On reaching New Orleans, a full report of the doings of the pirates and the capture and deliverance of the barge was made public, and convinced the authorities and the people that strong measures were absolutely necessary to terminate these perils to life and property on the river. The Governor issued an order that all boats bound for St. Louis the following spring should make the voyage together, thus insuring mutual protection. This was carried out, and a little fleet of ten boats started up the river. On approaching Cotton Wood Creek some of the men in the foremost boat perceived some persons on shore near the mouth of the creek. A consultation was held with the crews and passengers of the other boats, and it was determined that while a sufficient number of men should remain to protect the boats, the remainder would form a party to attack the robbers in their haunt. On reaching the place the courageous voyageurs found that their enemies had disappeared, but four boats were discovered in a bend of the creek, laden with a miscellaneous assortment of valuable plunder, and in a low hut situated among the trees at a little distance from the bank, a large quantity of provisions and ammunition was found, with cases of guns and various other weapons, indicating the numerous captures which had been made by these outlaws. All of this property was removed, together with the boats and contents, and carried to St. Louis, where large numbers of the articles were identified by the owners.

The arrival of the fleet of barges created quite a commotion in the

settlement, and was considered so memorable, that the year 1788 received the name of "*L'annee des Dix Bateaux*," or "the year of the ten boats." A most fortunate result of this descent was that, although no blood was shed, it practically led to the dispersion of the bands, and but few subsequent depredations are reported to have occurred.

Prior to the event just narrated, and in the year 1785, the people of St. Louis experienced a serious alarm, and loss of property, owing to a sudden and extraordinary rise in the Mississippi river. The American Bottom was covered with water, and Cahokia and Kaskaskia were threatened with being swept out of existence. Most of the buildings in St. Louis were situated on Main street, and the rise of the waters above the steep banks spread general dismay. The flood subsided, however, nearly as rapidly as it had risen, averting the necessity of abandoning the houses, which had been commenced. The year received the name of "*L'annee des Grandes Eaux*," or "the year of the great waters." No rise in the river equal to this has occurred since, excepting in 1844 and 1851, floods which are remembered by many of our citizens.

CONCLUDING EVENTS UNDER THE SPANISH DOMINATION.

In the year 1788, the administration of Don Francisco Cruzat terminated, and Manual Perez became Commandant-General of the West Illinois country at the post of St. Louis. At this time the population of this and the neighboring settlements numbered nearly 1,200 persons, while that of Ste. Genevieve was about 800. The administration of Perez was prosperous, and, like his predecessor, he was generally esteemed by the inhabitants. He brought about a settlement of friendly Indians in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau, where he gave them a large grant of land. They consisted of Shawnees and Delawares, two of the most powerful tribes east of the Mississippi river, and the object was to oppose through them the Osage Indians, a strong Missouri tribe, who were constantly making incursions on the young settlements. This scheme is said to have operated satisfactorily.

In 1793, Perez was succeeded by Zenon Trudeau, who also became popular, and instituted various measures for the encouragement of immigration. In the year 1792, the honey-bee is chronicled to have first appeared, following as it were civilization from the East, and its coming was hailed with delight. The grave difficulties which had sprung up between the American colonies and Spain, respecting territorial boundaries and the navigation of the Mississippi, were adjusted by treaty in

October, 1795, but more serious trouble subsequently arose from the same cause.

During the administration of Trudeau, St. Louis and the other settlements in that portion of the country expanded rapidly. Under the influence of the exceedingly favorable terms offered to settlers, and the fact that the fear of Indian attacks was greatly diminished, quite a number of citizens of the United States left the country east of the Mississippi, over which English control was now practically broken up, and took up their residence in the Spanish dominions. St. Louis improved in appearance, and new and neat buildings began to supplant, in many places, the rude log huts of earlier years. Trade received a new impetus, but the clearing of the country in its vicinity and the development of agriculture still made but slow progress. The dealing in peltries was the principal business, and, in their effort to expand their exchanges with Indian tribes, traders became more energetic and daring in their excursions, traveled longer distances into the interior westward, and forced their rude boats up the swift Missouri to many points never before visited.

Trudeau closed his official career in 1798, and was succeeded by Charles Dehault Delassus de Delusiere, a Frenchman by birth, but who had been many years in the service of Spain. The winter of the succeeding year was one of extraordinary severity and received the title of "*L'annee du Grand Hiver*" or "year of the hard winter." The same year that Delassus commenced his administration was signalized by the arrival of some galleys with Spanish troops under Don Carlos Howard, and was called "*L'annee des galeres*," or "year of the galleys." This Governor caused a census to be taken of Upper Louisiana settlements, from which we extract the following, showing the population of the places named in the year 1799: St. Louis, 925; Carondelet, 184; St. Charles, 875; St. Ferdinand, 276; Marius des Liard, 376; Meramec, 115; St. Andrew, 393; Ste. Genevieve, 949; New Bourbon, 560; Cape Girardeau, 521; New Madrid, 782; Little Meadows, 72. Total, 6,028. Total number of whites, 4,948; free colored, 197; slaves, 883.

It will be seen from these figures that St. Charles then nearly equaled St. Louis in population, while Ste. Genevieve exceeded it; and if any then living ever dreamed of one of these settlements becoming the centre and seat of Western empire, the prophecy would probably have been in favor of the brisk town at the mouth of the Missouri.

On the 15th of May, 1801, the small-pox broke out in St. Louis, and vicinity, with fearful severity. It was a new malady among the healthy

settlers, and, as was usual, when particularly impressed by an event, they commemorated the year by a peculiar title, calling it "*L'annee de la Picotte*," the "year of the small-pox." About this time the increase in immigration created a furore for speculation in land, and some immense grants were obtained.

THE RETROCESSION OF LOUISIANA TO FRANCE AND ITS PURCHASE BY THE UNITED STATES.

On the 1st of October, 1800, the treaty of Ildefonso was consummated, by which Spain, under certain conditions, retroceded to France the territory of Louisiana; and in July, 1802, the Spanish authorities were directed to deliver possession to the French commissioners. This event, however, did not take place until the month of December, 1803, when M. Laussat, on behalf of France, was placed in control. The supremacy of England on the high seas, at this period, practically prevented France from instituting any possessory acts by transferring troops to the newly acquired territory, and she wisely resolved to accept the offer of the United States, and sell the vast territory to that Government. This famous purchase, accomplished during the administration of President Jefferson, was formally concluded on the 30th of April, 1803; and in December following, M. Laussat, who had just received control of the province from the Spanish authorities, transferred it to the United States, represented at New Orleans for that purpose by Governor Claiborne and General Wilkinson, the commissioners appointed. The sum of money paid by the United States for the territory acquired was about $15,000,000. The agent of France for receiving possession of Upper Louisiana from the Spanish authorities was Amos Stoddard, a captain of artillery in the service of the United states. He arrived in St. Louis in March, 1804, and on the 9th of that month Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish Commandant, placed him in possession of the territory, and on the following day he transferred it to the United States. This memorable event created a wide-spread sensation in St. Louis and the other young towns in the vicinity. Most of the people were deeply attached to the old Government, and although they were in sympathy with the vigorous Republic which had sprung into existence in the East, and dimly appreciated the promise of its future, yet it was with feelings of regret and apprehension that they saw the banner of the new Government unfurled in place of the well known flag of Spain. There were, however, many among St. Louis citizens who rejoiced at the transfer,

and their anticipations of its prosperous influence on their town were speedily realized, for business generally became more animated, while the population rapidly increased by an energetic and ingenious class of settlers from the East and other points, mostly representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race, always the most successful in urging forward the prosperity and development of a country.

The date of this transfer marks an interesting epoch in the growth of St. Louis and the Western country. If, as we believe, before the year 1900 St. Louis will be the leading city of the North American continent, her history will form a marvelous chapter in the chronicles of the life and development of modern nations. Nearly within the bounds of a century a rude settlement in a far inland wilderness will have expanded into a mighty metropolis, the rich capital and throbbing heart of the greatest nation in the world, the centre of modern civilization, knowledge and arts; a city of vast manufacturing and commercial interests, in which every branch of human industry is represented; a second Babylon, on the banks of a river beside which the Euphrates was a streamlet; with iron roadways for the cars of steam branching out in all directions, and whose empire extends from the wild billows of the Atlantic to the calmer waters of the Pacific, from the cold lakes of the North to the warm waters of the Mexican Gulf. Here indeed is a historical picture which words can scarcely depict, which illustrates the power of human activities far more wondrously than the colossal, but isolated, structures of the people of the olden time.

ST. LOUIS UNDER THE RULE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A temporary government for St. Louis and the Upper Louisiana was promptly provided by Congress, Captain Stoddard being appointed to exercise the functions and prerogatives formerly vested in the Spanish Lieutenant-Governor. In the excellent historical sketch of Louisiana written by that officer, some interesting particulars are given of St. Louis at the time of the transfer to the United States. The town consisted of about 180 houses, and the population in the district numbered about 2,280 whites and about 500 blacks. The total population of Upper Louisiana is stated at 9,020 whites and 1,320 blacks. Three-fifths of the population of Upper Louisiana were Anglo-Americans. According to the same authority, St. Louis then consisted of two long streets running parallel to the river, with a number of others intersecting them at right angles. There were some houses, however, on the

line of the present Third street, which was known as "*La rue des Granges*," or the street of barns, as before mentioned. The church building, from which Second street then derived its name, was a structure of hewn logs, somewhat rude and primitive in appearance. West of Fourth street there was little else but woods and commons, and the Planters' House now stands upon a portion of the space then used for pasturage purposes. There was no post office, nor indeed any need for one, as there were no official mails. Government boats ran occasionally between New Orleans and St. Louis, but there was no regular communication. The principal building was the government house on Main street near Walnut. The means of education were of course limited in character, and, as peltries and lead continued to be the chief articles of export, the cultivation of the land in the vicinity of the town progressed but slowly. There is a tradition that St. Louis received the *sobriquet* of *Pain Court* (short bread), owing to the scarcity of the staff of life in the town. Indeed there appears reason to believe that, in a commercial point of view, Ste. Genevieve at this time was a much more important place than St. Louis.

Captain Stoddard, on assuming control, published a circular address to the inhabitants, in which he formally announced that Louisiana had been transferred to the possession of the United States, and that the plan of a permanent territorial government was under the consideration of Congress. He briefly alluded to preceding events as follows: "It will not be necessary to advert to the various preliminary arrangements which have conspired to place you in your present political situation. With these it is presumed you are already acquainted. Suffice it to observe that Spain, in 1800 and 1801, retroceded the colony and province of Louisiana to France, and that France, in 1803, conveyed the same territory to the United States, who are now in the legal and peaceful possession of it. These transfers were made with honorable views and under such forms and sanctions as are usually practiced among civilized nations." The remainder of the address is devoted to an eloquent exposition of the new political condition of the people and of the privileges and benefits of a liberal republican government.

The fur trade, which had led to the founding of St. Louis, continued for many years to be the principal business of the people. Here, as elsewhere, the Indian tribes forged the weapons for their own destruction. They eagerly sought the opportunity to exchange with the white men the fruits of the chase for the articles and commodities of a higher civilization. They were the principal agents in developing the fur

trade of the North and West, and by so doing hastened the incoming of the indomitable race destined to build, over their slaughter and decay, the glorious structure of American liberty. These primitive races wasted and faded with the birth of a nation, whose mission was to bless and metamorphose the New World; and even had there been no Revolutionary war to usher in the American Union, there is enough in the fate of the aborigines of the country to authenticate the remark of Theodore Parker that "all the great charters of humanity have been written in blood."

During the fifteen years ending in 1804, the average annual value of the furs collected at St. Louis is stated to have been $203,750. The number of buffalo skins was only 850; deer, 158,000; beaver, 36,900 pounds; otter, 8,000; bear, 5,100. A very different state of things existed twenty or thirty years later, when beaver was nearly exhausted and buffalo skins formed the most important article of trade. The commerce consisted principally of that portion of furs that did not find its way directly to Montreal and Quebec through the lakes.

The supplies of the town, especially of groceries, were brought from New Orleans, and the time necessary for a trip was from four to six months. The departure of a boat was an important event, and generally, many of the inhabitants collected together on the shore to see it off and bid good-bye to the friends who might be among the passengers. Wm. C. Carr, who arrived about the 1st of April, 1804, states that it took him *twenty-five days* to make the trip from Louisville, Ky., by river. On the same authority it is stated that there were only two American families in the place—those of Calvin Adams and William Sullivan. Mr. Carr remained in St. Louis about a month, and then, attracted by the great lead trade of Ste. Genevieve, went to that place to reside, but returned in about a year, convinced that St. Louis was a better location. In the same year, Colonel Rufus Easton, John Scott and Edward Hempstead came to reside in the country. Mr. Scott settled at Ste. Genevieve; Mr. Hempstead went to St. Charles, then called Petite Cote, where he remained for several years, and then came to St. Louis; Mr. Easton remained in St. Louis.

In 1802, James Pursley, an American, with two companions, started on a hunting expedition from St. Louis to the source of the Osage, but extended his course westward. After various dangers and adventures, he reached the vicinity of Santa Fe, and is said to have been the first American who traversed the great plains between the United States and New Mexico.

In 1804 the United States dispatched Lewis and Clark and Major Pike to explore the sources of the Mississippi, the Arkansas, the Kansas, and the Platte rivers. Hunters from St. Louis and vicinity formed their companions, or preceded them, and were to be found on nearly all the rivers east of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Auguste Chouteau, about the same time, had outfitted Loisel, who established a considerable fort and trading post at Cedar Island, a little above the Big Bend of the Mississippi; so that about the time that St. Louis became a town of the United States, the great regions west and north of her were being gradually opened to settlement. Forty years had elapsed since Laclede had founded the settlement, and yet, compared with the development of subsequent times, its growth had not been very rapid. It was but a straggling river village with few buildings of any consequence, and was cut off from the world of trade and civilization by its great distance from the seaboard and the vast unpeopled country surrounding it. The inhabitants were mostly French, and the social intercourse was simple and friendly, with but faint traces of class distinctions. There was only one resident physician, Dr. Saugrain, who lived on Second street, and one baker, Le Clere, who baked for the garrison and lived on Main street near Elm. The only American tavern was kept by a man named Adams, and this, with two others kept by Frenchmen named Yostic and Laudreville, both on Main street near Locust, were, we believe, the only establishments of the kind in the town. The names of the more prominent merchants and citizens at this time, are familiar, at present, to nearly all of our citizens, owing to many of the families still being represented, and the fact that their names, most appropriately, have been wrought in the nomenclature of our streets. Among them we may mention Auguste and Pierre Chouteau, Labadie, Sarpy, Gratiot, Pratte, Tayon, Lecompt, Papin, Cabanne, Labaume, Soulard, Hortez, Alvarez, Clamorgan, Debreuil and Manuel Lisa. The Chouteaus lived on Main street, and Pierre, whose place was near the present intersection of that street with Washington avenue, had nearly a whole square encircled by a stone wall, and in which he had a fine orchard. Manuel Lisa lived on Second street; the establishment of Labadie & Sarpy was on Main near Chestnut, and the Debreuils had a fine place on Second, between Pine and Chestnut streets.

On the 26th of March, 1804, by an act of Congress, the Province of Louisiana was divided into two parts, the Territory of Orleans and the District of Louisiana, the latter including all north of the 33d parallel of latitude. The executive power of the Government in the Territory of

Indiana was extended over that of Louisiana, the Governors and Judges of the former being authorized to enact laws for the new District. General William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, instituted the American authorities here under the provisions of this act, his associates being, we believe, Judges Griffin, Vanderberg, and Davis. The first courts of justice were held during the ensuing winter in the old fort near Fifth and Walnut streets, and were called Courts of Common Pleas. On the 3d of March, 1805, by another act of Congress, the District was changed to the Territory of Louisiana, and James Wilkinson was appointed Governor, and with Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, of the Superior Court, formed the Legislature of the Territory. The executive offices were in the old Government building on Main street, near Walnut, just south of the Public Square, called *La Place d'Armes*. Here General Wilkinson was visited by Aaron Burr when the latter was planning his daring and ambitious conspiracy. When Wilkinson was appointed, there was in each of the Districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, and Cape Girardeau a civil and military Commandant, as follows: Colonel Meigs for the first, Colonel Hammond for St. Louis, Major Seth Hunt for Ste. Genevieve, and Colonel T. B. Scott for the last-named place. These officers were superseded by the organization of the courts, and the names of the districts subsequently became those of counties. This system of legislation was maintained for several years, with occasional changes in officers.

In 1806 Gen. Wilkinson established the fort of Belle Fontaine, on the south side of the Missouri, a few miles above its mouth; but it was practically abandoned early the following year, when he was ordered South to assist in arresting the Burr conspiracy. During part of 1806, Joseph Browne was Secretary of the Territory and Acting Governor, and J. B. C. Lucas and Otho Shrader were Judges. The following year Frederic Bates was Governor, with the same Judges in office. Next year Merriweather Lewis, with the same Judges, formed the Legislature, and continued to do so until 1811.

On the 9th of November, 1809, the town of St. Louis was first incorporated, upon the petition of two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants and under the authority of an act of the Territory of Louisiana, passed the previous year.

On the 4th of June, 1812, the country received the name of the Territory of Missouri, and the government was modified and made to consist of a Governor and Legislative Assembly, the upper branch of which,

numbering nine councilors, was selected out of twice that number, nominated to the Governor by the lower branch. At this time the Territory had first conceded to it the right of representation in Congress by one delegate. Anterior to this change in the government there are some events which deserve particular notice. Shortly after the country became part of the United States a postoffice was permanently created in the town, the first postmaster being Rufus Easton. The first newspaper was established July, 1808, by Joseph Charless, and received the name of the *Missouri Gazette*. It was first printed on a sheet of writing-paper not much larger than a royal-octavo page. This journal was the germ of the present *Missouri Republican*, one of the largest in circulation and most influential journals of the country. The necessity of some means of transportation to and fro across the river had led to the establishment of a small ferry, which was first kept by Calvin Adams, and proved a paying enterprise. His ferry consisted of two pirogues tied together with planks laid across the top, and his charge for bringing over man and horse was $2. In August of this year two Iowa Indians were tried for murder before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Lucas and Shrader presiding. It created a good deal of excitement, but owing to some want of jurisdiction in the case the prisoners escaped the sentence of death which was passed upon them. On the 16th of September the first execution for murder in the Territory took place, the criminal being a young man who had shot his step-father. In the autumn of the next year Governor Lewis, while on a journey to Louisville, committed suicide by shooting himself while under the influence of aberration of mind.

The Municipal Government, at this time, consisted of a board of Trustees, elected under the provisions of the charter mentioned above. The Missouri Fur Company was formed in 1808, consisting principally of Pierre Chouteau, Manuel Lisa, William Clark, Sylvester Labadie, Pierre Menard, and Auguste Pierre Chouteau, the capital being $40,000. An expedition was dispatched under the auspices of this company, in charge of Major A. Henry, and succeeded in establishing trading posts upon the Upper Missouri—one on Lewis River, beyond the Rocky Mountains, and one on the southern branch of the Columbia, the latter being the first post established on the great river of Oregon Territory. In 1812 this company was dissolved, most of the members establishing independent houses in the trade, and for furnishing outfits to private adventurers. Among these may be mentioned the houses of Berthold & Chouteau, B. Pratte, J. P. Cabanne, and M. Lisa. The hunters and

trappers at this time formed a considerable part of the population of St. Louis, and were principally half-breed Indians, and white men so long accustomed to such pursuits that they were nearly similar in habits to the natives. Notwithstanding the preponderance of this reckless element, it does not appear that the town was disorderly, and crime and scenes of violence were of rare occurrence.

The first members of the Territorial Legislature, elected in 1812, sat during the ensuing winter in the old house of Joseph Robidoux, on the northeast corner of Myrtle and Main streets. It was in this year that the terrible earthquake occurred at New Madrid and vicinity, and created wide-spread dismay. The waters of the Mississippi were greatly agitated by the subterranean convulsion, and several boats with their crews were engulfed. New Madrid, which stood upon a bluff fifteen or twenty feet above the summer floods, sank so low that the next rise covered the ground to the depth of four or five feet. The channel of the river was affected materially, and the bottoms of some small lakes in the vicinity were so elevated that they became dry land.

The first English school was opened in St. Louis, in 1808, by a man named Ratchford, who was succeeded by Geo. Tompkins, a young Virginian, who, when he started in the enterprise, was nearly without funds, and with but few acquaintances. He rented a room on the north side of Market street, between Second and Third, for his school, and during his leisure hours pursued the study of law. The first debating society known west of the Mississippi was connected with this school, and the debates were generally open to the public and afforded interesting and instructive entertainment. This energetic young school teacher studied law to some purpose, for he ultimately became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri. Among the members of the society he organized were Dr. Farrar, Dr. Lowry, Major O'Fallon, Edward Bates, and Joshua Barton—names afterward rendered eminent by ability and public service. The population of the town in 1810 was about 1,400. In May, 1812, the chiefs of the Osage, the Shawnees, Delawares, and other tribes, came here to accompany General Wm. Clark to Washington, the purpose being to consummate some negotiations then pending, and to impress the savages with some true idea of the greatness and power of the Government. This General Clark was the brother of General George Rogers Clark, so distinguished in the West during the Revolutionary war, and was the companion of Lewis in the famous expedition to Upper Missouri, and had remarkable experience and judgment in dealing with the Indians. The war of 1812 between the United

States and England produced but little effect upon our city, so far removed inland, but the people took a lively interest in the progress of the conflict, and participated in the general rejoicing over its honorable close.

In August, 1816, the Bank of St. Louis was incorporated, being the first institution of the kind in the town. The following gentlemen composed the commissioners: Auguste Chouteau, J. B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, Moses Austin, Bernard Pratte, Manuel Lisa, Thomas Brady, Bartholomew Berthold, Samuel Hammond, Rufus Easton, Robert Simpson, Christian Wilt and Risdon H. Price. At an election, held on the 20th of the following month, Samuel Hammond was elected President, and John B. N. Smith, Cashier. The career of this bank was not successful, and continued for something over two years, when it came to a disastrous close. On the 1st of February, 1817, the Missouri Bank was incorporated, the commissioners appointed by the stockholders to receive subscriptions being Charles Gratiot, William Smith, John McKnight, J. P. Cabanne, and Mathew Kerr. The first President was Auguste Chouteau, and the Cashier Lilburn W. Boggs.

A census published in the *Missouri Gazette*, December 9, 1815, and taken by John W. Thompson, states that the number of souls in the town was 2,000, and the total population of county and town 7,395.

On the 2d of August an event occurred which marked the commencement of a new epoch in the history of St. Louis. Heretofore its growth had been dependent upon human energies alone, but now a new agency was to enter into its commercial life which was to enable her to reap the full benefit accruing from the noble river that rolled past her to the sea. The first steamboat arrived on the day named. It was called the "Pike," and was commanded by Captain Jacob Reed. The inhabitants were, as might be expected, greatly interested and delighted as the novel craft touched the foot of Market street, many of them having never seen a vessel of the kind before. Some Indians who were in town were so alarmed at the unusual spectacle that they receded from the shore as the boat neared, and could not be persuaded to come in the vicinity of the monster, for such it seemed to them, although in reality but a tiny little vessel. She was propelled by a low-pressure engine, and had been built at Louisville. The second boat which arrived here was the "Constitution," commanded by Captain R. P. Guyard, and the 2d of October, 1817, was the date of her arrival. In May, 1819, the first steamboat stemmed the tide of the Missouri; it was the "Independence," Captain Nelson commanding, and went up as far as "Old Franklin,"

after a passage of seven running days. The first steamboat from New Orleans, the "Harriet," commanded by Captain Aarmitage, reached here on the 2d of June, 1819, making the voyage in twenty-seven days.

In 1817 the first board of school trustees was formed, which may be regarded as the commencement of the present unsurpassed school system. They were William Clark, William C. Carr, Thomas H. Benton, Bernard Pratte, Auguste Chouteau, Alexander McNair and John P. Cabanne. During the following year, the application of Missouri for admission into the Union gave rise to a most exciting political agitation, in which the whole nation participated. The Southern members of Congress insisted that the new State should be admitted without restriction as to slavery, while the members from the North as bitterly opposed any extension of the slave system. It is not our province to more than mention the interesting and important aspect of the discussion that ensued, as it is a subject fully treated in the political history of the country. The result was the celebrated "Missouri Compromise," which in effect allowed the formation of the Missouri Constitution without restriction, but declared that slavery should not extend in any new-formed State north of 36 degrees 40 minutes north latitude. The convention which framed the first Constitution of the State of Missouri assembled in 1820 in this city. The place of meeting was Mansion House, then a building of considerable importance, on the corner of Third and Vine streets, now known as the City Hotel.

Mr. John Jacob Astor established a branch of his house in this city in 1819, under the charge of Mr. Samuel Abbott, and it was called the Western Department of the American Fur Company. This company entered upon a most successful career, embracing in its trade the northern and western parts of the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains. About this time the old Missouri Fur Company was revived, with new partners, among whom were Major John Pilcher, M. Lisa, Thomas Hempstead and Captain Perkins. We may incidentally mention that in 1823 a hunting and trapping party of this company, under Messrs. Jones and Immel, while on the Yellowstone, were attacked by Black Feet Indians. The leaders and several of the party were killed, and those who escaped were robbed of whatever property they had with them. This company only continued a few years, and was not successful. The important expedition of General Wm. H. Ashley took place also in this year, and resulted in the discovery of the southern pass of the Rocky Mountains, and the opening of commercial intercourse with the countries west of the same. The General encountered fierce oppo-

sition from the Indians, and lost fourteen men, and had ten wounded in a fight at the outset of the expedition.

A city directory was published in 1821, which furnishes some interesting information respecting the condition of the town at the time, and from which we make the following extracts:

"It is but about forty years since the now flourishing but yet more promising State of Missouri was but a vast wilderness, many of the inhabitants of this country yet remembering the time when they met together to kill the buffalo at the same place where Mr. Philipson's ox saw and flour mill is now erected, and on Mill creek, near to where Mr. Chouteau's mill now stands. What a prodigious change has been operated! St. Louis is now ornamented with a great number of brick buildings, and both the scholar and the courtier could move in a circle suiting their choice and taste.

"By the exertions of the Right Rev. Bishop Louis Wm. Du Bourg, the inhabitants have seen a fine cathedral rise at the same spot where stood an old log church. * * * This elegant building was commenced in 1818, under the superintendence of Mr. Gabriel Paul, the architect, and is only in part completed. As it now stands it is forty feet by one hundred and thirty-five in depth and forty in height. When completed it will have a wing on each side running its whole length twenty-two and a half feet wide and twenty-five in height, giving it a front of eighty-five feet. It will have a steeple the same height as the depth of the building, which will be provided with several large bells expected from France. The lot on which the church, college and other buildings are erected embraces a complete square, a part of which is used as a burial ground.

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"It is a truly delightful sight, to an American of taste, to find in one of the remotest towns in the Union a church decorated with *original* paintings of Rubens, Raphael, Guido, Paul Veronese and a number of others by the first modern masters of the Italian, French and Flemish schools. The ancient and precious gold embroideries which the St. Louis Cathedral possesses would certainly decorate any museum in the world. All this is due to the liberality of the Catholics of Europe, who presented these rich articles to Bishop Du Bourg, on his last tour through France, Italy, Sicily and the Netherlands. Among the liberal benefactors could be named many princes and princesses, but we will only insert the names of Louis XVIII. the present King of France, and that of the Baroness Le Candele de Ghyseghern, a Flemish lady, to whose munifi-

cence the Cathedral is particularly indebted, and who, even lately, has sent a fine, large and elegant organ, fit to correspond with the rest of the decorations. The Bishop possesses beside, a very elegant and valuable library, containing about eight thousand volumes, and which is, without doubt, the most complete scientific and literary repertory of the Western country, if not of the Western world. Though it is not public, there is no doubt but the man of science, the antiquary, and the linguist will obtain a ready access to it, and find the Bishop a man at once endowed with the elegance and politeness of the courtier, the piety and zeal of the apostle, and the learning of a father of the church. Connected with this establishment is the St. Louis College, under the direction of Bishop Du Bourg. It is a two-story brick building and has about sixty-five students, who are taught the Greek, Latin, French, English, Spanish and Italian languages, mathematics, elementary and transcendent, drawing, &c. There are several teachers. Connected with the college is an ecclesiastical seminary, at the Barrens, in Ste. Genevieve county, where divinity, the oriental languages and philosophy are taught.

"St. Louis likewise contains ten common schools; a brick Baptist church, forty feet by sixty, built in 1819, and an Episcopal church of wood. The Methodist congregation hold their meetings in the old Court House, and the Presbyterians in the Circuit Court room." We gather the following additional facts from the same work: There were three newspapers then in the city, the *St. Louis Enquirer*, *Missouri Gazette*, and *St. Louis Register*.

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"Eight streets run parallel with the river, and are intersected by twenty-three others at right angles; three of the preceding are in the *lower* part of the town, and the five others are in the *upper* part. The streets in the lower part of the town are narrow, being from thirty-two to thirty-eight and a half feet in width; those on 'the Hill' or upper part are much wider. 'The Hill' is much the most pleasant and salubrious, and will no doubt become the most improved. The lower end of Market street is well paved, and the trustees of the town have passed an ordinance for paving the sidewalks of Main street, being the second from and parallel to the river, and principal one for business. This is a very wholesome regulation of the trustees, and is the more necessary, as this and many other streets are sometimes so extremely muddy as to be rendered almost impassable. It is hoped that the trustees will next pave the middle of Main street, and that they will proceed gradually to improve the other streets, which will contribute to make the town more healthy, add to the

value of property, and make it a desirable place of residence. On the Hill, in the centre of the town, is a public square, two hundred and forty by three hundred feet, on which it is intended to build an elegant court house. The various courts are held at present in buildings adjacent to the public square. A new stone jail of two stories, seventy feet front by thirty deep, stands west of the site of the court house. Market street is in the middle of the town, and is the line dividing the north part from the south. Those streets running north from Market street have the addition of *North* to their names, and those running in the opposite direction, *South*. For example: North Main street, South Main street, North A, &c., street, South A street. The houses were first numbered by the publisher of this Directory in May, 1821. The fortifications erected in early times for the defense of the place, stand principally on the Hill. They consist of several circular stone towers, about fifteen feet in height and twenty in diameter, a wooden block-house and a large stone bastion, the interior of which is used as a garden by Captain A. Wetmore of the United States army.

"Just above the town are several Indian mounds and remains of antiquity, which afford an extensive and most charming view of the town and beautiful surrounding country situated in the two States of Missouri and Illinois, which are separated by the majestic Missouri, and which is likewise observed in the scene, as he glides along in all his greatness. Adjacent to the large mound, nearest the town, is the Mound Garden, belonging to Colonel Elias Rector, and kept by Mr. James Gray as a place of entertainment and recreation. The proprietor has displayed considerable taste in laying it out in beds and walks, and in ornamenting it with flowers and shrubbery. In short, it affords a delightful and pleasant retreat from the noise, heat and dust of a busy town.

"There is a Masonic hall, in which the Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri, the Royal Arch, and the Master Mason's Lodges are held. Connected with this excellent institution is a burying ground, where poor Masons are interred at the expense of the fraternity. The council chamber of Governor William Clark, where he gives audience to the chiefs of the various tribes of Indians who visit St. Louis, contains, probably, the most complete museum of Indian curiosities to be met with anywhere in the United States, and the Governor is so polite as to permit its being visited by any person of respectability at any time.

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"Population in 1810, 1000; in 1818, 3,500, and at this time (1821) about 5,500. The town and county contain 9,732. The population is

much mixed, consisting principally of Americans from every part of the Union, the original and other French, of whom there are one hundred and fifty-five families, and foreigners of various nations; consequently, the society is much diversified, and has no fixed character. This, the reader will perceive, arises from the situation of the country, in itself new, flourishing and changing; still, that class who compose the respectable part of the community are hospitable, polite and well-informed. And here I must take occasion, in justice to the town and country, to protest against the many calumnies circulated abroad, to the prejudice of St. Louis, respecting the manners and dispositions of the inhabitants. Persons meet here with dissimilar habits produced by a different education, and possessing various peculiarities. It is not, therefore, surprising that, in a place composed of such discordant materials, there should be occasional differences and difficulties. But the reader may be assured that old-established inhabitants have little participation in transactions which have so much injured the town.

"St. Louis has grown very rapidly. There is not, however, so much improvement going on at this time, owing to the check caused by general and universal pressure that pervades the country. This state of things can only be temporary here, for it possesses such permanent advantages from its local and geographical situation that it must, ere some distant day, become a place of great importance, being more central with regard to the whole territory belonging to the United States than any other considerable town, and uniting the advantages of the three great rivers, Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois, of the trade of which it is the emporium.

"The Missouri Fur Company was formed by several gentlemen of St. Louis in 1819, for the purpose of trading on the Missouri river and its waters. The principal establishment of the company is at Council Bluffs, yet they have several other of minor consequence several hundred miles above, and it is expected that the establishment will be extended shortly up as high as the Mandan villages. The actual capital invested in the trade is supposed to amount at this time to about $70,000. They have in their employ, exclusive of their partners on the river, twenty-five clerks and interpreters, and seventy laboring men.

"It is estimated that the annual value of the Indian trade of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers is $600,000. The annual amount of imports to this town is stated at upwards of $2,000,000. The commerce by water is carried on by a great number of steamboats, barges and keelboats. These center here, after performing the greatest inland voyages known in the world. The principal articles of trade are fur, peltry and

lead. The agricultural productions are Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, tobacco and other articles common to the Western country. Excellent mill-stones are found and made in this county. Stone coal is abundant, and saltpetre and common salt have been made within a few miles. Within three or four miles are several springs of good water, and seven miles southwest is a sulphur spring. In the vicinity are two natural caverns, in limestone rocks. Two miles above town, at North St. Louis, is a steam saw-mill, and several common mills are on the neighboring streams. The roads leading from St. Louis are very good, and it is expected that the great national turnpike will strike this place, as the commissioners for the United States have reported in favor of it.

"There were two fire engines with organized companies, one of which was stationed in the northern, the other in the southern part of the town. Two steam ferry-boats, the property of Mr. Samuel Wiggins, were in regular operation between the city and the opposite shore, and the river at the ferry was one mile and one-eighth in width. Opposite the upper part of the town, and above the ferry, is an island about one mile and one-half in length, and containing upwards of 1,000 acres, the property also of Mr. Wiggins. A considerable sand-bar has been formed in the river adjoining the lower part of the town, which extends far out, and has thrown the main channel over on the Illinois side ; when the water is low it is entirely dry and covered with an immense quantity of drift-wood, nearly sufficient to supply the town with fuel, costing only the trouble of cutting and hauling. This is of great consequence to the inhabitants, particularly as the growth of wood is small in the immediate neighborhood on this side of the river. Wood is likewise brought down the river in large quantities for disposal."

Only about four years had elapsed from the arrival of the first steamboat at St. Louis to the time this directory was published, yet it is evident that municipal growth had been exceedingly rapid ; business of all kinds, particularly in furs, peltries, lead and agricultural productions, had expanded greatly, while numbers of steamboats, barges and other craft were constantly engaged in the river commerce. In fact, even at this early period, the inhabitants appear to have had some idea of the great future before their city. The career of St. Louis as an incorporated city may be dated from December 9, 1822, when an act was passed by the State Legislature, entitled, "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the town of St. Louis ;" and in April following, an election took place for a Mayor and nine Aldermen, in accordance with the provisions of the act.

William Carr Lane was elected Mayor, with the following Aldermen: Thomas McKnight, James Kennerley, Philip Rocheblane, Archibald Gamble, Wm. A. Savage, Robert Nash, James Loper, Henry VonPhul and James Lackman. The new city government proved a most effective one, and immediately set about the improvement of the city. An ordinance was passed for the grading of Main street, and compelling citizens to improve the streets in front of their lots. The salary of the Mayor was only $300 per annum, but he applied himself with as much earnestness and assiduity to the public service as if he were receiving the present salary of $4,000. Before proceeding to sketch the progress of St. Louis as an incorporated city, the following items may be mentioned as illustrating the progress of building up to that time: Chouteau's row, in block No. 7, was begun in 1818 and finished in 1819. During the same year three other buildings of an important character were erected; the first by General Clark, the second by Bernard Pratte, at the corner of Market and Water streets, and the third, a large warehouse, by A. Chouteau, in block No. 6. The Catholic church, a large brick building on Second street, long since demolished, was constructed in 1818, and on Christmas day, 1819, divine service was performed there for the first time. The first paving which was laid in St. Louis was executed by William Deckers, with stone on edge, on Market street, between Main and Water. In 1821 the first brick pavement was laid on Second street, and finally it may be mentioned that the first *brick* dwelling was built in 1813 by William C. Carr. There was, at the time we now speak of, but little indications of settlement on the eastern bank of the river opposite St. Louis, but the long strip of land near the Illinois shore had already earned the right to the title of Bloody Island, as more than one fatal duel had taken place there. The first was that between Thomas H. Benton, subsequently so distinguished a citizen, and Charles Lucas. The difficulty between the parties originated during a trial in which both were engaged as counsel. *Colonel Benton, believing himself insulted, challenged Mr. Lucas, who declined on the ground that statements made to a jury could not properly be considered a cause for such a meeting. The ill feeling thus created was aggravated by a subsequent political controversy, and Mr. Lucas challenged Mr. Benton, who accepted. The meeting took place on Bloody Island on the morning of August 12, 1817, pistols being the weapons used. Mr. Lucas was severely wounded in the neck, and owing to the effusion of

*Charles Lucas challenged Thomas H. Benton's vote, and Benton called Lucas an "insolent puppy," which was the cause of the duel.

blood, was withdrawn from the field. A temporary reconciliation followed this duel, but the feud between the parties broke out afresh shortly afterwards, and another duel took place on Bloody Island, resulting in the killing of young Lucas at the age of twenty-five years. This deplorable re-encounter occurred on the 27th of September, 1817. During the following year another duel occurred on Bloody Island, which also resulted fatally, the combatants being Captains Martin and Ramsey, of the United States army, who were stationed at the Fort Belle Fontaine, on the Missouri river. Ramsey was wounded, and died a few days afterwards, and was buried with Masonic and military honors. On the 30th of June, 1818, a hostile meeting took place at the same locality between Joshua Barton, District Attorney of the United States, resident in St. Louis, and Thomas C. Rector. The parties met in the evening, and Mr. Barton fell mortally wounded. An article which appeared in the *Missouri Republican*, charging General William Rector, then United States Surveyor, with corruption in office, was the cause of the duel. The General was in Washington at the time, and his brother, Thomas C. Rector, warmly espoused his cause, and learning that Mr. Barton was the author of the charge, sent him the challenge which resulted so fatally. Various other rencounters between the adherents to the "code of honor" took place at later dates on Bloody Island, so that the reader will see that its sanguinary appellation had a reasonable and appropriate origin. The more prominent of the other duels which occurred there will be mentioned when we reach their appropriate dates.

Notwithstanding the disastrous conflicts between the Indians and the followers of the Rocky Mountains and Missouri Fur Companies, which occurred in 1823, the progress of trade and exploration, under the daring leadership of General William H. Ashley and others, was not seriously retarded. Benjamin O'Fallon, United States agent for Indian affairs, writes to General William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, giving an account of the misfortunes of General Ashley's command, and adds: "Many circumstances have transpired to induce the belief that the British traders (Hudson's Bay Company) are exciting the Indians against us, either to drive us from that quarter, or reap with the Indians the fruits of our labors." It is evident from all the records of that time, that trade and exploration in the Upper Missouri and Rocky Mountain region were environed with extraordinary hardships and perils, and nothing but the greatest courage, energy and endurance could have accomplished their advancement. In 1824, General Ashley made

another expedition, penetrating as far as the Great Utah Lake, near which he discovered another and a smaller, to which he gave his own name. In this vicinity he established a fort, and two years afterward a six-pound cannon was drawn from Missouri to this fort, 1,200 miles, and in 1828 many loaded wagons performed the same journey. Between the years 1824 and 1827 General Ashley's men sent furs to this city to the value of over $200,000. The General, having achieved a handsome competence during his perilous career, sold out all his interests and establishments to the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, in which Messrs. J. S. Smith, David E. Jackson and William L. Sublette were principals, Mr. Robert Campbell then holding the position of clerk. The followers of this company penetrated the far West in every direction, and had many conflicts with the Indians, and "traversed every part of the country about the southern branches of the Columbia, and ransacked nearly the whole of California." It is stated on good authority that during the five years from 1825 to 1830, of the number of our men engaged in the fur trade, two-fifths were killed by the Indians, or died victims to the dangers of exploring a wilderness.

In 1824 Frederic Bates was elected Governor, defeating General William Ashley after an exciting political contest; but he did not long enjoy the honors of the position, for he was attacked by pleurisy and died in August of the following year.

We now reach the date of an interesting event in the history of St. Louis, namely, the visit of Lafayette, who reached Carondelet on the 28th of April, 1825, and the next morning came up to the city. He was tendered a most enthusiastic reception, as many of the citizens were not only of the same nationality, but all were familiar with his name and fame. He landed opposite the old Market House, where half the town were assembled awaiting his arrival, and received him with cheers, took his seat in a carriage, accompanied by Wm. Carr Lane, Mayor, Stephen Hempstead, an officer of the Revolution, and Colonel Auguste Chouteau, one of the companions of Laclede. Apart from private hospitalities, a splendid banquet and ball were given the distinguished visitor at the Mansion House, then the prominent hotel, and situated on the northeast corner of Third and Market streets. Lafayette was at this time sixty-eight years of age, but still active and strong; he was accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, and some distinguished gentlemen from the South. The next morning he left for Kaskaskia, being escorted to the boat by crowds of citizens,

who in every way manifested their esteem and respect, and his visit has always been regarded as a memorable local incident.

During this year measures were taken to locate a permanent route across the plains. Major Sibley, one of the commissioners appointed by Government, set out from St. Louis in June, accompanied by Joseph C. Brown and Captain Gamble, with seven wagons containing various goods for trading with the Indians on the road. The party selected a route to Santa Fe, which afterwards was adopted as the general highway for intercourse and trade.

The first Episcopal church of any architectural importance was erected in this year, at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Baptists, and finally disappeared as business houses multiplied in the vicinity. The first Presbyterian church was erected in 1825, near the corner of Fourth and St. Charles streets, and was consecrated by the Rev. Samuel Giddings, but also disappeared as business limits expanded. The first steps towards building a Court House were taken in 1826, and the building, a large one of brick, was erected in the following year, and was destined to be succeeded by the present superb structure of stone. Antonie Chenie built the first three-story house on Main street in 1825, and it was occupied by Tracy & Wahrendoff and James Clemens, Jr.; Jefferson Barracks was commenced in July, 1826, and Centre Market in 1827. The U. S. Arsenal was authorized by Congress in 1826, and was commenced during the next year on the block where it is now situated, but it was many years before it was completed. An ordinance was passed in 1826 changing the names of the streets, with the exception of Market street. From 1809 those running west from the river, excepting Market, had been designated by letters, and they now received, in most instances, the names by which they are at present known. From the last date to 1830 no events of prominent interest mark the history of St. Louis. Different ordinances were passed for the grading, paving and general improvement of streets; and the growth of the city, if not rapid, was steady and satisfactory. Daniel D. Page was elected Mayor in 1829, and proved an energetic and valuable executive. Dr. Robert Simpson was elected Sheriff by a large majority over Frederic Hyat, his opponent. The branch Bank of the United States was established here during this year. Colonel John O'Fallon was appointed president and Henry S. Coxe cashier, and during the years it continued in existence, possessed the public confidence and closed its career without disaster.

In 1830 the number of brick buildings in the city increased considera-

bly, as the multiplication of brick yards brought that material more into general use; a bridge was erected across Mill creek, on lower Fourth street; and, architecturally and commercially, there were evidences of solid advancement. The large yards and gardens, which surrounded so many of the dwellings and stores of earlier times, gradually disappeared with the growth of improvements. Some excitement was caused this year by the decisions rendered by Judge James H. Peck, of the United States District Court, in regard to land claims, which were of a stringent character. Judge Lawless, who was interested as counsel in some cases in which Auguste Chouteau and others, and the heirs of Mackey Wherry, were plaintiffs *vs.* the United States, having avowed the authorship of a rather severe criticism which appeared in one of the newspapers on some decisions of Judge Peck, was committed to prison for contempt of court. He was released after a few hours on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and subsequently preferred charges against Judge Peck before the House of Representatives, which, however, were dismissed after some examination. On the first day of August, in this year, the corner-stone of the Cathedral on Walnut street, between Second and Third, was laid with religious ceremonies, and this building is now the oldest place of worship in the city, as all those erected previously have given place to other edifices.

The population of the city in 1831 was 5,963. Various measures were adopted this year for public improvement, and an ordinance was passed for building the Broadway Market. The Missouri Insurance Company was incorporated with a capital of $100,000, and George Collier was elected president. In August a most schocking and fatal duel occurred on Bloody Island. Spencer Pettis, a young lawyer of promise, was a candidate for Congress, his opponent being David Barton. Major Biddle made some severe criticisms on Mr. Pettis through the newspapers, and a challenge passed and was accepted. They fought at five paces distant, and at the first fire both fell mortally wounded. Mr. Pettis died in about twenty-four hours, while Major Biddle survived only a few days. The former had just gained his election, and General William H. Ashley was elected to fill the vacancy caused by his death.

In 1832 the famous expedition of Captain Bonneville took place, and important steps were made in the opening of the great country to the West. Fort William was established on the Arkansas by the Messrs. Bent, of this city. Messrs. Sublette and Campbell went to the mountains. Mr. Wyeth established Fort Hall, on the Lewis river, and the

American Fur Company sent the first steamboat to the Yellow Stone. The Asiatic cholera visited the city this summer, having first invaded Eastern and Southern cities. It first broke out at Jefferson Barracks, and, notwithstanding the most energetic sanitary measures, soon spread through the town with alarming severity. The population was then 6,918, and the deaths averaged, for some time, more than thirty a day. The disease prevailed for little over a month, then abated and disappeared. In this fall Daniel Dunklin, the Jackson candidate, was elected Governor, and L. A. Boggs Lieutenant-Governor. During the next year an effort was made to impeach William C. Carr, one of the Circuit Judges, and one of the oldest citizens, the charge being that he was wholly unqualified for judicial station. On examination of the case before both Houses of the Legislature he was acquitted. Dr. Samuel Merry was elected Mayor, but was declared ineligible on the ground of being a receiver of public moneys, which office he held under the appointment of the President, and the next autumn Colonel John W. Johnson was elected in his place. The taxable property was valued, in 1833, at only $2,000,000, and the whole tax of the year on real and personal property amounted only to $2,745.84. The tonnage of boats belonging to the port was hardly 2,000, and the fees for wharfage not more than $600.

In 1834 Mr. Astor retired from business and sold his Western department to Messrs. B. Pratte, P. Chouteau. Jr., and Mr. Cabanne, who conducted the business until 1839. A few years after this latter date, nearly the entire fur trade of the West was controlled by the house of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Co., and the firm of Bent & St. Vrain.

The business of the city was now developing rapidly, although the lack of proper banking facilities made itself felt somewhat injuriously; and while the unfortunate careers of the Bank of St. Louis and the Bank of Missouri had tended to make the people distrustful of such institutions, the want of them was generally recognized. During 1835–6 applications were made to the Legislature to supply this deficiency, but without success, and finally the banks of the other States were invited to establish branches in this city. Immigration at this period was unusually large, and a vigorous activity pervaded every department of business. As an illustration of this we quote from one of the newspapers: "The prosperity of our city is laid deep and broad. * * * * * Whether we turn to the right or to the left, we see workmen busy in laying the foundation of, or finishing, some costly edifice. The dilapidated and antique structure of the original settler is fast giving way to the spacious

and lofty block of brick and stone. But comparatively a few years ago, even within the remembrance of our young men, our town was confined to one or two streets running parallel with the river. The 'half-moon' fortifications, the 'bastion,' the tower, the rampart, were then known as the utmost limits. What was then termed 'The Hill,' now forming the most beautiful part of the town, covered with elegant mansions, but a few years ago was covered with shrubbery. A tract of land was purchased by a gentleman now living, as we have understood, for two barrels of whisky, which is now worth half a million of dollars. * * * * * Intimately connected with the prosperity of the city is the fate of the petition pending in Congress for the removal of the sandbar now forming in front of our steamboat landing."

The number of boats in 1835, exclusive of barges, was 121; aggregate tonnage 15,470 tons, and total wharfage collected $4,573. In March of this year the sale of the town commons was ordered by the City Council, and in accordance with the act of the Legislature, nine-tenths of the proceeds were appropriated to the improvement of streets and one-tenth to the support of public schools. The sum realized for the latter was small, but it assisted materially in laying the foundation of the present system, so extensive and beneficent in its operation. John F. Darby was elected Mayor in 1835, and during that year a meeting of citizens was called for the purpose of memorializing Congress to direct the great national road, then building, to cross the Mississippi at St. Louis, in its extension to Jefferson City. Mr. Darby presided at the meeting, and George K. McGunnegle acted as secretary. The popular interest in railroad enterprises, which at this time prevailed in the East, soon reached as far as St. Louis, and the 20th of April, 1835, an Internal Improvement Convention was held in this city. Delegations from the counties in the State interested in the movement were invited to attend. Dr. Samuel Merry acted as chairman, and Mr. McGunnegle as secretary. The two railroad lines particularly advocated were from St. Louis to Fayette, and from the same point to the iron and lead mines in the southern portion of the State. A banquet at the National Hotel followed the Convention, and the event had doubtless an important influence in fostering railroad interests, always so important in the life of a community.

A most exciting local incident occurred shortly after the sitting of the convention. A negro named Francis L. McIntosh had been arrested for assisting a steamboat hand to escape who was in custody for some offense. He was taken to a justice's office, where the case was

examined, and the prisoner, unable to furnish the requisite bail, was delivered to Mr. William Mull, deputy constable, to be taken to jail. While on the way there, Mr. George Hammond, the Sheriff's deputy, met Mr. Mull and volunteered to assist him in conducting his charge to the jail. The three men walked on together, and when near the north-east corner of the Court House block, the negro asked Mr. Hammond what would be done to him for the offense committed. He replied, in jest, "perhaps you will be hanged." The prisoner in a moment jerked himself free from the grasp of Mull, and struck at him with a boatman's knife; the first stroke missed, but another followed inflicting a severe wound in the left side of the constable. Mr. Hammond then seized the negro by the collar and pulled him back, when the latter struck him in the neck with the knife, severing the important arteries. The wounded man ran some steps toward his home, when he fell from loss of blood and expired in a few moments. The negro fled after his bloody work, pursued by Mull, who raised the alarm by shouting until he fainted from loss of blood. A number of citizens joined in the pursuit, and the murderer was finally captured and lodged in jail. An intense public excitement was created, and an angry multitude of people gathered round the jail. The prisoner was given up to them when demanded, by the affrighted jailor, and was dragged to a point near the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, where the cries of the mob—"burn him! burn him!"—were literally carried into effect. The wretched culprit was bound to a small locust tree, some brush and other dry wood piled around him and set on fire. Mr. Joseph Charless, son of the founder of the *Republican*, made an ineffectual effort to dissuade the crowd from their awful purpose, but he was not listened to, and in sullen and unpitying silence they stood round the fire and watched the agonies of their victim. In 1836, the corner stone of the St. Louis Theatre was laid at the corner of Third and Olive streets, on the site now occupied by the Custom House and Post Office, the parties principally interested in the enterprise being N. M. Ludlow, E. H. Bebee, H. S. Coxe, J. C. Laveille, L. M. Clark and C. Keemle. The building erected was quite a handsome one, and the theatre was carried on for a number of years until the property was purchased by the United States and the present Government buildings erected. The Central Fire Company of the city of St. Louis was also incorporated this year. The first steam flour mill, erected in St. Louis by Captain Martin Thomas, was burned down on the night of the 10th

of July of this year. On the 20th of September the daily issue of the *Missouri Republican* commenced.

On the 1st of February, 1837, the Bank of the State of Missouri was incorporated by the Legislature with a capital of $5,000,000. The first officers elected were John Smith, president of the parent bank, with the following directors: Hugh O'Neal, Samuel S. Rayburn, Edward Walsh, Edward Dobyns, Wm. L. Sublette and John O'Fallon, all of St. Louis. A branch was also established at Lafayette, and J. J. Lowry was appointed president. Not long after the passage of the act incorporating the State Bank, another was passed excluding all other banking agencies from the State. The new bank with its great privileges and brilliant prospects, opened business in a house owned by Pierre Chouteau on Main street, near Vine. The total tonnage of the port in 1836 was 19,447 tons, and the amount of wharfage collected between $7,000 and $8,000. In 1837 the Planters' House was commenced, but owing to the financial embarrassments of the year, the progress of the building was slow. Early this summer Danniel Webster visited the city and was received with the utmost cordiality and enthusiasm. It was expected that Henry Clay would accompany him, but he was prevented by business engagements. The distinguished guest and his family stopped at the National Hotel, and remained for several days. A public festival or barbecue was given them in a grove on the land of Judge Lucas, west of Ninth street, and the occasion became peculiarly memorable from the fact that Mr. Webster delivered an eloquent speech.

The general financial disasters of 1837 were felt to a serious extent in St. Louis, and the Bank of the State of Missouri suspended temporarily. On September 26th, David Barton, a colleague of Colonel Thos. H. Benton in the United States Senate, and one of the most distinguished citizens of the State, died in Cooper county, at the residence of Mr. Gibson. In the summer of the next year Thos. M. Doherty, one of the Judges of St. Louis county, was mysteriously murdered on the road between this city and Carondelet, and the murderers were never discovered. In the fall General Wm. Clark died. He was the oldest American resident in St. Louis, was the first Governor of the Territory of Missouri, and as superintendent of Indian affairs rendered important public services. During this year Kemper College, which was built principally through the exertions of Bishop Kemper, was opened. The medical department was formed shortly after, and owed its origin to Drs. Joseph N. McDowell and J. W. Hall. On the 20th of November the Legislature met at Jefferson City, and during its session, which lasted

until February, 1839, some important acts were passed in connection with St. Louis. The Criminal Court was established, over which the Hon. James B. Bowlin presided as Judge for several years. A bill was passed to incorporate the St. Louis Hotel Company, under the auspices of which the Planters' House was completed. A Mayor's Court was also established for the purpose of disposing of trials for breach of city ordinances. A charter was granted to the St. Louis Gaslight Company, but the streets were not lighted with gas by this corporation for many years afterwards. The present gas company holds its exclusive privileges under this charter; and although the original intention of the Legislature was that the city should have the authority to purchase the works at a certain specified period, this has not been done and probably never will be. The charter expires by limitation in 1889. Christ Church was erected during this year, on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, but after a few years yielded up its site to business edifices. Considerable agitation was current about this time, owing to the action of the officers of the Bank of the State of Missouri in refusing to receive the notes of any suspended banks on deposit or in payment at their counter. This resolution was caused by the financial disturbance that pervaded the country and the fact that a number of banks in different States of the Union had again suspended specie payments. A strong effort was made by the merchants of the city to procure a rescinding of the resolution, and ten gentlemen, among the most prominent and wealthy in the city, offered to legally bind themselves to indemnify the bank against any loss that might be sustained by the depression of the notes of any of the suspended banks. The directors, however, after a consultation, refused the proposition and adhered to their cautious policy, notwithstanding that some of their best patrons withdrew their deposits in irritation at this course. The result, however, showed that the bank acted wisely, and the public confidence in it was rather increased than impaired. The County Court ordered the commencement of an important addition to the Court House, commenced in 1825–6, and the corner-stone was laid with the usual ceremonies in the presence of a large concourse of citizens.

The total arrivals of steamboats at this port during the year 1839 was 2,095; departures, 1,645. In the spring of 1840 the corner-stone of the Catholic church attached to the St. Louis University was laid, and a number of other buildings erected. During this year the unfortunate affray between Mr. Andrew J. Davis, proprietor of the *Argus*, and Mr. Wm. P. Darnes, occurred, arising from some severe remarks published

in the journal, reflecting on the latter. The parties chanced to meet on Third street, near the National Hotel, and Mr. Davis received several blows on the head from an iron cane in the hands of Mr. Darnes, and subsequently died from the effects. The trial of Darnes took place in November, and he was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and fined $500. The steamer Meteor made the trip from New Orleans to this city in five days and five hours during the early part of this season, being the quickest trip ever made up to that time. The Hon. John F. Darby, the Whig candidate, was elected Mayor in April, and at the election for county officers in August, the same party was successful. There were ten insurance companies in existence in St. Louis in the year 1841, many of which carried on a semi-banking business.

In April, two young men, Jacob Weaver and Jesse Baker, met a shocking and violent death. They slept in a room, in a large stone building on the corner of Pine and Water streets, occupied in front by Messrs. Simmonds & Morrison, and in the rear by Mr. Wm. G. Pettus, banker and broker. An alarm of fire came from this building early on Sunday morning, April 18th, and one of the firemen, in forcing open the rear door, discovered the body of Jacob Weaver lying in a pool of blood, and evidently the victim of a cruel murder. The remains of Jesse Baker were discovered the next day in the ruins of the building, which was nearly destroyed, and hardly a doubt remained that he had also been murdered. It may be mentioned that A. S. Kemball, first engineer of the Union Fire Company, was killed during the progress of the fire, by a portion of the wall falling on him. Subsequent investigations into the crimes, led to the arrest of four negroes, named Madison, Brown, Seward and Warrick, who, it was shown, had been influenced to enter the building by the hope of robbery. They were all convicted of murder in the first degree, and were executed upon the island opposite the lower part of the city, and the four-fold execution became so memorable an event, that the time was often alluded to as that "when the negroes were hung."

The Legislature extended the city limits considerably this year, and the Mayor and Aldermen were authorized to divide the city into five wards. At the municipal election in April, John D. Daggett was elected Mayor, and in the same month the Planters' House was opened by Messrs. Stickney & Knight as proprietors.

There were now in the city two colleges, the St. Louis University and Kemper College, with a medical school attached to each. The churches were as follows: Two Catholic, two Presbyterian, two Episcopal, two

Methodist, one Baptist, one Associate Reform Presbyterian, one Unitarian, one German Lutheran, and two for colored congregations. There were two orphan asylums, one under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, and one under the control of Protestant ladies. The Sisters' Hospital was in operation, and there were several hotels, the principal of which was the Planters' House; six grist mills, six breweries, two foundries, and a number of other manufactories of different characters. Steamboat building had also been established as a permanent business, the originators being, it is stated, Messrs. Case & Nelson, and on all sides there were indications that the city was fairly launched on a prosperous career.

Among the prominent events of 1842 were the election of Hon. Geo. Maguire, as Mayor, in April, and the laying of the corner-stone of the Centenary Church, at the corner of Fifth and Pine streets, on the 10th of May. This edifice long remained a prominent place of worship, but finally, in 1870, was changed into a business establishment. In the autumn of the year, the Hon. John B. C. Lucas died, one of the earliest citizens of St. Louis, and who had received from President Jefferson the appointment of Judge of the highest court in Missouri when it was the District of Louisiana. He was a man generally esteemed and respected, and his name is prominently and forever identified with the earlier years of our city. In the spring of the year, the "St. Louis Oak" was turned out from the boat-yard of Captain Irwine, ready to enter into the Galena trade, for which she had been built, and is stated to have been the first steamboat entirely built here, including machinery, engines, etc. In the May term of the St. Louis Criminal Court, the Hon. Bryan Mullanphy, Judge of the Circuit Court, was arraigned for alleged oppression in the discharge of his judicial duties. The matter originated from the Judge having imposed three fines, of $50 each, on Ferdinand W. Risque, a lawyer. Mr. R., feeling some indignation while in the court room at a certain ruling which was contrary to that he had expected, made some contemptuous gesture or expression of countenance, and the Judge ordered him to be seated, and for each refusal imposed a fine, and finally ordered him to be removed from the court room by the Sheriff. Judge Mullanphy was acquitted.

There were now two public schools in St. Louis, one on Fourth, the other on Sixth street, and they were numerously attended, indicating that the people fully appreciated a general system of public instruction. On the third of July, the steamer Edna, a Missouri river boat, which had left St. Louis the night before with a large number of emigrants on

board, exploded her boiler with terrible results. Fifty-five persons lost their lives by this catastrophe, and there was a large list of injured. General Henry Atkinson died this year at Jefferson Barracks, where his remains were interred. The only other incident we will mention was the murder of Major Floyd, at his residence near the Fair Grounds, on the night of the 10th of August. The crime was perpetrated by a party of five men, who robbed the house and escaped. A young man named Henry Johnson was convicted and executed for the crime, although he solemnly protested his innocence to the last moment.

In March, 1843, Audubon, the French naturalist, visited the city on his way to the Yellowstone, in the interest of his favorite science. The business of the city improved generally this year, and there was no small activity in commerce and in building. The State Tobacco Warehouse was in course of erection, as well as some sixty stores on Front, Main and Second streets, and some three or four hundred other buildings.

In June, 1844, Macready visited the place, and being then at the highest point of his fame and abilities, he created quite a general local sensation. He was succeeded by Forest, who divided with him popular admiration. Judge P. Hill Engle died in the early part of the year. A Catholic church of some importance was commenced in Soulard's addition. A most memorable and disastrous rise in the Mississippi took place this year. About the 8th or 10th of June, the river commenced to rise rapidly, while the intelligence was received of the rising of the Illinois and Missouri rivers. The levee was soon covered, and by the 16th the curb-stones of Front street were under water, and the danger to property and business became quite alarming. At first it was regarded as merely the usual "June rise," but the continued expansion of the flood soon convinced the inhabitants of its unprecedented and alarming character. Illinoistown and Brooklyn were nearly submerged, the occupants of the houses being driven to the upper stories. The American Bottom was a turbid sea. The town of Naples was inundated, boats plying in the streets; and from all places on the rivers came intelligence of heavy losses to stock and property, and the surface of the Mississippi was nearly covered with immense masses of drift trees and other substances torn from the shores. As the reports reached St. Louis that the inhabitants of the towns and villages on the Illinois shore, and other places on the river, were in danger, active measures were taken for their relief. Captain Saltmarsh, of the steamer Monona, particularly distinguished himself by offering the use of his boat gratis. Between four and five

hundred persons in St. Louis and vicinity were driven from their homes, and great distress prevailed. To procure means to alleviate this, a meeting of citizens was held in front of the Court House, and a list of committees appointed to obtain subscriptions. Quite a large amount was collected. The river reached its greatest height here on the 24th of June, when it was seven feet seven inches above the city directrix. A few days before this, the glad intelligence was received that the Upper Missouri and Illinois were falling, but the effect was not immediately evident here, and the water did not reach the city directrix, in its abatement, until the 14th of July. The rise of 1844 obtained a greater elevation than any previous similar event. The great flood of 1785, known as *L'annee des Grandes Eaux*, was surpassed, as were also the floods of 1811 and 1826. The number of buildings erected in 1844 and 1845 was 1,146, and notwithstanding the misfortune of the great flood, the year was one of general prosperity.

St. George's Episcopal Church was organized in 1845, the Rev. E. C. Hutchinson being pastor. During the summer of this year Colonel William Sublette died in Pittsburgh, on his way East for the benefit of his health. He belonged to one of the old families of St. Louis, and his name has been alluded to more than once before in this sketch. In August, an election was held for members of the Convention to revise the Constitution, and was attended with much public interest. The City Hospital was commenced, but was not finished in its present form for several years afterward. The erection of Lucas Market was also commenced.

The Mercantile Library Association was formed in 1846, and ultimately led to the erection of the fine building now occupied by them on Fifth street. The originators of the library were John C. Tevis and Robert K. Woods, and the first meeting of citizens in connection with the project was held at the counting room of Mr. Tevis, on the evening of December 30, 1846. There were eight gentlemen present, namely: Col. A. B. Chambers, Peter Powell, Robert K. Woods, John F. Franklin, R. P. Perry, Wm. P. Scott, John Halsall and John C. Tevis, all merchants, except Colonel Chambers. On the 13th of January following, a meeting was held in accordance with a public call, at Concert Hall, and the Association was organized by the adoption of a constitution. On the 16th of February, rooms were rented at the corner of Pine and Main streets, and in April it was opened to the members. At the end of the first year the cash receipts amounted to $2,689, the members numbering 283, with 1,680 volumes in the library. The Asso-

ciation prospered rapidly, and finally a joint stock company, designated the Mercantile Library Hall Association, was formed, the main object being the erection of a suitable building for the library. The first president was Alfred Vinton. On the 10th of June, 1851, it was determined to purchase a lot on the corner of Fifth and Locust streets, at a cost of $25,500. A design for the building by Robert S. Mitchell was adopted, and the present edifice erected. The estimated cost was $70,000, which, with the price of the lot, made the total expenditure $95,500. To illustrate the growth of this noble institution, we may add that the present building is now insufficient for its accommodation, and the question of erecting another, fire-proof in character, at a cost of $350,000, is being seriously considered.

On the 10th of January, of this year, Mrs. Ann Biddle died. She was the daughter of John Mullanphy, who was the possessor of great wealth, and had established the male department of the Mullanphy Orphan Asylum, besides being identified with other enterprises of a noble and charitable character. Mrs. Biddle was the widow of Major Biddle, who was killed in the duel with Mr. Pettis on Bloody Island, and shortly after her husband's death established a Female Orphan Asylum, and even surrendered her fine residence on Broadway for religious and charitable purposes. In her will she left an appropriation for a Widow's and Infants' Asylum, whilst her private charities, of which there is no earthly record, are believed to have been very large. The inclosed monument near Tenth and Biddle streets, with the inscription, "Pray for the souls of Thomas and Ann Biddle," is familiar to many of our readers. The spot for the monument was designated by Mrs. Biddle, who bequeathed a sum of money for the purpose of its erection. It is appropriately placed in close contiguity with the noble institutions with which the names of the deceased are identified. The harbor of St. Louis again attracted public attention this year, owing to a sand-bar forming in the river nearly in front of the landing, extending from Duncan's Island nearly to Cherry street, and interruption of commerce became so evident, that the municipal and general Governments were compelled to take some active measures, which resulted in the removal of the obstructions. An idea of the proportions now assumed by the commerce of the city may be gathered from the fact that in 1845 there were nearly 2,100 steamboats connected with the port, the aggregate tonnage being 358,045, and the number of keel and flat boats was 346.

The war declared between the United States and Mexico created, this year, an unusual excitement in St. Louis. Numerous volunteers

came forward, and the St. Louis Legion, a military organization, prepared for the field. A meeting of citizens was held with the view of raising supplies for the volunteers, and Colonel J. B. Brant started a subscription with $1,000, and Lucas, Mullanphy, Robert Campbell, Alfred Vinton, Benjamin Stickney and others subscribed liberally, and a few days afterwards the Legion departed for the South, under command of Colonel Easton, with a grand public farewell demonstration in their honor. The corner-stone of the Odd Fellows' Hall had been laid April 26th, 1845, and on the 26th of October of this year the building was dedicated.

In the early part of 1847 the Boatmen's Savings Institution was incorporated, and it commenced a career which has proven not only successful, but most beneficial to the public. The most prominent event of this year was the public anniversary celebration, on the 15th of February, of the founding of St. Louis. The grand features of the day were an imposing public pageant and a banquet. At an early hour the various societies and other bodies participating, marched to the place of rendezvous, and at ten o'clock the procession moved in the following order: Chief Marshal, Colonel Thornton Grimsley and his aids, followed by the military companies, and the Apprentices' Library Association bearing banners. Then came the Committee of Arrangements, and next the invited guests, the latter being the most interesting portion of the procession. In an open carriage was seated Mr. Pierre Chouteau, president of the day, and the only survivor of those who accompanied Laclede when he founded the city on the 15th of February, 1764. The other occupants of the carriage were Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and P. Ligueste Chouteau, his sons, and Gabriel S. Chouteau. In the next carriage were the Hon. William C. Carr, Colonel John O'Fallon and General William Milburn, and in other carriages were many others of the old inhabitants of the city. Without further specifying the features of this procession, some of which were highly interesting and unique, illustrating all the industries and trades, we will state that after carrying out the line of march the pageant ceased, and the Hon. Wilson Primm, orator of the day, addressed the multitude from the stand on the east side of Fourth street, fronting the Court-House, eloquently reviewing the history of St. Louis from its founding to the date of the celebration. The address was carefully prepared and contained a quantity of valuable historical data not previously, we believe, presented in literary form. The banquet took place in the State Tobacco Warehouse, and proved an exceedingly brilliant affair. Among the speakers we may men-

tion Colonel L. V. Bogy, Colonel Campbell, Hon. William C. Carr, Mr. Thomas Allen, Mr. Crocket, Colonel Kennett, Dr. Linton, Mr. Darby, Mr. Treat, George R. Taylor and others. A ball at the Planters' House closed the proceedings of the memorable day. On December 20th of this year, the telegraph lines connecting with the East reached East St. Louis, and our city was placed in telegraphic communication with the leading cities of the country. On the 28th of the same month an important meeting of citizens took place, to consider the advisability of the city subscribing $500,000 towards the construction of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, the route of which from Cincinnati through Vincennes had been established. A committee of seven, comprising Messrs. Hudson, Gamble, Kennett, Darby, Kayser, Yeatman and Collier, were appointed for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to authorize the subscription. The measure being supported by a general vote of the people, the subscription was finally made. The two most important agents in the developement of commerce—the telegraph and the railroad—were now identified with the growth of St. Louis, and her advancement became accelerated greatly through their influence.

No public events of a very important character mark the year of 1848, but the career of the city, commercially and in reference to general improvements, was satisfactory. On the 22d day of June, Edward Charless died in his fiftieth year. His death excited no small amount of public attention and regret, as he was very generally known, having come to this country, at a very early period, with his father, Joseph Charless. Several public meetings were held in connection with the intelligence of the victorious operations of our armies in Mexico, and the exciting reports of the revolutions in France and Germany. Towards the close of the year rumors prevailed of the approach of the cholera, which for more than a year previous had appeared in Europe and subsequently at different points in the United States. A few cases occurred here, and the authorities were stirred up to active sanitary precautions, but the dreaded disease did not develop itself until the ensuing spring. In April, 1849, the Bellefontaine Cemetery was established, the ground being previously known as the "Hempstead Farm," and was purchased from Luther M. Kennett. The names of the trustees mentioned in the act of incorporation are: John F. Darby, Henry Kayser, Wayman Crow, James E. Yeatman, James Harrison, Charles S. Rannells, Gerard B. Allen, Philander Salisbury, Wm. Bennett, Augustus Brewster and Wm. M. McPherson. The cemetery is now one of the most beautiful in the country. This year was one of the most disastrous in the history

of St. Louis, owing to the outbreak of the cholera and the occurrence of a terrible conflagration. About ten o'clock on Thursday night, May 19, a fire broke out on the steamer White Cloud, lying at the wharf between Vine and Cherry streets, and the steamboat and fire bells soon spread the alarm throughout the city. The flames rapidly enveloped the steamer, and, notwithstanding vigorous efforts to check their course, communicated to three or four other boats in the vicinity. The White Cloud became loosened from the wharf and drifted down the river with the current; the blazing wreck came in collision with a number of other steamers, and in a short time twenty-three or four boats were in flames. The dreadful disaster did not, however, stop here. A stiff breeze prevailed from the northeast, and an avalanche of fiery embers was whirled over the buildings on the levee, and soon a number of them were in flames, The first which caught fire was near the corner of Locust street, and the conflagration, rapidly extending south and westward, assumed the most stupendous proportions, and the utmost excitement and dismay prevailed over the city. Without sketching the devastation of the terrible calamity, we may say that it was by far the most serious of the kind that has ever visited St. Louis. All the buildings, with only a few exceptions, from Locust to Market, and between Second and the river, were destroyed or badly injured, and the progress of the fire was only arrested by blowing up buildings with gunpowder. In one of these explosions, Mr. T. B. Targee, the well-known auctioneer, was killed, and several others injured. Twenty-three steamboats, three barges and one canal boat were destroyed, the total value being estimated at about $440,000. The whole value of property destroyed reached over $3,000,000. The occurrence of the fire was a serious blow to our city, but the energy of its citizens was displayed in the manner with which they labored to repair its ravages, and the evidences of desolation and ruin soon disappeared, and new buildings were erected of a more substantial character than the old, and Main street was considerably widened.

We turn from the fire to the second great calamity of the year. As before stated, the coming of the cholera was heralded during the fall of '48, and early in the ensuing spring it reappeared, the number of deaths increasing daily as the summer approached, and in June it assumed a virulent epidemic form, and spread dismay throughout the community. At the time of the outbreak of the disease the sanitary condition of the city was exceedingly bad, the present sewer system having hardly been commenced, and most of the alleys were unpaved and in a shockingly

dirty condition. When the cholera declared itself the authorities adopted energetic sanitary measures, but without avail, and the mortality increased steadily. As is generally the case, there was a conflict of opinion respecting the disease among the physicians, and at first the medical board pronounced the use of vegetables injurious, and the City Council passed an ordinance prohibiting their sale within the city limits; but this was shortly afterwards revoked. The Council finally, on recommendation of the Committee of Public Health, adopted quarantine regulations, and a site for quarantine was adopted on Arsenal Island. Notwithstanding all the efforts made, the number of deaths increased to over *one hundred and sixty per diem*, which, in a city with a population of less than 64,000, indicates the truly alarming extent of the epidemic. The second day of July was observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, but it was not until late in the month that there was any sensible abatement in the epidemic, and about the middle of August it had nearly disappeared. Between June 25th and July 16th, the greatest mortality occurred, and from April 30th to August 6th the total number of deaths from all causes was 5,989, of which 4,060 were from cholera; and among the host of victims were many well-known citizens, and several prominent physicians. The disasters of this year seriously interrupted the progress of our city, but their effects were soon repaired, a bountiful harvest was gathered, and with the general improvement of the locality devastated by the fire, business revived and commercial facilities were extended. During the year the immense emigration to California, owing to the discovery of the gold fields and the general impression of the vast wealth and resources of the Far West, brought the project of a great railroad route across the continent prominently before the minds of our people. It was determined to call together a Mass Convention in St. Louis for the purpose of considering the enterprise, and invitations were sent to the prominent citizens of nearly every State in the Union. The convention assembled on the 15th of October, in the Court House, and was called to order by Judge A. T. Ellis, of Indiana. The result of the deliberations was a general conviction of the necessity of the road, and an influential committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Union, soliciting their co-operation in inducing Congress to take the requisite action towards the end desired. It is thus evident that St. Louis citizens were the first to move in the great enterprise of a trans-continental railroad, and there are many living to-day who participated in these preliminary measures, who now witness the practical fulfillment of the stupendous achievement which they inaugurated. The

fine building on the corner of Seventh and Myrtle streets, then connected with the medical department of the St. Louis University, was built during this year, and owes its origin to the munificence of Colonel John O'Fallon. Louis A. Labeaume was this year elected Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and his bondsmen were all St. Louis citizens, representing an aggregate wealth of over $6,000,000.

An exciting and bloody affair occurred at the City Hotel on the night of the 29th of October. A day or so before, two unknown gentlemen arrived at the hotel, on the corner of Third and Vine streets, then kept by Theron Barnum, and some trouble in reference to accommodations arose between them and Mr. Kirby Barnum, nephew of the proprietor, but it was settled without anything serious having occurred. On the night mentioned, Mr. Kirby Barnum retired to his room, and shortly after a shot was fired through the window, which fatally wounded him, and in attempting to leave the room he fell in the hall. Wm. Albert Jones, who occupied a room on the same floor, on opening his door to ascertain the cause of the firing, was shot dead, and H. M. Henderson and Captain W. D. Hubbell, who were rooming with him, were both wounded. The affair produced intense excitement, and the two strangers, who were Frenchmen, named Gonsalve and Raymond Montesquiou, were accused of the crime. On the first trial the jury did not agree, and at the second, Gonsalve, who had confessed his guilt, and alleged that "God made him do it," was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and Raymond was shown to be innocent. The only other incident, worthy of special mention, in the year was the extraordinary robbery of the Bank of the State of Missouri. The sum of $120,000 was taken from the vaults, but the perpetrators of the robbery escaped with their booty.

ST. LOUIS FROM 1850.

The ten years embraced between 1850 and 1860 were those of remarkable development for St. Louis, as they were also for the entire West. They were years of vigor and expansion of commercial energies throughout the entire nation. Before that period the growth of St. Louis had been comparatively slow, and, although within less than a century from the rude foundation laid by Laclede an astonishing superstructure had arisen, the real wonders of our city's history were yet to be achieved. In 1850 the population of the city was about 74,000; with the close of that decade it had risen to more than double, or 160,000. During this time she shook herself clear from pretentious

rivals, and was an acknowledged leader. Our railroad system was barely commenced. Our public institutions were yet to be built; our iron manufactories to be established; our hotels and splendid business houses to be reared; and our system of parks, sewerage, water supply, and the other features and elements which go to make up a great city, were yet to be perfected.

From 1850 forward, the limits of a single book do not admit of perfect chronological order in selecting and presenting the events and initial enterprises which have a bearing upon the present. The delineation, however, of the earlier events, gives a portraiture of a history replete with instructive thought. The last fourth of a century is fresh in the minds of many living men, and its record is comparatively safe from mutilation or perversion. The dim tradition and scattered memorials of the frontier village have been exchanged for the glowing and ever-available archives of the metropolis. It is a curious fact, that from the accumulated disasters of the year 1849 may be dated the more rapid and remarkable development of the city. Forth from the ruins of conflagration, and the gloom of the shadow of death, she emerged upon a bright and broad career, with abounding vigor and exuberant life.

The review of the mighty steps in civic progress in each succeeding year brings us upon constant matter for astonishment.

The railroad convention held in 1849 was quickly followed by substantial fruits, and on the 4th of July, 1851, ground was broken in the practical commencement of the Pacific Railroad, the company having been organized some time previously through the exertions of such citizens as Thomas Allen, James H. Lucas, Daniel D. Page, John O'Fallon and other public-spirited gentlemen. The following year witnessed the commencement of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, also the Terre Haute and Alton; and in 1852 the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, then called the Alton and Sangamon line, was opened to Carlinville by a public excursion. On the 30th of June, 1853, the Ohio and Mississippi was opened to Vincennes, and on the 4th of July of that year an excursion of citizens took place to the last named place. Thus our now splendid railroad system was inaugurated, and the rapidity of its development is significantly illustrated when we glance at the map and see trunk lines with their feeders radiating in every direction. Over these lines, trains are daily dispatched for the Atlantic and for the Pacific, for the great lakes of the North, and for the semi-tropical lands that hem in the waters of the Mexican Gulf. Yet the system is constantly expanding, and with each new track binds us, in newer ties, to distant people, to

whom St. Louis becomes the centre for exchange. The herds and products of the prairies, and the treasures from the mines, increase with each new mile of this iron bond of commerce—a bond that, instead of resting on the neck, is placed beneath the feet—the mute servitor of a progressive people. In every other department of business enterprise the same activity prevailed. Noble and spacious business structures sprang up along our principal thoroughfares, and the territory allotted to business purposes grew apace. At the same time residences increased rapidly, and became more costly and imposing. The first Lindell Hotel, occupying the site on which the present house of that name stands, was commenced in 1857, and on its completion presented to the people of the country, the astonishing spectacle of a hotel beyond the Mississippi surpassing in magnitude any other in the United States. This noble edifice, one of the adornments of the city, was destroyed by fire in 1867. It was after a time rebuilt, and opened for business in 1874. The garden at Tower Grove, commenced in 1850, assisted in a material manner the growth of the western part of the city, which in that direction entered upon a new era of embellishment. The sewerage system was elaborated. The water supply, evidently inadequate for the requirements of the near future, was reorganized with new machinery, settling reservoirs, and a storage reservoir at Compton Hill; the whole expenditure in this department reaching four million dollars. During this period, too, the public school system took form and character, growing from a moderate beginning to a magnitude and perfection which was a proper source of pride to our citizens.

In December, 1855, a charter was obtained for the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and officers were appointed May 5th, 1856, as follows: J. Richard Barret, President; T. Grimsley, A. Harper and H. C. Hart, Vice-Presidents; H. S. Turner, Treasurer; G. O. Kalb, Agent and Recording Secretary, and Oscar W. Collett, Corresponding Secretary. The present site of the Fair Grounds was purchased from Colonel John O'Fallon, suitable buildings were erected, and in the fall of 1856 the first fair was held. It proved a most satisfactory success, and the career of the Association was fully inaugurated, which has resulted in substantial and important benefits to St. Louis. The fairs were interrupted during the exciting and troublous years of the war, but recommenced in 1866, each year since increasing in interest and attendance, and now transcending any effort of the kind in the country. In fact they have ceased to be representatives merely of the arts and industries, stock and agricultural products of one State; they are *national*

exhibitions, with a premium list of great liberality; and if their future growth corresponds with their past, their fame will extend beyond the boundaries of our country, and they will become international in character.

The street railway system introduced a new and important element in our city's growth. It was not till 1859 that the old omnibus lines began to give way to this new and superior method of locomotion. Its effect was soon to cause a surprising extension of the residence portion of the city. Distance came to be regarded with little or no disfavor, and the delightful elevated grounds on our western limits were adorned with the homes of our opulent citizens, who exhibited their wealth and taste in improved architecture and landscape.

The Custom House and Post Office, at the corner of Third and Olive streets, was erected and occupied in 1859, the first Postmaster being John Hogan. It was designed after the prevailing style of architecture adopted for United States public buildings at that time, and though massive and ornate, seems wonderfully lacking in every essential of utility and convenience. The exterior is that of a Grecian temple, with fluted columns and massive entablatures. Modern requirements added a roof where the Greek had none, and then added windows which he had no use for. The net result was one of those architectural compounds that disfigure too many of our American cities, retaining the disadvantages without the beauty of their prototypes. The noblest use for these incongruous structures is to furnish an argument that the civilization of the present can neither gracefully nor comfortably translate itself into the shell of the past, and that our age is worthy of a distinctive architecture, in which beauty and utility shall not be encumbered with mere ornament. For the business purpose for which it was built it was long since inadequate, and a noble and more sightly pile is to supersede it, on the block bounded by Olive and Locust and Eighth and Ninth streets. The cost of the new building, now rising from its granite foundations, is estimated at four million dollars. It covers the entire block, and in the eastern front its basement is continuous with the tunnel leading from the bridge. This will facilitate the receipt and dispatch of the mails to an enormous extent, as the cars of every line of railroad leading to the city will pass upon those tracks.

In 1857 the site was purchased for the Southern Hotel, and the work of excavating was commenced in the following spring. The laying of masonry progressed steadily until December 4th, 1858, when

it ceased temporarily, and, having been covered to protect it from frost and rain, it remained in this condition until April 14th, 1860, when work was resumed and continued until August 15th, 1861, when it was again suspended until June 17th, 1862. The splendid hotel was finally opened to the public September 6th, 1865, the lessees being Messrs. Laveille, Warner & Co., and the establishment representing a value of nearly one million and a half of dollars. The scale of the house is indicated by the following items: 17,000 yards of carpeting were required to carpet it, and 1,400 gas-burners to give it light; it has about 350 rooms with over 3,000 feet of corridor; the main one on each story is 257 feet long, with three others crossing it at right angles in length from about 80 to 200 feet.

The Laclede Hotel was enlarged by the erection of a new building upon the site of the old jail, one of the ancient landmarks. The new edifice, of cut sandstone, was made continuous with that already in existence, the whole now extending from Fifth to Sixth streets, and fronting on Chestnut street.

The project for rebuilding the Lindell Hotel upon its old site led to the contribution of a bonus of $100,000 by neighboring property owners and business men, who would be benefited by the erection of a fine hotel on that block, and the work was commenced. It is of brick, with an iron front, and though not so extensive as the old building over whose ashes it rose, it has advantages and conveniences which the former in its magnitude never possessed. It was opened for business in the autumn of 1874, by Felt, Griswold & Co., and has from the first enjoyed a first-class reputation. Almost simultaneously with its erection, new and costly business structures rose along the whole lower part of Washington avenue and the streets in that vicinity intersecting the avenue.

In addition to the northwardly movement of the business centre, the circumstance that the roadway of the bridge was continuous and in line with Washington avenue at Third street, exerted a strong influence upon permanent improvement in that locality. Third street, and Washington avenue at its junction with Third, were also widened to give capacity to the bridge approaches; and the mean and inconvenient buildings in the neighborhood, necessarily torn down, were replaced by some of the most ornamental buildings for business purposes in the city.

The Merchants' Exchange building finished in 1859 was found to be inadequate for its purpose. Neither its location nor its conveniences met the wants of the thirteen hundred members who transacted busi-

ness there, and in 1874 the corner-stone was laid for the "New Exchange Hall," covering the eastern half of the block bounded by Chestnut and Pine and Third and Fourth streets. The year 1875 will witness its completion, and the formal inauguration of one of the noblest "temples of trade" in America, one that will reflect credit upon our people, and be an enduring monument of the comprehensive and liberal spirit of our merchants.

The Polytechnic, finished in 1867, occupying the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, is one of the adornments of that portion of the city. It is the headquarters of the public school department, and contains the public school library. As it is the centre from which extend the radiating arms of our educational system, that may be stated in the same connection. From a small and uncertain beginning, it has grown to proportions exceeding any other in the West. The number of pupils enrolled, as shown by the quarterly report for June, 1875, was 36,157. The whole number of school-houses was fifty-seven. This number includes six colored schools, one high school and five branch high schools. The school-houses are handsome and substantial brick structures, well lighted and ventilated, and illustrate the prevailing force of a utility that is at the same time not devoid of grace. The public school library in the Polytechnic building is in a flourishing condition. By a legislative act approved March 27, 1874, the School Board was given legal power to provide for all the wants of the library. In consequence of this law, the library is free to the public. Any one is at liberty to consult its collection of books, papers and periodicals in the hall of the reading room. Notwithstanding the library is free, the membership system has been retained. Membership confers upon the holder the additional right of taking out books for home use, and of voting at annual elections for seven out of the sixteen members of the board of managers. The fee for membership is only one dollar per quarter, and twelve dollars paid in this manner within any four consecutive years, entitles the payer to a life-membership. The report for the year 1874 shows the regular library to contain 25,878 volumes, and the total number to amount to 33,556. The room now assigned as a reading hall is the large hall of the Polytechnic building, which is one hundred feet in length by fifty feet in width, and forty-two feet in height. There are to be found on file between sixty and seventy newspapers, in English, French and German, and all the principal American and foreign periodicals. An index of the periodicals to be found in the hall is placed at the entrance. The experiment of opening the hall on Sundays was tried in 1874, and its

influence declared to be salutary by the officers in charge. The attendance on Sundays was found to be more than double that of secular days. The following societies have joined the library with their books and collections: The Art Society, the Medical Society, the Academy of Science, the Institute of Architects, the Engineers' Club, the Historical Society, the Microscopical Society and the Local Steam Engineers' Association. The collection of technical literature, both standard and periodical, has received extraordinary accessions from the societies which have thus joined their efforts with the library. At the same time, the general collection is one that displays sound judgment in the administration of this growing educator of youth and manhood.

The County Insane Asylum was commenced in 1865, and finished in April, 1869. It is situated about two miles west of Tower Grove Park and the costly and charming garden of Mr. Henry Shaw, which he makes free of access to the public. The Asylum cost about $900,000, including the cost of the furniture and the boring of the artesian well. It has a capacity for about three hundred patients.

The new jail, fronting on Clark avenue, and running east from Twelfth street on its southern side, is a sightly and commodious building of cream-colored sandstone, in the *Renaissance* style of architecture. In outline it is almost a copy of the celebrated Louvre palace. The Police Court, and the inferior and superior Criminal Courts, occupy the main body of the building, from which it has come to be designated as "The Four Courts." It was completed early in 1871, at a total cost of about three-quarters of a million dollars.

The Court House, completed in 1862, after years of labor and difficulty, has its history specially presented in these pages.

The various newspapers have each sought better locations and more room, all of them in more commodious structures, some of which are of more than usual architectural beauty.

Ranges of magnificent stores have been built along our principal streets, new church edifices, hospitals, asylums, and other eleemosynary institutions, have arisen in various directions. Few cities on the continent can boast a greater number of elegant private residences. These, in St. Louis, are not confined to any particular locality, but are scattered throughout the city.

There is yet one great structure around which centres the pride of every citizen of St. Louis. The bridge is a type of her greatness, her power, her enterprise. Across the Father of Waters stretches in three graceful arches, a web of steel that forms the roadway for the com-

merce of a continent. Nothing equal to it has yet been built; it stands alone as a monument of determined purpose, engineering skill and unchecked expenditure. It consists of three arches, supported by abutments on either shore, and two massive stone piers, sunk below the bed of the river to a rock foundation. The sinking of the east pier was justly regarded as one of the great engineering feats of the age. When the rock was reached it was one hundred and ten feet six inches below the water line. The piers are each five hundred feet from the abutments, and five hundred and twenty feet from each other. The latter distance is therefore the measure of the central arch; the other two being each five hundred feet. The grand stretch of five hundred and twenty feet of the middle arch exceeds largely the span of any other arch in the world, and also exceeds the span of any other bridge in the world other than suspension. The material of the arch—that part of it which sustains the load—is cast steel of the highest perfection known to the present state of manufacture. The steel is in the form of hollow tubes, a form which gives the greatest strength for the weight of material employed. The superstructure contains 2,200 tons of steel and 3,400 tons of iron. The entire length of the bridge proper is 2,225 feet, and the entire expense of its construction $10,000,000. Following upon the agitation of some years, the first legislative enactment relating to the work was an act of the Missouri Legislature, incorporating the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. This act was approved February 5, 1864. This was followed by an amended act approved February 20, 1865.

The Legislature of Illinois passed an act which was approved February 16, 1865, authorizing the incorporators under the Missouri act to build a bridge under certain stipulations which it provided. An act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, authorized the construction of certain bridges of which this was one. These acts were not long upon the statute books before Captain James B. Eads, who became engineer-in-chief, took hold of the work and had his plans completed early in the spring of 1867. An acrimonious strife between two rival bridge companies then followed for about a year when a settlement was effected. The first work was put under contract in August of 1867 and a coffer dam was constructed for the west abutment pier, and rock was being taken from the quarries for the masonry. The work went on slowly however, and it was January 25, 1865, that witnessed the laying of the first stone. In the spring of 1868 Captain Ead's health failed, and he passed the succeeding summer in Europe. On his return the work was

vigorously pushed, and caissons built for the work of sinking the central piers. In 1871, the superstructure was put under contract to the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburg. Each span consists of four truss-ribbed arches, each rib made of two steel tubes placed twelve feet apart in the span. The coupling pins and fastenings are of the best quality of steel, the brace bars of the best quality of charcoal iron. Each part before being placed in position was subjected to the most exacting tests. When the material arrived, the arches were built up without the aid of "false works" by an ingeniously devised plan of Colonel Henry Flad, chief assistant to Captain Eads. Throughout the whole progress of the work, the operations were watched with intense interest by the engineers of the world, who saw new theories tested upon a scale of the greatest magnificence.

On the 4th of July, 1874, the completion of the great bridge was formally announced, and the event was celebrated with a unanimity of enthusiasm and a civic display such as our country has rarely, if ever, witnessed. There were no circumstances to detract from the general satisfaction and pride. A great and noble work had been completed that brought us nearer to a glorious destiny. It was at once a prophecy and a fulfillment, and symbolized a future for which, like itself, the world had no equal. The carriage way was carried along over the crown of the arches, and was continuous with the grade of Washington avenue. The railway track was upon the line of the chord of the upper arch and twelve feet below the grade of the street.

The tunnel, constructed by another company, commences at the west end of the bridge, follows the line of Washington avenue to Seventh, when it bends to the south to strike the line of Eighth street, which it follows to Clark avenue. From there an open cut for a short distance brings it upon the plane of the Pacific Railroad, and to the Union Depot at Twelfth street. Its total length is 4,886 feet. Its construction was carried on by an open cut, from which was excavated 210,000 cubic yards of dirt. Then, upon massive stone walls on either side and through the centre, were built two parallel brick arches, the track being double, one on either side of the central wall. The roadway was then reconstructed upon the same grade as before, and now railway trains constantly traverse the heart of the city, too far beneath the surface to indicate their presence to those walking directly over them.

HISTORY OF THE COURT HOUSE.

The Court House building, which towers above the city, giving it at a little distance an aspect like London with its Saint Paul's, is one of the most massive and imposing structures of the kind in the country. Ornamenting as it does one of the central blocks of the city, it deserves a recitation of the particulars of its history.

On the 14th of December, 1812, an act was approved entitled, "An act concerning a Court House and Jail in the county of Saint Louis," and in accordance with its provisions, Thomas Sappington, of Gravois, Ludwell Bacon, of Bonhomme, Robert Quarles, of St. Ferdinand, and Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Wm. Carr Lane, of the town of Saint Louis, were appointed commissioners to select a proper site within the town of St. Louis whereon to erect a Court House for said county. The commissioners were also authorized to receive proposals from all persons wishing to make donations of land for the purpose named, and to accept any donation that might seem to them most beneficial to the county; and to cause a deed of conveyance to be executed whereby the land so donated should be conveyed to the Justices of the County Court and their successors in office. Under the authority conveyed in this act, the Commissioners named selected the site now occupied by the Court House, which was donated for the purpose by the proprietors, John B. C. Lucas and Auguste Chouteau; the date of the report of the Commissioners being August 25, 1823. It is stated that under the old *regime*, the whipping-post was placed at a point on the site now occupied by the Court House. The first step towards the erection of the building was taken by the County Court on the 9th of November, 1825, the Justices then being Joseph V. Garnier, Peter Ferguson, and Francis Nash; when the sum of $7,000 was appropriated for the purpose, and Alexander Stuart was appointed Commissioner to superintend the work. On the 7th of February, 1826, an additional appropriation in the sum of $5,000 was made, and on the 9th of the same month Mr. Stuart submitted plans for the building, which were approved, the estimate of the cost being $12,000. Some difficulty appears to have occurred relative to the plans adopted, for on May 1, 1826, a plan prepared by Messrs. Morton & Laveille was approved, and $2,000 additional was appropriated. Stuart's plan was apparently thrown overboard, and the contract for the erection was awarded to Joseph C. Laveille and George Morton,

for $14,000, and bears date May 26, 1826. At a meeting of the Court, held on July 26 of the same year, Henry S. Geyer was appointed Commissioner to superintend the building of the Court House, vice Alexander Stuart, resigned. This building was completed on the 10th of August, 1833, the entire cost being $14,416.16.

In June, 1838, the public business had so increased, and the necessity for greater accommodations was so evident, that the court asked for proposals for clerks' offices on the southwest corner of the square (Fifth and Market streets), to be 132 feet long by 36 feet in width. In September, 1838, another public notice was given, and an offer of $100 for the best plan for a building on the Public Square, either adjoining the Court House or adjacent thereto. A plan submitted by Henry Singleton on July 8th, 1839, was adopted, and the designer was appointed architect and superintendent. This was really the commencement of the present imposing structure, and the first contract for work was made by Mr. Singleton with Joseph Foster, for the carpenter work, on August 12, 1839, and in April, 1842, a contract for the cut-stone work of the rotunda was awarded to J. H. Hall. The work progressed slowly until 1831, when Robert S. Mitchell was appointed architect and superintendent, and he immediately proceeded to tear down the old building, which stood where the east wing was to be erected, and in October, 1852, contracted with Mr. Bernard Crickard for the cut-stone work for the wing. It was subsequently decided by the Court to have the north and south wings, and on the 28th of May, 1853, Mr. Mitchell contracted with Mr. Crickard for the cut-stone work of the south wing, and in July, 1853, for the six stone columns in the portico of the east wing. In May, 1857, the court superseded Mr. Mitchell and appointed Thomas D. P. Lanham to the office, at a remuneration of four per cent. on the amount of work done under his supervision. The County Court was abolished by the Legislature, and on the first Monday in August, 1859, the Board of County Commissioners were elected, and on the 21st of September following the Board declared the office of architect and superintendent vacant, and the day after appointed William Rumbold to the office, at a salary of $125 per month. The work from this period progressed with steadiness. The design for the dome prepared by Mr. Lanham was rejected, and the wrought-iron dome devised by Mr. Rumbold was adopted, having been carefully tested, and the contract for the erection awarded to Mr. James McPheeters.

Without pursuing the different steps of the work as it neared completion, it is sufficient to state that this splendid building, after the lapse of

a quarter of a century from the time of its commencement, was pronounced completed at the beginning of July, 1862.

The cost of the work was as follows:

Cut-stone work	$383,647 05
Other stone work	48,455 91
Iron work	151,342 22
Brick and material	71,115 23
Plastering	21,054 65
Carpentry	146,607 19
Painting and glazing	21,650 13
Roofing	23,825 49
Sundries, labor, material, etc	288,329 71
Architect and superintendent	43,844 33
Total cost	$1,199,871 91

ST. LOUIS AND ITS CHARTERS.

The town of St. Louis was first incorporated on the 9th day of November, 1809, by the Court of Common Pleas for the District of St. Louis, upon the petition of two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants, under authority of an act of the Legislature of the Territory of Louisiana, passed June 18th, 1808, entitled "An act concerning towns in this Territory." The Judges constituting the Court were Silas Bent, President, and Bernard Pratte and Louis Labeaume, Associates. The charter granted by the Court was the only one under which the town existed until 1822, when it was incorporated as a city. It is to be found in the records of the Court in Book A, page 334, in the following words:

"On petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of St. Louis, praying so much of said town as is included in the following limits to be incorporated, to-wit: Beginning at Antoine Roy's mill on the bank of the Mississippi river, thence running sixty arpents west, thence south on said line of sixty arpents in the rear until the same comes to the Barriere Denoyer, thence due south until it comes to the Sugar Loaf, thence due east to the Mississippi, from thence by the Mississippi to the place first mentioned. The Court having examined the said petition, and finding that the same is signed by two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants residing in said town, order the same to be incorporated, and the metes and bounds to be surveyed and marked and a plat thereof filed of record in the Clerk's office." David Delawnay and Wm. C. Carr were appointed Commissioners to superintend the first election of five trustees in accordance with the law.

The next act in reference to incorporation is entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the town of St. Louis, approved December 9th, 1822." The limits stated in this act are as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, due east of the southern end of a bridge across Mill creek, at the lower end of the town of St. Louis: thence due west to a point at which the line of Seventh street extending southwardly will intersect the same; thence northwardly along the western side of Seventh street, and continuing in that course to a point due west of the northern side of Roy's tower; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of the river Mississippi; thence with the middle of the main channel of the said river to the beginning. By this act the town, bounded as above given, was "erected into a city" by the name of the city of St. Louis, and the inhabitants constituted a body politic and corporate under the name and style of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of St. Louis.

An act supplementary to that last mentioned was passed January 15, 1831, but without any alteration of the boundaries. On the 16th of January, 1833, an additional act was passed dividing the city into four wards. On the 26th of February a new charter was passed by the Legislature, which reiterated the boundaries of the act of 1822, but contained new and more specific provisions for municipal government. On February 8, 1839, a new charter was again promulgated by the Legislature, which was much more elaborate than any of the preceding, being divided into articles, a formality not previously observed. This established the boundaries as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river due east of the mouth of Mill creek (so called); thence due west to the mouth of said creek; thence up the centre of the main channel of said creek to a point where the southern side of Rutgers street, produced, shall intersect the same; thence westwardly along the southern side of said street to the intersection of the same with the western line of Seventh street, produced; thence northwardly along the western side of Seventh street to the northern line of Biddle street; thence eastwardly with the northern line of Biddle street to the western line of Broadway, to a point where the southern boundary of survey number six hundred and seventy-one, produced, shall intersect the same; thence eastwardly along the southern boundary of said survey to the Mississippi river; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down with the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

On the 15th of February, 1841, an act amendatory to the foregoing

again changed the boundaries, as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the river due east of the southeast corner of St. George, in St. Louis county: thence due west to the west line of Second Carondelet avenue; thence north with the west line of said avenue to the north line of Chouteau avenue; thence northwardly in a direct line to the mouth of Stony creek, above the then existing north line of the city; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, and thence south to the place of beginning.

On February 8, 1843, an act was approved entitled "An act to reduce the law incorporating the city of St. Louis and the several acts amendatory thereof into one act, and to amend the same." This act did not change the city limits. Another act similar in title to that just mentioned was approved March 3, 1851, but it left the limits as last quoted.

Various supplementary and amendatory acts besides those mentioned were passed in reference to the city, but the next extension of the limits was made by an act specifically for that purpose, which was approved December 5, 1855. This act made the line of Keokuk street the southern boundary of the city to a point six hundred and sixty feet west of Grand avenue; thence northwardly and parallel to the line of Grand or Lindell avenue, at a distance of six hundred and sixty feet therefrom, until the line intersects the Bellefontaine road; thence northeast to the line dividing townships 45 and 46 north, range 7 east; thence eastwardly with said line and in the same direction to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence southwardly with the meanderings of said channel to place of beginning.

In 1866, the Legislature granted another charter for the city of St. Louis, which divided the city into ten wards, but left the boundaries unchanged.

In 1867, another charter was obtained which added the suburb of Carondelet to the city by extending the southern limits, but this extension did not go into effect until the first Tuesday in April, 1870. The city proper remained unchanged as to boundaries, and the extension authorized received the designation of the "new limits." This charter divided the city into twelve wards. It remained unchanged until 1870, when an act was passed by the Legislature, entitled "An act to revise the charter of the city of St. Louis and to extend the limits thereof." Notwithstanding its title there was no actual extension of the limits by this act, but the provisions of the previous charter in reference to the incorporation of Carondelet were re-enacted with a provision that for the first five years the rate of taxation in the "new limits" should not exceed one-half the rate levied on the old limits.

In 1873, a new law extending the city limits, was enacted, but it was declared unconstitutional and consequently inoperative.

The charter approved March 4th, 1870, is therefore the instrument under which the municipal government is conducted. Amendments of minor importance have been made to that charter since, but the limits remain unchanged as also its more important provisions.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF ST. LOUIS SINCE 1810.

1810	Auguste Chouteau	Chairman.
1811	Charles Gratiot	"
1812	Charles Gratiot	"
1813	Charles Gratiot	"
1814	Clement B. Penrose	"
1815	Elijah Beebe	"
1816	Elijah Beebe	"
1817	Elijah Beebe	"
1818	Thomas F. Riddick	"
1819	Peter Ferguson	"
1820	Pierre Chouteau, Sr.	"
1821	Pierre Chouteau, Sr.	"
1822	Thomas McKnight	"
1823	William Carr Lane	Mayor.
1824	William Carr Lane	"
1825	William Carr Lane	"
1826	William Carr Lane	"
1827	William Carr Lane	"
1828	William Carr Lane	"
1829	Daniel D. Page	"
1830	Daniel D. Page	"
1831	Daniel D. Page	"
1832	Daniel D. Page	"
1833	*Samuel Merry	"
1834	John W. Johnson	"
1835	John F. Darby	"
1836	John F. Darby	"
1837	John F. Darby	"
1838	William Carr Lane	"
1839	William Carr Lane	"
1840	John F. Darby	"
1841	John D. Daggett	"
1842	George Maguire	"
1843	John M. Wimer	"
1844	Bernard Pratte	Mayor.
1845	Bernard Pratte	"
1846	Peter G. Camden	"
1847	Bryan Mullanphy	"
1848	John M. Krum	"
1849	James B. Barry	"
1850	Luther M. Kennett	"
1851	Luther M. Kennett	"
1852	Luther M. Kennett	"
1853	John How	"
1854	John How	"
1855	Washington King	"
1856	John How	"
1857	John M. Wimer	"
1858	Oliver D. Filley	"
1859	Oliver D. Filley	"
1860	Oliver D. Filley	"
1861	Daniel G. Taylor	"
1862	Daniel G. Taylor	"
1863	Chauncey I. Filley	"
1864	James S. Thomas	"
1865	James S. Thomas	"
1866	James S. Thomas	"
1867	James S. Thomas	"
1868	James S. Thomas	"
1869	Nathan Cole	"
1870	Nathan Cole	"
1871	Joseph Brown	"
1872	Joseph Brown	"
1873	Joseph Brown	"
1874	Joseph Brown	"
1875	†Arthur B. Barrett	"
1875	‡James H. Britton	"

* Disqualified in consequence of holding office under the General Government and Jno. W. Johnston elected in his stead.

† Elected on April 6th, inaugurated on the 13th, and died on the 27th of the same month.

‡ Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Barrett, who had served only two weeks.

The Argument.

AN

ARGUMENT TO PROVE

THAT

SAINT LOUIS

WILL BE

THE GREAT CITY OF THE WORLD.

THE ARGUMENT.

Great cities grow up in nations as the product of civilization and advanced thought. They represent the power of combined activity and the purposes of thousands and millions of the world's people, through succeeding generations. They are the centers from which radiate material and intellectual improvement, and in their advanced development they become vital organs in the world's government and progress, and perform the highest functions of industrial and social life. Where natural advantages and human faculties are most effective they exhibit their greatest growth and influence. In the grand march of the human race, they exercise a function peculiar to themselves, by marking the progress of mankind in arts, commerce and civilization, embellishing history with its richest pages, and impressing on the mind of the scholar and the statesman the profoundest lessons in the rise and fall of nations. In all ages they have formed the great centres of industrial, artistic and intellectual life, from which mighty outgrowths of civilization have expanded, beating down barbaric obstacles with a resistless effort. In short, they are the mightiest works of man. And whether we view them wrapped in the flames of the conqueror, and surrounded with millions of earnest hearts, yielding in despair to the wreck of fortune and life at the fading away of expiring glory, or the sinking of a nation into oblivion; or whether we contemplate them in the full vigor of prosperity, with steeples piercing the very heavens, with royal palaces, gilded halls, and rich displays of wealth and learning, they are the same ever wonderful objects of man's creation, ever impressing with profoundest conviction lessons of human greatness and human glory. Even in their decay they have been able to wrestle with all human time and resist oblivion. We have only to go with Volney through the Ruins of Empires, to trace the climbing path of man, from his first appearance on the fields of history to the present day, by the evidences we find along his pathway in the ruins of the great cities, the creation of his own hands. The lessons of magnitude and durability which great

cities teach may be more clearly realized in the following eloquent passage from a lecture of Louis Kossuth, delivered in New York city.

"How wonderful! What a present and what a future yet! Future? Then let me stop at this mysterious word, the veil of unrevealed eternity.

"The shadow of that dark word passed across my mind, and amid the bustle of this gigantic bee-hive, there I stood with meditation alone.

"And the spirit of the immovable past rose before my eyes, unfolding the picture-rolls of vanished greatness, and of the fragility of human things.

"And among their dissolving views there I saw the scorched soil of Africa, and upon that soil, Thebes, with its hundred gates, more splendid than the most splendid of all the existing cities of the world—Thebes, the pride of old Egypt, the first metropolis of arts and sciences, and the mysterious cradle of so many doctrines, which still rule mankind in different shapes, though it has long forgotten their source.

"There I saw Syria, with its hundred cities; every city a nation, and every nation with an empire's might. Baalbec, with its gigantic temples, the very ruins of which baffle the imagination of man, as they stand like mountains of carved rocks in the desert, where, for hundreds of miles, not a stone is to be found, and no river flows, offering its tolerant back to carry a mountain's weight upon. And yet there they stood, those gigantic ruins; and as we glance at them with astonishment, though we have mastered the mysterious elements of nature, and know the combination of levers, and how to catch the lightning, and how to command the power of steam and compressed air, and how to write with the burning fluid out of which the thunderbolt is forged, and how to dive to the bottom of the ocean, and how to rise up to the sky, cities like New York dwindle to the modest proportion of a child's toy, so that we are tempted to take the nice little thing up on the nail of our thumb, as Micromegas did with the man of wax.

"Though we know all this, and many things else, still, looking at the times of Baalbec, we cannot forbear to ask what people of giants was that which could do what neither the puny efforts of our skill, nor the ravaging hand of unrelenting time, can undo through thousands of years.

"And then I saw the dissolving picture of Nineveh, with its ramparts now covered with mountains of sand, where Layard is digging up colossal winged bulls, large as a mountain, and yet carved with the nicety of a cameo; and then Babylon, with its beautiful walls; and Jerusalem, with its unequaled temples; Tyrus, with its countless fleets;

Arad, with its wharves; and Sidon, with its labyrinth of work-shops and factories; and Ascalon, and Gaza, and Beyrout, and, further off, Persepolis, with its world of palaces."

The first great cities of the world were built by a race of men inferior to those who now represent the most advanced civilization, yet there are many ruins, superior, both in greatness and mechanical skill, to those which belong to the cities of our own day, as found in the marble solitudes of Palmyra and the sand-buried cities of Egypt. But ancient grandeur grew out of a system of serf labor controlled by selfish despots or a blind priesthood, which compelled a useless display of greatness in most public improvements, especially in those growing out of religious enthusiasm. In our age, labor is directed more by practical wisdom than of old, and is used to create the useful more than the ornamental; hence we have the Crystal Palace instead of the Pyramids.

But no matter what age nor what form of religion or civilization has produced the great cities, their character and greatness teach their lessons all along the highway of time—lessons of the profoundest interest. It is not to the past, however, that the present discussion belongs, but the inquiry reaches into the future.

Where will grow up the future great city of the world? is the question now under consideration. Let us examine and, if possible, ascertain among what people, in what nation, on what continent the future great city of the world is yet to be.

At the very outset of this inquiry, it is necessary to a clear comprehension of a few underlying facts essential to the production of the cities of the past and those now in existence, to note the influence of the more important arts and sciences upon the present intellectual and industrial interests of civilized men, and, if possible, determine the tendency of the world's progress toward the unfolding future.

It must be true in the case of great cities, as in that of any other department of the works of man, that their location and growth are directed and controlled by certain fundamental facts and principles, which are local and general in their character; and that, with a knowledge and application of those local and fundamental facts and general principles, the investigation can be easily carried into the future, and great cities and their locations be pointed out, as well as the place where THE FUTURE GREAT CITY of the world will grow up. Assuming this to be true, we have only to consider the following fundamental, local facts and general principles, and, by their application

to nature and civilization, determine where the future great city of the world is destined to grow up.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The following six general principles, two of which have ever been all-controlling in the production of great cities, are presented as an impregnable basis on which to found an incontestable argument by which to demonstrate the location of the great city of the future. The third is substantially new and local to America, and must exercise a controlling influence on this continent:

I. It is assumed to be a general principle, founded in nature, that the highest civilization, the greatest concentration of wealth and the growth of the greatest cities, have been attained within an isothermal belt or zone of equal temperature, which encircles the earth in the north temperate zone.

II. That all the great cities of the world have grown up near to the line of obstructed navigation in mid-winter.

III. That human power is organized to its fullest capacity where the productive power of a continent is greatest.

IV. That nearly all the great cities of the world have been built upon rivers.

V. That the arts and sciences do more to increase population and promote the growth of cities in the interior of a country, than upon the seaboard or coast lands.

VI. That to modern civilization, domestic transportation, by water and by rail, is more valuable to nations of great territorial extent, than ocean navigation.

THE ARGUMENTS DEDUCED FROM OUR SIX GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Having laid down these general propositions, most of which are essential to the production of a great city anywhere on this globe, let us proceed to elucidate the truth and importance of each of them, and ascertain, if possible, if they will not, in time, produce upon this continent a greater city than has yet grown up in the world. May we not go beyond, and by a more exhaustive elucidation of the subject and closer application of the truths and facts, fix the location and determine the growth of the great city of the future.

THE FIRST GENERAL PRINCIPLE ELUCIDATED.

I.—GENERAL PRINCIPLE: *That the highest* civilization, the greatest concentration of wealth, and the growth of the greatest cities have been attained within an isothermal belt or zone of equal temperature, which encircles the earth in the north temperate zone.

The existence of an isothermal zone, or belt of equal temperature, surrounding the northern hemisphere was first discovered by Humboldt. He first called scientific attention to isothermal lines, or lines of equal temperature, which encircle the earth in the north temperate zone. And minute investigations have established the fact that the human race had, since creation's dawn, been moving westward within this belt of empire, as if directed or impelled by a kind of instinct, over which they had no control. This zodiac or zone is a few degrees wide, having for its axis a line of equal temperature. "During antiquity this zodiac was narrow; it never expanded beyond the North African shore, nor beyond the Pontic Sea, the Danube, and the Rhine. Along this narrow belt civilization planted its system, from Oriental Asia to the western extremity of Europe, with more or less perfect development. Modern times have recently seen it widened to embrace the region of the Baltic Sea. In America it starts with its broad front from Cuba to Hudson's Bay. As in all previous times, it advances along a line central to these extremes, in the densest form, and with the greatest celerity. It reveals to the world this shining fact, that along it civilization has traveled, as by an inevitable instinct of nature, since creation's dawn. From this line has radiated intelligence of mind to the north and to the south." It is the zodiac of empire.

It is a noteworthy observation of Dr. Draper, in his work on the Civil War in America, that within a zone a few degrees wide, having for its axis the January isothermal line of forty-one degrees, all great men in Europe and Asia have appeared. He might have added, with equal truth, that within the same zone have existed all those great cities which have exerted a powerful influence upon the world's history, as centres of civilization and intellectual progress. The same inexorable, but subtle, law of climate which makes greatness in the individual unattainable in a temperature hotter or colder than a certain golden mean, affects in like manner, with even more certainty, the development of those concentrations of the intellect of man which we find in great

cities. If the temperature is too cold, the sluggish torpor of the intellectual and physical nature precludes the highest development; if the temperature is too hot, the fiery fickleness of nature which warm climates produce in the individual, is typical of the swift and tropical growth and sudden and severe decay and decline of cities exposed to the same all-powerful influence. Beyond that zone of moderate temperature, human life resembles more closely that of the animal, as it is forced to combat with extremes of cold or to submit to extremes of heat; but within that zone the highest intellectual activity and culture are displayed. Nations and cities have arrayed themselves along its pathway, from Pekin, in China, to St. Louis, in America.

——"Through the ages one unceasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the sun."—

Herein, then, lies the primal law that essentially controls and directs the movements of man upon this globe.

Within this belt has already been embraced more than three-fourths of the world's civilization, and now about 850,000,000 people. It is along this belt that the processions of nations, in time, have moved forward, with reason and order, "in a pre-determined, a solemn march, in which all have joined; ever moving and ever resistlessly advancing, encountering and enduring an inevitable succession of events."

But granting that the human race, with all its freight of commerce, its barbarism and civilization, its arms, and arts, has been moving westward since the beginning of time along this zodiac of empire, through pestilence and prosperity, across seas and over continents, like a mighty caravan gone forth to make the circuit of the globe, will not the same inevitable cause that wrested human power from the cities and nations of the ancients and vested it for a time in the city of the Cæsars, and thence moved it to the city of London,—will not that wave of human power cross the Atlantic Ocean, and, with accumulated strength and intelligence, organize itself upon the North American continent, with a greater development than has yet been known to mankind?

Must we not assume, that somewhere in time, this movement of the human race, in this zodiac of empire, will be arrested in its westward career, and man cease his long march around the earth, and seek the goal of his ambition on the American continent? Is it not impossible for the movement to cross the Pacific Ocean to the inferior races of Asia? And is it not in the very nature of things that North America is to be the battle-ground where the great problems of the world are to be solved, and man attain his full development on the planet? Is

not this the full and free expression of every enlightened American? There is no other conclusion to which civilization is tending. The civil conquest of this continent completes the circuit of the globe. It unites at the east and the west the isothermal axis that girdles the earth, and decides the victory of civilized men over the empire of nature.

Granting that human power will still move forward until it crosses the Atlantic ocean, and that it will be arrested upon the American continent, there still arises in the discussion another important question: as to whether it will reach and make a lodgment upon the Pacific coast, or will it be organized in the central plain of the continent?

It requires but a simple observation, a simple glance at the productive character of the continent, to settle this question. On the eastern declivity of the continent, is embraced a little more than one-seventh of our territorial possessions. On the western declivity, is embraced almost one-third of our domain. The interior plain, or Mississippi basin, contains 2,455,000 square miles, infinitely transcending, in productive energies, either of the continental slopes or of any other portion of the globe.

In territorial extent this grand valley surpasses in area all other formations of the kind on the continents, and is much greater than the combined area of the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. No other continent has so great an area of agricultural lands as it, and none so rich in natural wealth. Its soil, in richness and extent, is beyond all comparison. Its coal-fields and iron deposits are by far the greatest and the richest in the world. "Its river navigation," said Benton, "is the most wonderful on the globe, and, since the application of steam power to the propulsion of vessels, possesses the essential qualities of open navigation. Speed, distance, cheapness, magnitude of cargoes, are all there, and without the perils of the sea from storms and enemies. The steamboat is the ship of the river, and finds in the Mississippi and its tributaries the amplest theatre for the diffusion and display of its power. Wonderful river! connected with seas by the head and by the mouth, stretching its arms toward the Atlantic and the Pacific, lying in a valley which is a valley from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay."

In addition to the river system, the adaptability of the Mississippi Valley for building railroads is supreme over all other lands. Its climate is in the highest degree fitted for an unlimited exercise of the functions of man, and the commerce afforded by its fields and factories and foundries will go in the most ample supply to the markets of every country. Even when looking but dimly upon that grand domain, De

Tocqueville said that "the Mississippi Valley is, upon the whole, the most magnificent dwelling-place prepared by God for man's abode;" and Charles Sumner said "The Mississippi Valley speaks for itself as man cannot speak." "About the noblest work," said Thomas Hughes, "that man can do, is the development of this magnificent continent."

Since these things are so; since the wisest of men have testified; since God has made the great valley, from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf, far the grandest theatre for man's abode upon the planet, and fitted it upon each side with great galleries—the Atlantic and Pacific slopes—must we not conclude that the centre of human power, in its westward movement, will be arrested in the central plain of the continent, where is to be found the greatest supply of the productive energies of the earth? In short, it must be in the grand valley, where the two waves of civilization—one rolling in from the Celestial Empire, and the other from the land of Alfred and Charlemagne—will meet and commingle together in one great swelling tide of humanity, in the land of Hiawatha.

Having briefly considered the first general principle laid down for the discussion, and indicated its all-important truth—how the great cities of the world have, in time, succeeded each other along the highway of nations, and how the power, wealth and wisdom that once ruled in Troy, Athens, Carthage, Rome, Genoa and Venice, is now in the still onward, and westward, movement of the great Family of man, represented by the city of London, the precursor of the final great city of the world, and will in time cross the Atlantic Ocean, and be arrested in the central plain of North America, where, in less than one hundred years, the great city of the future will grow up,—let us pass to a consideration of the general proposition:

II. That all the great cities of the world have grown up near to the line of obstructed navigation in mid-winter.

By the line of obstructed navigation in mid-winter, is meant that line which bounds the limits of the freezing of the navigable rivers so as to obstruct transportation with ice. Such a line drawn around the earth, would pass by or near Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. And to the north of it would be most of the internal navigation of the great basin. It is upon such a line, and near to it north and south, that all the great cities have grown up on the globe and will continue to do so.

The truth of this must be evident, to every person who will consider the subject for a moment.

Climate, everywhere upon the earth, controls vegetation. Everywhere, in the toilsome pursuit of gain, man is compelled to combat extremes of heat and cold, and the severer the conflict, the greater the impediment to his success and progress; hence it is along and adjacent to that line midway the extremes of heat and cold, that his successes must be greatest, that his achievements must be the most complete. Especially must this be true, south of the obstructed line of navigation. For it cannot be denied that any impediments to the free exchange of commerce, interposed by cold, on land or water, is more expensive to the people belonging to the regions where the climate interferes, than to those regions of country which are comparatively free from embarrassments interposed by cold weather, and where exist no impediments to the ready exchange of commerce. Therefore, the people south of such a line must possess advantages for the promotion of prosperity and wealth, over those regions where snow and ice and the rigors of the climate interpose unavoidable obstacles. Still further, the climatic boundary line to human advancement has ever been to the north and not to the south. The Infinite Father has set bounds to the north such as He has not given to the south, and every race and every nation has submissively conformed to the dictation, and made the great battle-ground for arms and arts south of the axis of the zodiac of empire, instead of north of it; thus proving the greater advantages for men and cities, south of the obstructed line of navigation, than to the north of it.

But let us pass to our next general principle:

III. That nearly all the great cities of the world have been built upon rivers, whether in the interior or near the ocean—such as Babylon, on the Euphrates; Thebes, on the Nile; Nineveh, on the Tigris; Constantinople, on the Bosphorus; Rome, on the Tiber; Paris, on the Seine; London, on the Thames; New York, on the Hudson; Cincinnati, on the Ohio; and St. Louis, on the Mississippi; while Carthage, St. Petersburg, and Chicago belong to interior waters, and Palmyra and the City of Mexico to the interior country.

That there is an important reason why cities are built upon rivers, must be evident to every reflecting man. All commercial transactions are based upon transportation—the facilities for the easy and cheap exchange and conveyance of products, merchandise and people, to and

from commercial centres and countries. Rivers for navigation, and for the abundant supply of water for domestic purposes, have afforded natural advantages for interior and foreign commerce, that cannot be supplied without them.

Not even the new agency—the railway—transcends in its importance for usefulness, the natural advantages afforded to the cities, by the navigable rivers.

Railways contribute to give importance to the rivers, by gathering up and concentrating the products of the land at given points. Hence the advantages afforded to great cities by great rivers will ever remain paramount to localities on the shores of the oceans and lakes; while upon them must ever grow the great cities of the world.

Passing to our next general principle, it is assumed:

IV. That the greatest human power will grow up where the productive power of a continent is greatest.

The truth of this principle is found in the fact that all man's material interests, upon the land, depend upon the material wealth, or productive power of the land; viz: the rich soils, the timber, the metals, the domestic navigation, etc., etc., essential to the uses and wants of man. This truth is so plain and so great, that it requires no argument for its demonstration.

It is true that this general principle, in its application to the production of great cities, has more force in North America than in any other portion of the world.

Neither the cities of Asia, Africa nor Europe, have depended so much, for their immediate prosperity and growth, upon the productive energies of those continents, as do and will, the cities of North America.

Here the whole tendency of industrial civilization is to utilize the labors and natural resources of the country, in an aggregated form, more than in any other land. And though the results are not yet so overshadowing in their appearance, the principle has been vigorously applied. With the superior advantages which this land affords, for the use of the railway, every succeeding year added to our national life must bring still stronger evidence, to prove that in North America, the great city is destined to be in the centre of the productive power of the country, where the center of human power must grow up.

Against the truth and application of this general principle there can be no adverse argument; hence it affords the basis for the strongest

possible argument in favor of the future great city of the world growing up in North America. We therefore pass to our next general principle.

V. That the arts and sciences contribute more to increase population and promote the growth of cities upon the interior of a continent, than upon the sea-board or coast lands.

Steam engines, labor-saving machines, books, the value and use of metals, government, the enforcement of laws, and other means of self-protection—all have tended more to make the people of the interior more numerous, powerful and wealthy, than to concentrate wealth and population upon the extended shores of the great waters.

The truth of this is found in the fact, that man's relations and interest are with the land and its natural resources. With these the arts and sciences have to deal, and where the greatest opportunities combine with the greatest resources, the arts and sciences contribute most to the welfare of man and to the building up of great cities.

Our sixth and last fundamental principle is:

VI. That to modern civilization, domestic transportation by water and by rail, is more valuable to nations of great territorial extent, than ocean transportation.

While this fundamental principle is correct in its general application, it is intimately blended and belongs to, and depends upon, the use and application of the last two preceding general principles, the arts and sciences contributing only to man's happiness and welfare where their application can be made in the most practical way.

Having thus defined the general principles, in nature and in civilization, which produce the great cities of the world, and having laid down these principles as a basis upon which to found the argument and determine the position of the future great city, let us proceed at once to the discussion.

Assuming that the six fundamental principles just laid down are true, and that by a proper understanding of them, it is possible to determine when and where the future great city of the world is destined to grow up on the earth, I shall at the very outset of the discussion make the bold declaration that the great city of the future is to grow up in North America, and that St. Louis is to be that city. The elaboration of our first fundamental principle demonstrates, beyond question, that the centre

of human power, moving westward in the zodiac of empire, must cross the Atlantic ocean and make a lodgment in North America, and that where the centre of human power is fixed, the great city must grow up.

It must grow up near the axis of that great belt of empire, near the obstructed line of water navigation in mid-winter; on the great river where climates cannot rudely interpose obstacles to commerce and navigation. This being true, it is a fact of no little importance, that the very axis of the zone of empire—the centre of equilibrium between excess of heat and cold—the January isothermal line of forty-one degrees—passes nearer to the city of St. Louis than to any other considerable city on this continent! Close to that same isothermal line lie London, Paris, Rome, Constantinople and Pekin; north of it lie New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, and south of it lies San Francisco. Thus favored in climate, and situated in the very centre of that belt of intellectual activity, beyond which neither great man nor great city has yet appeared, St. Louis may with reason be expected to attain the highest rank, if other conditions favor.

That St. Louis is not only situated near to the axis of the belt of empire, but also near to the line of unobstructed winter navigation, being, in addition, supremely favored as will be shown by the other fundamental principles laid down at the basis of this discussion, is a fact beyond all doubt; and now it only remains to support those principles by local and general facts, to establish the position and certainty of the future great city. Rising, from principles to essential necessities for the maintenance of human life, we find that the growth of a city is analogous to the growth of a human being; and that there are certain prime necessities for the maintenance of human life, the abundance of which stimulates health and the rapid increase of population, and consequently stimulates the growth of great cities in proportion to the cheapness and abundance of the supply. These prime necessities are, food, clothing, and shelter.

There can be no civilized life without all of these; and as they are the products of labor and skill, where they can be produced in the greatest abundance, and used to the greatest advantage, and the most extensively, will almost certainly be the place where the centre of population will be fixed on this continent, and where the great city will grow up—where our problem will be solved. Added to these prime necessities for man's healthful and civilized growth, should be ample facilities for the intercommunion of the people, one with another, and for the ready exchange of commodities forming foreign and domestic com-

merce. These may be enumerated as good roads, railways, and navigable waters, with attendant cheap freights.

That St. Louis occupies a geographical position, central to the productive energies of the continent, there can be no question of doubt. In fact no city on the globe is so well favored with the resources necessary to produce food and the materials out of which clothing and houses are made.

To establish the truth of this statement, we have only to examine, in a cursory manner, the facts—their continental importance, as Providence has bounteously provided them on every hand, throughout the length and breadth of the great valley of the Mississippi. Let us consider them briefly.

Leaving the Atlantic seaboard, and coming west of the Appalachian chain of mountains, we at once enter the domain of the Mississippi Valley, which comprises an area of 2,445,000 square miles, and extends through thirty degrees of longitude and twenty-three degrees of latitude.

The Mississippi Valley embraces, within its vast extent, a variety of climates, an area of rich soil, an extent of river navigation, a supply of mineral wealth, and a configuration of surface, equaled nowhere else on this globe.

Neither Asia, Africa, Europe, nor South America, can boast of a valley so vast in extent, and so bountifully supplied with natural wealth and natural advantages, essential to the industrial and commercial progress of man.

To satisfy the reader of the truth of these statements, a few general facts are submitted:

RIVERS OF ASIA.

YANGTSE—Length, 3,200 miles; navigable, 900 to 1,500 miles; area drained, 740,000 square miles.

OBI—Length, 2,530 miles; navigable, 900 miles; area drained, 1,357,000 square miles.

RIVERS OF AFRICA.

NILE—Length, 3,600 miles; navigation, unknown; area drained, 520,000 square miles.

NIGER—Length, 2,500 miles; navigable, 700 miles; area drained, unknown.

RIVERS OF EUROPE.

VOLGA—Length, 2,150 miles; navigable, 1,800 miles; area drained, 400,000 square miles.

DANUBE—Length, 1,700 miles; navigable, 1,500 miles; area drained, 250,000 square miles.

RIVERS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

AMAZON—Length, 4,000 miles; navigable, 3,662 miles; area drained, 2,000,000 square miles.

LAPLATA—Length, 2,550 miles; navigable, 1,250 miles; area drained, 1,250,000 square miles.

RIVERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

MISSISSIPPI—Length, 2,616 miles; navigable, 2,200 miles; area drained, 2,455,350 square miles, including area of the Missouri.

MISSOURI—Length, 2,908 miles; navigable, 2,000 miles; area drained, 518,000 square miles.

The above statement of the length, navigable depth and area drained by the ten longest rivers in the world, settles the question of superiority in favor of the great river of North America—the Mississippi—and decides the question of greatest area between the great basins.

Although geographical science long since established the fact that the Amazon was the king of rivers, modern and minute investigation has proven the basin of the Mississippi, as the above figures show, to surpass in extent any other formation of the kind on the globe. It is true Humboldt estimated the area drained by the Amazon to be 2,800,000 square miles, but more recent authorities place the number below that of the Mississippi basin. Not only do the facts demonstrate the Mississippi basin to be larger than that of the Amazon, but the configuration of the two parts of the Western Hemisphere is quite different; that of North America presenting three vast interior plains, comprising more than one-half of its populable area; that of South America presenting a configuration far more mountainous, and devoid of great plains similar to those forming the great basin of the Mississippi.

In the Mississippi Valley, which is still new in its development, there are already many large and flourishing cities, each expecting, in the future, to be greater than any one of the others. First among these stand Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans—four cities destined at no distant day, to surpass in wealth and population the four cities of the Atlantic seaboard—Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Assuming, then, that the future great city is to be in the Mississippi Valley, we are to ascertain which of the four cities it is to be, or whether some new and more prosperous rival will present itself for that great achievement. As the great city is to be in the future, we must view it as the growth of the well-developed resources of our

country; and, all things being considered, it is but just to say that, inasmuch as it will be an organism of human power, it will grow up in or near the centre of the productive power of the continent. That Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans have each many natural advantages, there can be no question. There is, however, this difference: the area of surrounding country, capable of ministering to the wants of the people and supplying the trade of a city, is broken, in the case of New Orleans, by the Gulf of Mexico, Lake Pontchartrain and by regions of swamps. In the case of Chicago, it is diminished one-third by Lake Michigan; while Cincinnati and St. Louis both have around them unbroken and uninterrupted areas of rich and productive lands, each capable of sustaining a large population. But if it be asked to which of these cities belong the greatest advantages, must we not answer, it is the one nearest the centre of the productive power of the continent, and especially to the natural wealth of the Valley of the Mississippi? Most certainly, for there will grow up the human power. And is not this centre St. Louis? We have only to appeal to facts to establish the superior natural advantages of St. Louis over any other city on the continent.

FOOD.

But, before we enter upon a discussion of the productive powers of the continent, let us look for one moment at the elements of human want upon which civilization is founded: and this brings us back to a consideration of our auxiliary and essential requisites to our six fundamental facts. Under all circumstances and in every condition of life, in any country or clime, the first and greatest necessity of man is food, and a civilization and an industry universally founded upon the principle "for value received." It is incontrovertibly true that, in that part of the country where the most food can be produced and supplied at the cheapest rates to the consumers, there will be afforded an essential requisite to encourage and sustain a dense population. Then, without entering into a detailed investigation of the advantages afforded to Chicago, Cincinnati, and New Orleans for obtaining an all-sufficient supply of cheap food, we shall at once assume that St. Louis is central to a better and greater food-producing area or country than either one of the other three cities, and that no man can disprove the assumption.

St. Louis is, substantially, the geographical center of this great valley, which, as we have already seen, contains an area of 2,445,000 square

miles, and will, in the mature development of the capacity of its soil, control at least the products of 1,000,000 square miles. That we may infer, approximately, the capacity of the more central portions of this valley for food-producing purposes, we call attention to an estimate, made by the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, of the cereal products of the Northwest for the next three decades:

Year.	*Bushels.*
1880	1,219,520,000
1890	1,951,232,000
1900	3,121,970,000

We consume in this country an average of about five bushels of wheat to the inhabitant, but, if necessary, can get along with something less, as we have many substitutes, such as corn, rye and buckwheat. A low estimate will show that our population will be in—

Year.	*Population.*
1880	56,000,000
1890	77,000,000
1900	100,000,000

Accordingly, we can use for home consumption alone of wheat in:

Year.	*Bushels.*
1880	280,000,000
1890	385,000,000
1900	500,000,000

This calculation is made for Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; and by taking into account Nebraska, Kansas, the Indian Territory and Arkansas, four additional States which naturally contribute to this argument, we at once swell the amount of food for the next three decades to a sufficiency to supply hundreds of millions of human beings, at as cheap rates as good soil and human skill and labor can produce it.

Nor do these States comprise half of the food-producing area of the Valley of the Mississippi. Other large and fertile States, more eastern, and southern, and western—Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kansas and Nebraska—do now, and will continue to, contribute largely to the sum total of the food produced in the Valley States. And when we consider that less than one-fifth of the entire products of the whole country in 1860 was exported to foreign countries, thus leaving four-fifths for exchange in domestic commerce between the States, and that such is the industrial

and commercial tendency of our people to a constant proportional increase of our domestic over our foreign exchange, we see an inevitable tendency in our people to concentrate industrially and numerically in the interior of the continent. And when we take into the account that not more than eighteen per cent. of the soil of the best States of this valley is under cultivation, we are still more amazed at the thought of what the future will produce, when the whole shall have been brought under a high state of improved culture. Then the food-producing capacity of this valley will be ample to supply more people than now occupy the entire globe; and with the superior advantages of domestic navigation that St. Louis has over any of the valley cities, and the still additional advantages which she will have in railway communications, and her proximity to rich soils, where is there a people who can be supplied with more and cheaper food than here? Not only are the superior advantages afforded for the production of an abundance of cheap corn and wheat food, but also for the growth of rye, oats, barley, sugar, and all kinds of vegetables and fruits essentially necessary for the wants of those who inhabit the land. In addition to the food taken direct from the soil, St. Louis is better situated than the other three cities for being amply supplied, at the lowest possible rates, with the best quality of animal food. Not only is there every advantage on all sides to be supplied with animal food from the constantly-increasing products of agricultural districts adjacent to the city, but in twenty hours' ride by railway we reach the great pastoral region of our country, where, in a few years, cattle and sheep will swarm over the prairies in infinite numbers, where they will be kept in reserve to supply the markets of the constantly-increasing people. Already the domestic animals—quadrupeds—are more numerous in civilized life than were the wild quadrupeds among the aboriginal savages of this country. In the year 1870, taken together, horses, asses and mules, oxen, sheep and swine, amounted to 85,703,913,—or more than twice the human population of the Union.

The census returns show the number to be as follows:

Horses	7,145,370
Mules and Asses	1,125,415
Milch Cows	8,935,332
Working Oxen	1,319,271
Other cattle	13,566,005
Sheep	28,477,951
Swine	25,134,569
Total	85,703,913

Considering the great pastoral region which will, before many years, be brought into greater use, the increase of quadrupeds will, no doubt, be greater than that of man; at least for the next fifty years the increase on the pastoral region will exercise a valuable influence in aiding to establish good and sufficient markets in the large cities of the Valley States, thus concentrating and strengthening the power of the interior people, who will find ample food at all times. In every view of the subject of food, there seems to be no question as to the advantage St. Louis will possess, for an abundance and for cheapness, over the other three cities: holding, as she does, the nearest relation to the producer, and with better facilities for obtaining supplies.

Besides the general advantages possessed by St. Louis over other cities for obtaining food, there is, just across the Mississippi river, and stretching up and down its water line in front of St. Louis, the American Bottom, estimated to contain 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres. In fertility of soil, and strength of productive energies, no equal area of land can be found to surpass it in richness. A large portion of this tract has been cultivated for more than one hundred years, without any indications of a loss of fertility or productive strength. This tract alone is sufficient to supply an abundance of vegetable food, of the best quality, to a population of more than 5,000,000. An advantage of this kind, so easy of access and so reliable to produce, must be regarded as one of incalculable value to aid in building up and maintaining the food supplies of a great city.

CLOTHING.

Next to food, as a prime necessity, is clothing. The principal materials out of which to make clothing are wool, cotton, flax and hides. Each of these can be produced cheapest and best in and adjacent to the food-producing regions, or, at any rate, the wool and the leather. In fact, in the final advancement and multiplication of the human species upon the planet, for the want of room, cotton will have to be abandoned, and only those animals and vegetables cultivated that can serve the double purpose of supplying food and clothing, and material for the mechanic arts. This will compel cattle and sheep, and wheat and corn, to be the principal food. The flesh of the sheep and the cow will supply food, and the hides, leather, and the wool, clothing. The grain of the corn and the wheat will also form food, while the stalk will enter into many uses in art. The hog will finally be compelled to give up the

conflict of life; his mission will be fulfilled, and man will require a more refined food for his more refined organization. Fish will not be in the way of man in his higher and more multitudinous walk upon the earth, and, consequently, will continue to supply a valuable portion of his food. Cotton will, ere long, be driven to an extreme southern coast, and, finally, gain a strong foothold in Central America and other more extreme southern countries, and, at last, yield to superior demands. But, to return: St. Louis, on account of the large area of rich, and, in most part, cheap lands surrounding her in every direction, has equal, if not better advantages for being supplied with ample materials for good and cheap clothing, than any other city on the continent; and, with superior advantages, as we shall show after awhile, for the manufacture of the materials into clothing, she will stand first in facilities to supply food and clothing to her ever-increasing people.

But more especially must we look to wool as the most valuable material out of which the greater portion of the clothing worn by the American people, is to be made. And it is not only a gratifying, but a great fact, to know that in less than three hundred miles distant from St. Louis, the finest wool in the world has been raised, for more than twenty-five years. The late Mr. Mark Cockrill, of Nashville, Tennessee, so celebrated for his immense flock of fine sheep, had the honor of raising the finest wool known in the world, and took the first premium for fine wool at the World's Fair at London, in 1851.

SHELTER.

Next to food and clothing, as a prime necessity for civilized men, is shelter: comfortable and commodious houses in which to live. Without these there can be no advancement made in society and civilization, as seen contrasting the condition of the ancient Greeks and Britons, with that of the civilized people of to-day.

The materials out of which most of the houses are made, in America, are brick, stone and wood. In the cities, brick and stone are the principal materials used. All these materials are to be found, in inexhaustible quantities, in every possible direction from St. Louis, for more than three hundred miles distant. It is true Chicago possesses an advantage over St. Louis for an abundant supply of cheap pine lumber. But when we consider that the best materials out of which to make good houses are stone and brick, and that all the better class and more substantial buildings in the great cities are made of these materials, and that no city

on the continent is so well favored with them as St. Louis, then the mere question of pine lumber, or at any rate of the slight difference in price, affords no advantage for building material to Chicago over St. Louis. Even the new and best buildings of Chicago are made of stone and brick, brought from distant places, while St. Louis stands on an immense foundation of good limestone, from which thousands of perch are quarried annually, and worked into first-class buildings. Besides, within fifty and one hundred miles from the city, in the south-eastern part of the State, are inexhaustible beds of choice qualities of as fine building stone as the continent affords, such as the red and grey granite, choice marbles of various colors, besides a great variety of other valuable qualities of soft and hard stones. Also extensive forests of the most valuable timber, suited for the mechanic arts and for building material, are to be found in the south-eastern portion of the State, one and two hundred miles from St. Louis. Brick, first-class quality, are made in various parts of the city, and supply the demand for building purposes. Nor can any of these supplies be exhausted for ages to come. Stone and wood are found in abundance in all parts of the Valley States wherewith to supply the farmer with cheap building materials.

Thus we have seen that the three essential requisites—food, clothing and shelter—necessary to man's wants and the purposes of civilization, can be supplied in abundance and cheapness to St. Louis with greater advantages than to any other city belonging to the Valley States, and these must render her the greatest market and the best depot for such materials that the continent affords.

Passing, then, from these essential requisites, let us take up another line of discussion that bears more directly upon the future development of American commerce and American civilization. I refer to the productive power of the continent, which is the basis of our physical and material life. In what does the productive power of the continent consist? I answer, it consists in the rich soils suited to agricultural purposes, the coal-fields, the mineral deposits, the valuable forests, the water-powers, the domestic navigation, o'erspread with a temperate and healthful climate.

These comprise the productive powers of the continent, and these are the materials and the elements that form the basis and support of mighty cities and empires. And with us of the Mississippi Valley they are more abundant than on any other portion of the globe, and unless disturbed by some unforeseen calamity of unparalleled character, this people will bring them all into requisition, until they have builded mightier than any people of ancient or modern times. No land is so great in its productive powers, and no people possess as great possibilities. Still the whole is not known. Although the largest coal and iron deposits of the continent are already known, the geology of the entire extent of our domain is so imperfectly known that there still remain undisturbed in many of the Territories, and even in some of the States, valuable deposits of these two substances, which, ere long, will be unearthed and made subservient to the wants of our people.

But let us tell of what we know. Beginning with the soils of the country, it is well understood by those acquainted with its surface, that the largest and richest body of soil, best suited for corn, wheat, oats, rye and hay-growing is spread over the Valley States. In fact, no country in the world has so large an area of rich land as belongs to the States of the Mississippi Valley. In capacity for producing the various products in the department of agriculture, it has already been referred to in the discussion of the subject of food, and will require no further consideration.

Next to the corn-fields above come the coal-fields below, and the iron deposits. These are the materials upon which modern and more advanced civilization is founded, more than upon any other substances the arts have brought into use. Says Professor Tyler:

"The two important mineral substances, coal and iron, have, when made available, afforded a permanent basis of commercial and manufacturing prosperity. Looking at the position of some of the great depositories of coal and iron, one perceives that upon them the most flourishing population is concentrated—the most powerful and magnificent nations of the earth are established. If these two apparently coarse and unattractive substances have not directly caused that high eminence to which some of these countries have attained, they at least have had a large share in contributing to it."

M. Aug. Vischers also says, that "coal is now the indispensable aliment of industry; it is a primary material, engendering force, giving a power superior to that which natural agents, such as water, air, etc., procure. It is to industry what oxygen is to the lungs, water to the plants, nourishment to the animal. It is to coal we owe steam and gas."

Whoever will look into the development of commerce and civilization during the greater part of this century, will find that coal and iron have given them their cast and development in Europe and America. Nor have either of these attained their highest use. On examination, we find that St. Louis is far better supplied than Chicago, Cincinnati, or New Orleans, with coal and iron; in fact, she stands in a central position to the greatest coal-fields known on the globe. Surrounded on the one side by the inexhaustible coal-beds of Illinois, and on the other by the larger ones of Missouri, Iowa and Kansas, who can doubt her advantages in the use of the most important substance for the next two thousand years? On the one side we have Illinois, with her 30,000 square miles of coal, which is estimated by Prof. Rodgers to amount to 1,227,500,000,000 tons, which is much greater than the deposits in Pennsylvania—they amounting, according to the same authority, to 316,400,000,000 tons. On the other side, we have Missouri, with more than 26,887 square miles, amounting to more than 130,000,000,000 tons. Iowa has her 24,000 square miles of coal; Kansas, 12,000 square miles; Arkansas, 12,000 square miles, and the Indian Territory, 10,000 square miles. Nearly all the other States are likewise bountifully supplied, but these figures are sufficient to show the position of St. Louis to the greatest coal deposits in the world. We can only approximate to the value of these resources by contrast. It is the available use of these two substances that has made England—a little island of the sea, not so extensive as the State of Iowa—the great heart of the world's civilization and commerce. She, with her 144,000,000,000 tons, or 12,000 square miles, of coal, with its greater development and use, reckons her wealth, in substantial value, at $100,000,000,000, while our nation, with our 3,740,000,000,000 tons, or 500,000 square miles, of less developed and not so well used coal, and more than twenty-five times as large, is only reckoned to be worth $25,245,400,000, with an annual increase of $921,700,000. It is true our nation is only in its infancy; but these facts and the contrast teach us how mighty we can be, if we do but use these apparently coarse and unattractive substances, coal and iron, as the best wisdom and skill will enable. We possess thirty-four times the quantity of coal and iron possessed by England, and perhaps double as much as that possessed by all other portions of the earth besides. These resources are availably located; they are in proximity to the widest plains and the richest soils known to man. They are developed by ocean-like lakes and magnificent rivers, and are, or will be, traversed by railroads from ocean to ocean. Their

value is incalculable, their extent boundless, and their riches unequaled. They are mines of wealth, more valuable than gold, and sufficiently distributed over this great valley to supply well-regulated labor to 400,000,000 producers and consumers. Adjacent to our coal-fields are our mountains of iron, of a superior quality, and in quantity inexhaustible. Thus is St. Louis favored with coal and iron in such endless supplies as to always render their cost dependent simply upon the labor of mining them from exhaustless deposits.

The rich deposits of precious metals which belong to the great mountain system of our continent, being on the west side of the Valley, do already, and will necessarily yet more, contribute to building up the interior of the country rather than either coast region; and though this interest never can be so valuable as that of coal and iron, it is of immense value and importance in its bearing upon the subject under discussion. Already the account has been made large, as the following table shows, but not the half has been taken from those rich and extended mines:

GROWTH OF COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1793 TO 1867.

YEARS.	GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER.	TOTAL.
1793 to 1800, 8 years,....	$1,014,290 00	$1,440,454 75	$79,390 82	$2,534,135 57
1801 to 1810, 10 "	3,250,742 50	3,569,165 25	151,246 39	6,971,154 14
1811 to 1820, 10 "	3,166,510 00	5,970,810 95	191,158 57	9,328,479 52
1821 to 1830, 10 "	1,903,092 50	16,781,046 95	151,412 20	18,835,551 65
1831 to 1840, 10 "	18,791,862 00	27,199,779 00	342,322 21	46,333,963 21
1841 to 1850, 10 "	89,543,328 00	22,226,755 00	380,670 83	112,050,753 83
1851 to 1860, 9½ "	470,838,180 98	48,087,763 13	1,249,612 53	520,175,556 64
1861 to 1867, 7 "	296,967,464 63	12,638,732 11	4,869,350 00	314,475,546 74
Total, 74 years.....	$885,375,470 61	$137,914,587 14	$7,415,163 55	$1,030,705,141 30

Valuable forests of the best timbers used in mechanical industry are to be found in the southeastern part of the State, and will in due time furnish material for agricultural implements, furniture, and the various uses to which timber is applied. Water powers, not surpassed in any part of New England, are to be found in many parts of the southern half of the State, and when properly improved will contribute largely to the commercial interests of St. Louis.

Not only is St. Louis situated centrally to the productive powers of the Mississippi Valley, and in such a manner as to command them to her markets, with greater facilities and advantages than any other city

on the continent, but she is also centrally situated in this great system of domestic navigation, and cannot fail to be, in all the future, the most important city and depot identified with its interests. In the nature of river navigation, a smaller class of boats is required for the upper waters than those which can be economically used in deeper streams, and hence arises a necessity for transfer, at some point, from up-river boats to those of greater tonnage. At that point of transfer, business must arise sufficient of itself to sustain a considerable city. The fact that St. Louis is this natural point of transfer between the upper waters of the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois, and the great channel thence to the Gulf, is not to be overlooked in estimating its natural advantages. To the domestic navigation we add the railway system of the Valley States, which will in a few years more comprise more than 100,000 miles; and, by reference to the map illustrating this new inland agency for the easy exchange of products and people, we behold at a glance a most wonderful system traversing all parts of these States. In the rapid construction of these lines of communication, St. Louis is fast becoming the greatest railway centre on the continent, as well as in the world, and, with her advantages for domestic navigation, she is soon to be provided with the best commercial facilities of any city on the globe. To her 20,000 miles of river navigation will be added, in less than fifteen years, a continental system of railway communication; and with all these constantly bearing an ever-increasing commerce to her markets, who cannot foresee her destiny among the cities of the world? These thousands of miles of railway can be built the cheapest of any extended system in the world, as they are unobstructed by mountain ranges; they will also be the straightest, shortest, and best routes from point to point, for the same reason. Granting that she will become the centre of the greatest railway communication and of river navigation in the country, we must take into the account the question of freights, as an item of interest which will bear directly upon the subject of the growth of all American cities. Cheap freights will have a direct and important bearing upon the matter of distributing food and raiment to the people of the Valley States, and also of giving to their products the advantages of the best market. To settle this question in favor of St. Louis, involves but two points necessary to be considered: the first, the universal competition constantly existing between the various rival railroads of the Valley States, which will, of necessity, make the freights to St. Louis as cheap as to any other city; the second point is, that St. Louis stands in the midst of the greatest producing and consuming region of

the country, and in this she cannot fail to have the advantage over any rival city that may aspire to empire in the republic or in the world. Situated, then, as she is, in the very heart of the productive powers of the country, and destined, at a very early date, to be connected by railway and by water, in the most advantageous way, with every city and harbor on our sea coast, and with every inland city and productive region where industry and wealth can find opportunity, we are led to consider her future as a commercial and manufacturing city, and her advantages to become a distributing point for the future millions of the industrious and intelligent of our race who are yet to inhabit this continent, under one flag and one language.

POPULATION.

Having considered the material resources of the great Valley, and the relation they bear to St. Louis, let us now consider the question of population—its westward movement and its future growth upon the continent.

The subject of the growth and distribution of the population of a country is one of the most important and interesting subjects which is brought under the discussions of statistical science. It not only involves a consideration of the old facts of ethnological science, but the new facts which the influence of isothermal lines, or lines of equal temperature, demonstrate to be controlling in governing and directing mankind on the continents.

With us in America, with our extended domain, varied climate and favorable topography, the subject will ever be a source of fruitful investigation. Heretofore, the movement of population in North America has been from east to west, in conformity with the general law of human migration. There is still another movement to which people conform as they grow populous. This is a movement at right angles north and south from the axis, or line of equal temperature, of the zodiac of empire. Having reached the Pacific coast and completed the circuit of the globe, our people will henceforth be governed more by the second movement than by the first. They will struggle to condense and fortify the centre, in obedience to the active and passive principles of supply and demand, as they constantly yield to this second movement north and south to exchange their products between zones. The first movement of man on the earth is the movement of population from the east

to the west. It is the movement of exploration, conquest and dominion. Under the influence of this movement, man bridges the rivers, scales the mountains, and disputes with the red man and the buffalo the empire over nature.

The movement north and south at right angles to the axis of the zodiac of empire, is the movement that produces power, civilization, wealth and refinement. Up to the year 1840, in the progress whereby twenty-six States and four Territories were established and peopled, a solid strip of twenty-five miles in depth, and reaching from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, was added annually along the frontier of the Union. Since 1840, the centre of population has moved westward in the following order as indicated by the figures below:

YEAR.	LAT.	LONG.	APPROXIMATE DESCRIPTION.
1840.....	39 deg. 02 m.	80 deg. 18 m.	22 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.
1850.....	38 " 59 "	81 " 90 "	25 miles S. E. of Parkersburg, W. Va.
1860.....	39 " 03 "	82 " 50 "	20 miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio.
1870.....	39 " 15 "	83 " 39 "	5 miles west of Hillsboro, Ohio, or 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati.

The above calculation is deduced from those of Professor Hilgard, of the Coast Survey Department, and may be accepted as correct. It shows that the centre of population moved westward at the rate of fifty-five, eighty-two and forty-six miles, respectively, during the three past decades. At this rate of advancement, Professor Hilgard assumes that in the year 2000, the centre of population, in its westward movement, "will still be lingering in Illinois." This might possibly be true if there was no Pacific Ocean, and a continent existed instead, with favorable advantages for human abode and the growth of civilization. This not being the case, the Professor's assumption cannot be supported by any existing or inferential evidence.

To assume his statement to be correct, we must assume that the pioneer army of the American people will move on, west of San Francisco, in regular order, as heretofore, until the year 2000, thus enabling the centre of population, in the meantime, to follow on with slow-paced march. *This* being utterly out of the question, we can assure Professor Hilgard that the centre of population on this continent, in its western movement, will reach the Mississippi River much sooner than the time he has fixed for it—yes, in less than half the time. But we must not lose sight of the fact, while considering this subject, that the movement

of the centre of population will be arrested—that it will make a lodgment somewhere in the grand Valley of the Mississippi. It must do so; and it is safe to assume that the centre of population will never go west of the Mississippi River; in no event will it pass beyond the State of Misssouri. In evidence of this we have only to look at a map of our country to ascertain where the dense population will grow up on our soil. Whoever examines the map must conclude that the most populous part of North America will be that portion lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, including the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. It is reasonable to assume, from the character of their resources, that those States, in time, will contain about one-eighth of the population of the entire country. Missouri can and will sustain a greater number of human beings than either one of those States, but the adjacent States west of the Mississippi River will not attain near so dense a population. The pastoral and mountainous regions of our domain will never support a very dense population, and when we consider that the more important productive energies of the country are along and adjacent to our internal river system, we must conclude that there is the place for the centre of human power on the continent, and that it can never be removed from those sources and advantages, so favorable to man's uses and interests. Not only so, but even now the growth of population is more rapid in those States of the West, where the natural resources are the greatest, as the following table will show:

ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

According to the Following Geographical Classification of the States and Territories.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATES.

STATES.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Maine	298,269	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915
New Hampshire	244,022	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300
Vermont	235,749	280,652	291,848	314,120	315,098	330,551
Massachusetts	523,159	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351
Rhode Island	83,015	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353
Connecticut	275,102	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454
	1,659,316	1,954,717	2,234,722	2,728,116	3,135,283	3,487,924

Per cent. of increase for each decade: 1820-30, 14.80; 1830-40, 14.32; 1840-50, 22.08; 1850-60, 14.96; 1860.70, 11.56.

ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued.)

CENTRAL ATLANTIC STATES.

STATES.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
New York.....	1,372,111	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,757
New Jersey.....	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096
Pennsylvania. ...	1,049,507	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,785	2,906,215	3,521,791
Delaware.....	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015
Maryland	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,834	687,049	780,894
Distr't Columbia	33,039	39,834	43,712	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,667,177
Virginia&W.Va.	1,005,129	1,211,405	1,239,797	51,687	75,088	131,700
	4,217,311	5,362,691	6,357,873	8,046,649	9,932,568	11,515,430

Per cent. of increase for each decade: 1820–'30, 27.13; 1830–'40, 18.67; 1840–'50, 26.56; 1850–'60, 23.42; 1860–'70, 15.94.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.

STATES.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
North Carolina.	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,606
South Carolina .	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606
Georgia.....	340,983	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,283	1,184,109
Florida.....	.....	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748
	1,482,552	1,870,725	2,093,686	2,531,176	2,894,040	3,148,824

Per cent. of increase for each decade: 1820–'30, 26.18; 1830–'40, 11.92; 1840–'50, 20.90; 1850–'60, 18.21; 1860–'70, 8.80.

	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Totals...	7,359,180	9,188,133	10,686,281	13,305,941	15,961,891	18,152,180

Total per cent. of increase for each decade: 1820–'30, 24.85; 1830–'40, 16.30; 1840–'50, 20.00; 1860–'70, 13.32.

LOCATION OF POPULATION.

Year.	Whole Population.	Population of Atlantic Slope.	Per cent. of Whole.	Population of Miss. Valley and Pacific States.	Per cent. of Whole.	Population of the Upper Miss. Valley States.	Per cent. of Whole.
1820	9,639,190	7,359,180	76.66⅔	2,249,418	23.33⅓	1,860,107	19.30
1830	12,866,020	9,188,133	71.16⅔	3,712,457	28.83⅓	3,010,736	23.70
1840	17,069,453	10,686,281	62.58	6,392,684	37.50	5,058,154	29.62½
1850	23,191,876	13,305,941	57.12½	9,937,622	42.87½	7,598,614	32.75
1860	31,443,321	15,961,891	50.50	15,595,430	49.50	11,792,814	37.50
1870	38,549,987	18,152,824	47.10	20,397,807	52.90	16,028,291	41.60

ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(*Continued.*)

PROBABLE FUTURE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Whole Population.	Population of Atlantic Slope.	Per cent. of Whole.	Population of Miss. Valley and Pacific States.	Per cent. of Whole.	Population of the Upper Miss. Valley States.	Per cent of Whole.
1880	50,885,983	20,990,470	41.25	29,895,513	58.75	23,407,552	46
1890	67,169,497	23,602,248	35.25	43,567,249	64.75	33.920,596	50.50
1900	88,663,736	26,044,873	29.37½	62,618,863	70.62⅓	48,765,055	55
1910	107,036,130	26,153,490	23.50	81,153,490	76.50	63,579,461	59.40

Of this entire population, there is not an average of fourteen to the square mile of our vast domain, exclusive of Alaska.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATES.

STATES.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Ohio	581,295	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,151
Michigan	8,765	31,693	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,050
Kentucky	564,135	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011
Indiana	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350 428	1,680,637
Illinois	55,161	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891
Iowa	.....	.....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,191,792
Wisconsin	.....	.....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670
Tennessee	422,761	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109 801	1,258 520
Missouri	66,557	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295
Arkansas	14,255	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,167
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	6,077	172,023	439,706
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,209	364,398
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,841	122,993
	1,860,107	3,010,736	5,058,154	7,598,614	11,792,841	16,028,291

Per cent. of increase for each decade: 1820–30, 61.86; 1830–40, 68.00; 1840–50, 50.20; 1850–60, 55.20; 1860–70, 37.61.

GULF STATES.

STATES.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Alabama	127,901	209,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992
Mississippi	75.448	136,621	375,651	606.526	791,305	827,822
Louisiana	152,923	215,739	324,411	517,662	708,002	726,915
Texas	.....	.....	.....	212,592	604,215	812,996
	365,272	661,887	1,290,818	2,108,503	3,067,725	3,364,825

Total per cent. of increase for each decade: 1820–30, 85.63; 1830–40, 95.43; 1840–50, 63.35; 1850–60, 45.50; 1860–70, 9.68.

ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
(*Continued.*)

	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Totals	2,249,418	3,712,457	6,392,684	9,937,622	15,595,403	20,397,807

Total per cent. of increase for each decade: 1820-30, 65.04; 1830-40, 72.19; 1840-50, 55.44; 1850-60, 56.93; 1860-70, 30.79.

PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
California	.....	.....	.....	92,597	379,994	560,247
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,857	42,491
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	13,294	52,465	90,923
Territories	33,039	39,834	43,712	124,614	295,577	311,030
	33,039	39,834	43,712	230,505	734,893	1,004,691

Per cent. of increase for each decade: 1850-60, 218.82; 1860-70, 36.71.

It will be seen that in 1820 the population of the Atlantic slope was 76 $\frac{66}{100}$ per cent. of the whole, leaving 23 $\frac{33}{100}$ to the Mississippi Valley. By the census returns of 1870, which comprise a growth of fifty years, the Atlantic slope has 47 $\frac{10}{100}$ per cent., and the Mississippi and the country west of it 52 $\frac{90}{100}$ per cent. of the whole population of the country. Assuming that the past furnishes a correct basis for estimating the future growth of our population, it will require but forty years more—or from 1870 to 1910—to reverse the relative proportion of the whole population of the country, thus giving to the Valley States 76 $\frac{50}{100}$ per cent., and the Atlantic slope 23 $\frac{50}{100}$ per cent of the whole population.

But let us pursue the inquiry a little further, and, if possible, ascertain what the future growth of our population is likely to be.

We have the same temperate climate, in the central and most fertile portion of the Mississippi Valley, as that of China; and, with superior resources, it is not unreasonable to assume that a population as numerous as that of China can easily find subsistence in this Valley. That great Empire proper has an area of 1,297,999 square miles; the Mississippi Valley has an area 2,455,000, which almost doubles the area of the Celestial Empire. The most populous portion of China has an average of 850 inhabitants to the square mile; its entire population averages 268 to the square mile. An average of 268 to the square mile

would give the Mississippi Valley a population of about 650,000,000. Dividing the whole country into five equal parts, there will be found in the Valley of the Mississippi three parts, and the two slopes will contain one part each. This will give to each slope about 220,000,000, and to the present area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, about 1,190,000,000 inhabitants—almost equal to the entire population of the earth at the present time. But long before we shall reach this number, our Constitution will over-arch the entire continent, by which our numbers will be increased at least one-third more than our present area would contain. "We double our numbers once in every twenty-five years, and must continue to do so until the action of the prolific principle in man shall be checked by the same cause which checks it in every race of animals—the stint of food. This cannot happen with us until every acre of our generous soil shall be put into requisition"—until the product of more than 3,000,000,000 of acres shall be insufficient to fill the mouths which feed upon them. If we double our numbers every twenty-five years, we shall have a population in a century and a quarter of 1,248,000,000, or more than the present population of the globe. A century is but a point in the age of a nation, the life of an individual often spans it; and the child is now born that will see this nation with a population of more than 600,000,000. 400,000,000 will reside in the Great Valley, 70,000,000 on the Atlantic slope, and 130,000,000 on the high table lands of the West and the Pacific slope.

Then it must be evident that somewhere in this great valley, central to its 600,000,000 inhabitants and central to the productive energies of the continent, must grow up the future great city of the world.

But let us go a little deeper into the inquiry. Having pointed out the advantages which nature, by an inscrutable wisdom, has organized, with sufficient strength to insure, under a well-directed civilization, the production on our continent of the future great city of the world, it is a part of the argument to point out some of the essential wants and conditions which must control the use of products in civilized life, in order to make them subserve the highest use in supplying the wants of man.

The first essential wants of any productive people are markets whereat to dispose of their surplus products, mechanical or agricultural, at profitable prices. Markets are a want of population in all lands. Mr. Seaman says, in the first series of his valuable work on the progress of nations, that "population alone adds value to lands and property of every kind, and is therefore one of the principal sources and causes of

wealth." And why is it so? Simply because population creates a market by causing a demand for property and products; by enhancing the price and exchangeable value of the products of the toiler. Population thus creates markets, and markets operate to enhance prices and to increase wealth, industry and production. Markets are, therefore, among the principal causes and sources of value, and of wealth and stimulants of industry. The farmer, mechanic, miner and manufacturer are all beneficial to each other, for the reason that each wants the products of every other in exchange for his own, and thus each creates a market for the products of all the others, and thereby enhances prices and stimulates their industry. Hence the advantage to the farmer of increasing mechanical, manufacturing and mining industry, as far as practicable, in his own country, in order to create a market for his products and to encourage domestic commerce.

Agricultural products alone cannot furnish the materials of an active commerce, and two nations almost exclusively agricultural have seldom much intercourse with each other. Tyre, Carthage and Athens, in ancient, and Venice, Florence, Genoa and Amsterdam, in modern times, were the greatest of commercial cities at their respective eras, as Great Britain is now, because they were also in advance of all other nations in the mechanic arts and manufactures, and their commerce was based on their mechanical and manufacturing industry, which furnished the principal subject-matter for making exchanges and carrying on commerce with foreign nations. Here it is that the people of this great Valley must look for the proper and highest uses of the resources and materials which nature has so bountifully bestowed. Capital and skill must be made to supply the ever-increasing demand of this growing people, and thus it will become the mightiest in art, the most bountiful in the field, and the richest in commerce; "in peace more puissant than army or navy for the conquest of the world." Stimulated to loftier endeavors, each citizen, yielding to irresistible attraction, will seek a new life in the great national family.

But it is argued by some that a city cannot be successful in the pursuit of both commercial and manufacturing interests. This cannot be maintained as a correct position. There never has been any war between commerce and the mechanic arts. There can be none. They are the twin offspring of industry and intelligence, and alike dependent on each other for prosperity. The false conceptions of the relations they hold to each other, and the condition of prosperity they impose upon a city, come from a failure to perceive their true interests. The

principles of economy regulate them both, and it is seldom that a city combines facilities for distribution with advantages for the collection of raw material for manufacturing, in the same degree as St. Louis.

It is because cities have rarely combined these advantages, that many have thought that economic considerations forbid the union of commerce and manufactures in the same city. This is a grave mistake; for, in the true growth to which our century points, commerce and manufactures go hand-in-hand. Transportation, that important element in the cost of everything that man consumes, and the ease with which people change their residence or communicate with each other, are bringing about the most wonderful results, and reconstructing our theories of profitable manufacturing. From this change the benefits are all accruing to St. Louis. Situated as she is, in the centre of the richest food-producing section in the world, with unlimited coal for power, and unequaled facilities for distribution, she is continually attracting to her limits, one after another of the leading manufacturing industries; and these are each being constantly augmented. The incubus of slavery being gone forever, and labor elevated to its true dignity, Missouri as a State, and St. Louis as a city, move onward with a reinvigorated stride. For the supremacy which some point in the great Valley must inevitably attain, there are rival claimants—as there should be. The Atlantic seaboard, with its facilities, which ruled undisputed in an earlier day, stoutly contests this westward movement of power, even while admitting the cogency of the facts which bear upon the question.

New York is to-day the leading city, yet many of her institutions live now in the atmosphere of the past. The hard, sharp requirements of the day, which demand inexorably that the cost of every necessity and of every luxury of life shall be reduced to the lowest possible point, are rapidly working out their own solution, as inevitably as rivers find an outlet, whatever barriers are interposed. The centre of manufacturing industry will soon be found at St. Louis, in the heart of the continent, St. Louis itself that heart, whose pulsations receive and drive out the rich currents of exchanging commerce.

New York last year built fewer houses than St. Louis, and her aggregate of trade showed a falling off, while here the increase is decided and continuous. Of the cities of the Valley, it is not well to seek to disparage the claims of any one. Each, in her appropriate sphere, has advantages which no other possesses in an equal degree; yet, in the face of acknowledged facts, they are coming to concede the

palm to St. Louis. It is but a few years since Cincinnati won prominence as a pork-packing city. Even to-day, ten years after the loss of the foremost place in that industry, her name seems indissolubly connected with that trade. Placed in the centre of a rich outlying country, she will always control a lucrative and steady trade; yet she has never been, and can never be, a city with a continental trade.

Chicago, the pampered child of a rich and indulgent East, may boast her railways and enviable position for freighting on our inland seas; and yet the fact remains that she draws trade and distributes supplies to a section which lies almost entirely on her west and north, and is included in an angle which is but little more than the one-fourth of a great circle.

The rivals of St. Louis seem each to have specialties in which they excel, and for which they are noted. She alone represents impartially each branch of industry and of commerce, and each seems to flourish as a native and not as an exotic. Though commonly rated as an inland city, the time is not distant when, with unobstructed navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi, ocean steamers will receive and discharge their cargoes at her levee. In that day, which is nearer than many imagine, the ocean steamer will not only be the vehicle of trade between St. Louis and Europe, but will light the path across the Gulf of Mexico to the no less tempting markets of Central and South America.

There is another principle that enters into the account, which may be termed an involuntary or fortuitous cause. It is the highest form of incidental action in commerce. Often commerce, as if by the control of an unknown law, will change from one city to another: impoverish the one and give vitality and strength to the other. These changes, at first thought, seem as inexplicable as the eddy movements of the water in the stream. They are changes that usually have their origin in the action of a single man in the timely use of money; sometimes by a distant cause; sometimes by legislation, but never does commerce forsake an available point for the development of mechanical industry. Looking at St. Louis, with her location for internal commerce and mechanical industry without a parallel on the earth, we can safely say that she is destined to unite in one great interest, a system of commerce and manufacturing that will surpass in wealth and skill that of old England. It is true, her iron furnaces and glass factories will be built some distance outside of her corporate limits, but the wealth and the labor will be hers, and beneath her sway will be united side by side, in the most profitable relations and on the largest scale, the producer and

consumer. They, actuated by a universal amity, will seek the most liberal compensation, attain the highest skill, aspire to a better manhood, and learn to do good. The manufacturing of wood into its various uses will also form a very important part of the industry of this city, as will also the manufacturing of fabrics of various kinds. Thus, with a great system of manufacturing industry, compelling the coal, the iron, the wood and the sand to serve the purposes and wants of the commercial interests, as well as to enter into all channels through which capital flows and which industry serves, both wealth and population will be developed and concentrated in the highest degree. The time fixed for the future great city of the world to grow up, the most consummate fruit of man's civilization, is within one hundred years from our date.

Let us look still deeper into this matter, and consider the new agencies and influences that tend in modern times, with such irresistible force, to concentrate mankind in the great interior cities of the continents. The greatest of these agencies compels a more rapid development of the internal commerce of modern nations than in past times, and the consequent organization and concentration of human power in the interior cities.

There is not a living man whose experience, if he has noted the facts written in the records of his own land, does not teach him of the continental growth and the consequent interior development of the country, in support of the argument under consideration. So numerous and convincing are the facts, that the constant development of the internal trade of our continent is rapidly reversing the proportion of our domestic to our foreign commerce. That the immense growth of our domestic and internal commerce will guide and control our industry, and establish and organize human power and civilization in our own land in conformity to the most economic principles of production—supply and demand—there is no manner of doubt. This done, our foreign commerce will only be auxiliary to the enjoyments of our people, and contribute to the development of cosmopolitan ideas among the world's inhabitants, more than to the creation of wealth among the nations.

It may be asked, to what cause must this change in the relative value of foreign and domestic commerce, and the influence of each upon civilized man, be referred? The answer is, that steam is the cause. It is the most wonderful artificial agency to advance public and private wants that man has yet made subservient to his will. It almost serves his entire mechanical wants.

We then again repeat that it is this agency that is rapidly transforming the ancient order of the world's industry and commerce to a new application and a new power. It will compel the cities of the interior, in the future, to outgrow, for all time, the coast cities. It is this agency, more than all other mechanical agencies, that has lifted mankind from the vassal empires of Cyrus, the Cæsars and Charlemagne, to the great empires of our own time. It is this agency that will forever develop domestic commerce to a vastly greater value than that of foreign commerce, and, consequently, is the most powerful agency to produce the great city of the future that the genius of man has made subservient to his wants.

But let us not be understood as desirous of undervaluing foreign trade. We hope and believe that its greatest blessings and triumphs are yet to come. Many of the articles which it brings to us add much to our substantial comfort, such as woolen and cotton goods, sugar and molasses; and others, such as iron and steel, with most of their manufactures, give much aid to our advancing arts. But if these articles were the products of domestic industry—if they were produced in the factories of Lowell and Dayton, on the plantations of Louisiana, and in the furnaces, forges and workshops of Pennsylvania and Missouri—why would not the dealing in them have the same tendency to enrich as now that they are brought from distant countries?

A disposition to attribute the rapid increase of wealth in commercial nations mainly to foreign commerce, is not peculiar to our nation or our time, for we find it combated as a popular error by distinguished writers on political economy. Mr. Hume, in his essay on commerce, maintains that the only way in which foreign commerce tends to enrich a country, is by its presenting tempting articles of luxury, and thereby stimulating the industry of those in whom a desire to purchase is thus excited—the augmented industry of the nation being the only gain.

Dr. Chalmers says: "Foreign trade is not the creator of any economic interest; it is but the officiating minister of our enjoyments. Should we consent to forego those enjoyments, then, at the bidding of our will, the whole strength at present embarked in the service of procuring them would be transferred to other services—to the extension of home trade; to the enlargement of our national establishments; to the service of defense, or conquest, or scientific research, or Christian philanthropy." Speaking of the foolish purpose of Bonaparte to cripple Britain by destroying her foreign trade, and its utter failure, he says: "The truth is, that the extinction of foreign trade in one quarter was almost imme-

diately followed up either by the extension of it in another quarter, or by the extension of the home trade. Even had every outlet abroad been obstructed, then, instead of a transferrence from one foreign market to another, there would just be a universal reflux toward a home market that would be extended in precise proportion with every successive abridgment which took place in our external commerce." If these principles are true—and we believe they are in accordance with those of every eminent writer on political economy, and if they are important in their application to the British Isles—small in territory, with extensive districts of barren land, surrounded by navigable waters, rich in good harbors, and presenting numerous natural obstacles to constructions for the promotion of internal commerce; and, moreover, placed at the door of the richest nations of the world—with how much greater force do they apply to our country, having a territory twenty times as large, unrivaled in natural means of inter-communication, with few obstacles to their indefinite multiplication by the hand of man; a fertility of soil not equaled by the whole world; growing within its boundaries nearly all the productions of all the climes of the earth, and situated three thousand miles from her nearest commercial neighbor.

Will it be said that, admitting the chief agency in building up great cities to belong to internal industry and trade, it remains to be proved that New York and the other great Atlantic cities will feel less of the beneficial effects of this agency than St. Louis and her Western sisters? It does not appear to us difficult to sustain, by facts and reason, the superior claims in this respect of our western towns. It should be borne in mind that the North American Valley embraces the climate, soils, and minerals usually found distributed among many nations. From the northern shores of the upper lakes, and the highest navigable points of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, to the Gulf of Mexico, nearly all the agricultural articles which contribute to the enjoyment of civilized man are now, or may be, produced to supply any demand. The North will send to the South grain, flour, provisions, including the delicate fish of the lakes, and the fruits of a temperate clime, in exchange for the sugar, rice, cotton, tobacco, and the fruits of the warm South. These are but a few of the articles, the produce of the soil, which will be the subjects of commerce in this Valley. Of mineral productions, which, at no distant day, will tend to swell the tide of internal commerce, it will suffice to mention coal, iron, salt, lead, lime, and marble. Will Boston, or New York, or Baltimore, or New Orleans, be the point selected for the interchange of these products?

Or shall we choose more convenient central points on rivers and lakes for the theatres of these exchanges?

It is imagined by some that the destiny of this Valley has fixed it down to the almost exclusive pursuit of agriculture; ignorant that, as a general rule in all ages of the world, and in all countries, the mouths go to the food, and not the food to the mouths. Dr. Chalmers says: "The bulkiness of food forms one of those forces in the economic machine which tends to equalize the population of every land with the products of its own agriculture. It does not restrain disproportion and excess in all cases; but in every large State it will be found that wherever an excess obtains, it forms but a very small fraction of the whole population. Each trade must have an agricultural basis to rest upon; for, in every process of industry, the first and greatest necessity is that the workmen shall be fed." Again: "Generally speaking, the *excrescent* (the population over and above that which the country can feed) bears a very minute proportion to the natural population of the country; and almost nowhere does the commerce of a nation overleap, but by a very little way, the basis of its own agriculture." The Atlantic States, and particularly those of New England, cannot claim that they are to become the seats of the manufactures with which the West is to be supplied; that mechanics and artisans and manufacturers are not to select for their place of business the region in which the means of living are most abundant, and their manufactured articles in greatest demand, but the section which is most deficient in those means, and to which their food and fuel must, during their lives, be transported hundreds of miles, and the products of their labor be sent back the same long road for a market.

Such a claim is neither sanctioned by reason, authority nor experience. The mere statement exhibits it as unreasonable. Dr. Chalmers maintains that the "excrescent" population could not, in Britain even, with a free trade in breadstuffs, exceed one-tenth of all the inhabitants; and Britain, be it remembered, is nearer the granaries of the Baltic than is New England to the food-exporting portions of our Valley, and she has also greatly the advantage in the diminished expenses of transportation. But the Eastern manufacturing States have already nearly, if not quite, attained to the maximum ratio of excrescent population, and cannot, therefore, greatly augment their manufactures without a corresponding increase in agricultural production.

Most countries distinguished for manufactures have laid the foundation in a highly improved agriculture. England, the north of France

and Belgium have a more productive husbandry than any other region of the same extent. In these same countries are also to be found the most efficient and extensive manufacturing establishments of the whole world; and it is not to be doubted that the abundance of food was one of the chief causes of setting them in motion. How is it that a like cause operating here will not produce a like effect? Have we not, in addition to our prolific agriculture, as many and as great natural aids for manufacturing as any other country? The water-power of Missouri alone is greater than that of New England; besides, there are immense facilities in the States of Kentucky, Minnesota and Ohio, as well as valuable advantages possessed in all the Valley States. But to these water-powers can be added the immeasurable power of steam in developing manufacturing industry in our own as well as other States of this Valley.

If our readers are satisfied that domestic or internal trade must have the chief agency in building up our great American cities, and that the internal trade of the great Western Valley will be mainly concentrated in the cities situated within its bosom, it becomes an interesting subject of inquiry how our leading interior city will at some distant period, say one hundred years, become the great city of the world, and gather to itself the preponderance of the industry and trade of the continent.

But our interior cities will not depend for their development altogether on internal trade. They will partake, in some degree, with their Atlantic and Pacific sisters, of foreign commerce also; and if, as some seem to suppose, the profits of commerce increase with the distance at which it is carried on, and the difficulties which nature has thrown in its way, the western towns will have the same advantage over their eastern rivals in foreign commerce, which some claim for the latter over the former in our domestic trade. St. Louis and her lake rivals may use the out-ports of New Orleans and New York, as Paris and Vienna use those of Havre and Trieste; and it will surely one day come to pass that steamers from Europe will enter our great lakes and be seen booming up the Mississippi.

To add strength and conclusiveness to the above facts and deductions, do our readers ask for examples? They are at hand. The first city of which we have any record is Nineveh, situated on the Tigris, not less than seven hundred miles from its mouth. Babylon, built not long after, was also situated far in the interior, on the river Euphrates. Most of the great cities of antiquity, some of which were of immense extent, were situated in the interior, and chiefly in the valleys of large

rivers meandering through rich alluvial territories. Such were Thebes, Memphis, Ptolemais and Rome.

But when we consider that our position in vindication of the superior growth of interior cities over outports is sustained by the civilization of the ancient nations, as found in the examples of their great interior cities, and that, too, when water facilities ruled the commerce of the world, must not all opposing argument in favor of seaboard cities be of naught when we bring to the discussion the power and use of steam, the railway system, and the labor-saving and labor-increasing inventions which the arts afford? Comprehending this mighty reversal in the order and means of industrial civilization, must we not say with Horace Greeley, that "salt water is about played out"?

Of cities now known as leading centres of commerce, a large majority have been built almost exclusively by domestic trade. What country possesses so many great cities as China—a country, until lately, nearly destitute of foreign commerce?

There are now in the world more than three hundred cities containing a population of fifty thousand and upwards; of these more than two-thirds are interior cities, containing a population vastly greater than belongs to the outport cities. It should, however, be kept in mind that many of the great seaports have been built, and are now sustained, mainly by the trade of the nations respectively in which they are situated. Even London, the greatest mart in the world, is believed to derive much the greater part of the support of its vast population from its trade with the United Kingdom. At the present time not one-fifteenth of the business of New York City is based upon foreign commerce, but is sustained by the trade growing out of our home industry.

Though the argument is not exhaustive, it is conclusive. It is founded in the all-directing under life-currents of human existence upon this planet, and from those principles there is neither variableness nor shadow of turning away. Man's home is upon the land; he builds his master-works upon its sure foundations. It is upon the land that he invents, contrives, plans and achieves his mightiest deeds. He spreads his sails upon the seas, and battles with the tempest and the storm; and amid the sublimities of the ocean he travels unknown paths in search of fame. The ephemeral waves obliterate the traces of his victories with the passing moments; upon the land, time alone can efface his works.

The organization of society as one whole is yet too imperfect to call for the use of one all-directing head and one central moving heart, and

it will only be the ultimate, the final great city, that will fully unite in itself the functions analogous to those of the human head and heart, in relation to the whole family of man.

The final triumph of the great city will also carry with it a final organization of the world's civilization—a perfect unity of the entire interests of the advanced nations of the earth. The higher functions of intellectual life will be so exerted as to subordinate the passions and sentiments of men to principles of harmonious organization and unity, thus establishing a perfect system of society and government by means of harmony between the active and passive relations—between the individuals and the community.

Assuming these things to be true, the prophecy of the great city is also a prophecy of the final great centre of industrial and commercial life, and the centre of this great commercial power will also carry with it the centre of the moral and intellectual power. One hundred years, at our previous rate of increase, will give more than four duplications, and more than six hundred million of people, to the present area of our country. But, allowing twenty-five years for a duplication, and four duplications, we should have six hundred million, at the close of one hundred years. Of these, not less than four hundred million will inhabit the interior plain and the region west of it; and not over two hundred million will inhabit the margin east of the Appalachian chain of mountains. The productions of these four hundred millions, intended for exchange with each other, will meet at the most convenient point central to the place of the growth or manufacture of their products. Where, then, let us inquire again, is most likely to be the centre of the most ample and best facilities for the exchange, in the future, of the commodities of that great people? Where will that point be? Which of the four cities we have under consideration is best suited for this great purpose? Must it not be St. Louis, commanding, as she will, the greatest railway and river communication? It cannot be a lake city, for neither of them can command, with so great advantage, the great surplus products of the country. It cannot be Cincinnati, for she is not so well situated in the centre of the productive power of the continent. It cannot be New Orleans; higher freights upon the products of the country will be against her. It cannot be New York nor San Francisco, for all our six fundamental facts stand against them, and unerringly point to the central plain of the continent, where the six hundred million of people will prefer to transact business.

The late Dr. Scott of Toledo, by far the most able writer on the cities of this country, under date of February 16, 1873, and singularly in his last letter to the author, uses the following significant language, which he desired to be permanently recorded, for future reference:

"I shall not live to see the final triumph of the great city of the future, in our great interior plain, but you may. Please save the opinion I now express, that it will be on a lake border—probably at or near the west end of Lake Erie. I expect the census of 1880 will show the growth of the three cities—Cleveland, Detroit and Toledo—in advance of that of Chicago. Up to this time, Chicago has shot ahead, and is now more populous than the three cities. After 1880, I expect the rivalry will be between the three Lake Erie cities. It is likely that St. Louis will grow faster than you have ventured to foretell—perhaps faster than you have anticipated. But, in my opinion, its location is too far south and west to become the best point for the convergence, interior and exterior, of our country."

Because of a deep respect for Dr. Scott, his superior abilities, great power of mental forecast, and high moral character, his opinion is cheerfully recorded, with the following reply:

Dr. Scott's views upon the future of the cities of this country seems, without a question of doubt, to have been given shape by the contest between slavery and freedom on this continent, and not even changed after the abolition of slavery.

Previous to the civil war, no man seemed to consider the material progress of this country from any other stand-point than that of the eastward and westward movement of commerce and population. A new lesson is presented for the study of our entire population. The abolition of slavery, and the plain and simple demands of commerce, are now compelling a new—a north and south movement of commerce and population on this continent, which is rapidly superseding and destined to supplant the eastward and westward movement. Dr. Scott did not take into the account of the discussion on the future great city this new movement, and therefore failed to comprehend the new influences destined to be exerted upon the growth of our cities. Assuming it to be true, and no reasonable man can disprove it, that the north and south movement of commerce and population on this continent will supplant, or at least become greater than the movement east and west, it must be conceded that the opinion of Dr. Scott is wrong in every particular; that St. Louis has the vantage ground by her location, and must grow to be the great city of this continent, and "become the best point for the convergence, interior and exterior, of our country."

We have seen that the human race, with all its freight of commerce, its barbarism and civilization, its arms and arts, through pestilence and prosperity, across seas and over continents, like one mighty caravan, has been moving forward since creation's dawn, from the east to the west, with sword and cross, helmet and distaff, to the conquest of the world; and, like a mighty army, leaving weakness behind and organizing power in the advance. Hence, we can easily realize that the same inevitable cause that wrested human power from the cities of the ancients and vested it for a time in the city of the Cæsars, that moved it thence to the city of London, will, in time, cross the Atlantic Ocean and be organized and represented in the future great city of the world, which is destined to grow up on the American continent; and that this power, wealth and wisdom that once ruled in Troy, Athens, Carthage and Rome, and are now represented by the city of London—the precursor of the final great city—will, in less than one hundred years, find a resting-place in North America, and culminate in the future great city which is destined to grow up in the central plain of the continent, and upon the great Mississippi River, where the city of St. Louis now stands.

I know there are those who assume that New York is to be the successor of London, and even surpass in population and commercial supremacy that great city of the trans-Atlantic shore, before the position of the final great city is fixed. That is not possible. We have only to comprehend the new character of our national industry, and the diversity of interests which it and our rapidly increasing system of railways are establishing, to know that it is impossible. The city of New York will not, in the future, control the same proportionate share of foreign and domestic commerce of the country that she heretofore has. New Orleans and San Francisco will take some of the present valued trade, and, together with other points which will soon partake of the outport commerce, the trade to and from our country will be so divided as to prevent New York from becoming the rival, much less the superior, of London, as Mr. Scott has so earnestly contended. Then, in the westward movement of human power to the centre of the world's commerce, from the city of London to the New World, it is not possible for it to find a complete and final resting place in any city of the Atlantic seaboard, but it will be compelled to move forward until, in its complete development, it will be organized and represented in the most favored city in the central plain of the continent. Besides the diffusion of our external commerce through so many channels upon

our seaboard, so as to prevent its concentration at any one of the seaboard cities, there are elements at work in the interior of the country, which will more surely prevent the city that is to succeed London from growing up on the Atlantic shore of our continent. Every tendency of our national progress is more and more to our continental development —a living at home, rather than go abroad to distant markets. There is an inherent principle lurking among all people of great continental nationality and resources, which impresses them stronger with home interests than with external and distant fields of action; and this principle is rapidly infusing itself among the people of these great Valley States; therefore, it is needless to look into the future to see our great cities on either seaboard of our continent, for they are not destined to be there. But most certainly will they grow up in the interior, upon the lakes, the rivers and the Gulf, and among these cities of the interior we are to look for the future great city of the world—that which London now heralds, and which the westward tendency of the world's civilization will, in less than one hundred years, build up as the greatest industrial organism of the human race.

Human power is not only moving westward from the old world, but it is also moving from the Atlantic seaboard westward. But a few facts are necessary to demonstrate the truth of this statement: First, in evidence that human power is moving westward from the old world, we have but to refer to the reports of the State Department at Washington upon our foreign commerce, to learn that our imports are greater than our exports, and our internal commerce far greater than our foreign commerce; and by reference to the various reports on emigration, we learn that thousands are coming from Western Europe yearly, to our shores, while but few of our own people are seeking homes on the other side of the Atlantic. Second, in evidence of the westward movement of human power from the Atlantic States, statistical tables show, in the most conclusive manner, that human power is moving westward; many thousands of new miles of railway are yearly added to the great system of the Mississippi Valley, and at least three-fifths of the number of miles of railways of the entire country are now in this great Valley.

Nor can these facts, in their magnitude and character, be considered of casual concern to the American citizen, for they are the most important in our national progress. They are the irrefutable evidences of the historic and sublime march of the American people, in the course of the star of empire in its majestic career across the continent.

But granting that human power is moving westward on this continent,

a question arises as to whether, in time, it will be arrested, and make a lodgment somewhere in North America, or whether it will cross the Pacific Ocean to the inferior races of Asia.

To answer this question, we have only to reconsider the vast material resources of North America, and realize that they are far more inviting to capital and skill than any inducements that Asia can offer. This fact is so palpable that it requires no argument, and therefore must settle the question of the arrest of human power in its westward movement on this continent. Nor will it reach, and make a lodgment on, the Pacific slope.

The vast arid and mountainous regions of the western half of the continent, and the unequaled extent of fertile lands on the eastern half, and adjacent to and on either side of the great river, fixes its location inevitably in the central plain of the continent and in the centre of its productive power. And with the development and complete organization of human power in the centre of the productive power of the continent, will most certainly grow up the great city of the future—the great material, social, civil and moral heart of the human race. The raw materials necessary to the artisan and the manufacturer, in the production of whatever ministers to comfort and elegance, are here. The bulkiness of food and raw minerals make it to the interest of the artisan and the manufacturer to locate themselves near the place where those materials grow. It is this interest, constantly operating, which peoples our Western towns and cities with emigrants from the Eastern States and Europe. When food and raw materials for manufacture are no longer cheaper in the great Valley than in the States of the Atlantic and the nations of Western Europe, then, and not till then, will it cease to be to the interest of artisans and manufacturers to prefer a location in Western towns and cities. This time will probably be about the period when the Mississippi shall flow toward the Arctic regions.

The chief points for the exchange of the varied productions of the Mississippi Valley, will necessarily give employment to the great population. Indeed, the locations of our future great cities have been made with reference to their commercial capabilities. Commerce has laid the foundation on which manufactures have been, to a great extent, instrumental in rearing the superstructure. Together, these departments of labor are destined to build up in this fertile Valley the greatest cities of the world.

It is something to us Americans that the great city—the great all-directing heart of the race—is to grow up in our land. Even to us of

this generation, a conviction of the final growth of the great marvel of future ages is a thought which we can indulge and enjoy with pride in the present and coming conflicts of this progressive life. As we have already seen, St. Louis is substantially central to the Mississippi Valley, and no city on the continent can lay any just claim to become the future great city, or occupy a central position to so many valuable resources, as she does. She is not only substantially in the centre of the Mississippi Valley, but, allowing her to be nine hundred miles from New York City, she occupies the centre of an area of 2,544,688 square miles, and within a circumference the outer line of which touches Chicago. She occupies the centre of an area of country which, in fertility of soil, coal, iron, timber, stone, water, domestic navigation and railways, cannot be equaled on the globe.

Not only so, but when we consider by what general rules the cities have grown and are now growing on this continent, we must conclude that St. Louis still occupies the most favorable position for greatness and power.

Let us look at this for one moment. Leaving the Atlantic seaboard, we observe that the cities of the continent have been erected within belts or zones; the most central and important of which are

THE CITIES OF THE RIVER ZONE.

This zone embraces the belt of country between the mouth of Chesapeake Bay and the lower end of Long Island Sound, and extending westward to the headwaters of the Republican, Smoky Hill and Arkansas. Within this belt of country is embraced most of the internal and river navigation of the United States, and upon the rivers included within it, now exist the cities of the river zone. They occupy the most favored localities of any cities in the United States.

THE CITIES OF THE LAKE ZONE.

On the north have been founded the cities of the lake zone. They have been built along the line of the lakes, from east to west, to the Upper Mississippi, and form a very important chain of commercial cities, but never can equal in wealth and power the cities of the river zone.

THE CITIES OF THE GULF ZONE.

On the south have been founded the cities of the Gulf zone. They have been built along and adjacent to the Gulf from east to west, to the Rio Grande. The cities of this zone, though they will never grow so powerful as those in the River and Lake zone, will grow wealthy, and be noted for refinement and social character.

These three zones represent the manner in which the cities of the country grew up under the first movement of civilization across the continent from east to west; but as the Pacific shore has been reached by the pioneer, and the great army of civilization, and neither can go beyond, a new and second movement is now being inaugurated, and new city zones will soon define themselves. They will be:

The Atlantic zone, embracing the cities of the Atlantic coast, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Cape Florida.

The next zone of cities under the new movement of civilization on the continent, will be the zone at the Mississippi Valley, extending from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. Within this zone, in time, will exist more great cities than any nation of the earth will have.

Beyond this is the zone of the Pacific. This zone will embrace all the cities of the Pacific Slope.

Intermediately, between the zone of the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific zone, is the mountain and plateau region, the land of religion and conflicting ideas. To this region will belong many cities of splendor and wealth.

Now to the application. Take the city zones under the first or second order of civilization on the continent, and in either case St. Louis possesses supreme advantages over any other city in North America. And especially will her advantages be greater under the new, or second, order of civilization, which will as surely compel all the cities of the Valley to go out at the mouth of the Mississippi to the Gulf, and to the world. Chicago, no doubt, is not ready to accept such a destiny, but no matter, she will. She, too, with Cincinnati and St. Louis, must follow the flow of the waters to the Gulf. This will establish St. Louis as the great continental distributing point, the depot and the entrepot for the great bulk of the commerce of the country.

The immense accommodation of railroads will, by rapid, cheap and easy communication, draw to great centres from great distances around, and thus the great cities of the world will continue to grow until they reach a magnitude hitherto unknown, and yet, above them all, will St. Louis reap the rich rewards of modern discoveries and inventions, especially as regards steam and all its vast and varied influence.

But let us pass on. Cities, like individuals, have a law of growth that may be said to be constitutional and inherent, and yet the law governing the growth of cities does not seem to be sufficiently understood to furnish a basis for calculating their growth to any considerable time in the future. In the development of a nation and country, new agencies are continually coming into the account of growth and work, either favorable or unfavorable. The growth of cities is somewhat analogous to the pursuits of business men; some move rapidly forward in the accumulation of wealth to the end of life, others only for a time are able to keep even with the world. So, too, in the growth of cities; and thus it is difficult to calculate with exactness their future growth. Cities grow with greater rapidity than nations and States, and much sooner double their population; and, with the constantly increasing tendency of the people to live in cities, we can look with greater certainty to the early triumph of our inland cities over those of the seaboard, for, so surely as the population of the Valley States doubles that of the seaboard States, so surely will their cities be greater. The city of London, now the greatest in the world, having more than three million people, has only doubled its population every thirty years, while New York has doubled every fifteen years. According to Mr. J. W. Scott, London grows at an average annual rate, on a long time, of two per cent., New York at five; Chicago at twelve and one-half; Toledo, twelve; Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo and St. Louis, at the rate of eight per cent. Mr. Scott gives these calculations as approximately true for long periods of time. They may be essentially true in the past, but cannot be relied on for the future; for, as I have already said, the growth of a city is as uncertain as a man's chance in business: he may pass directly on to fortune, or may be kept back by the fluctuations of the markets, or greater hindrances interposed by wars.

Touching the subject of climate, I do not deem it of sufficient bearing upon my theme to enter into a nice discussion of the influence of heat and cold upon man in civilized life, in the north temperate zone of the North American continent. All experience teaches that there is not sufficient variation of the climate throughout the middle belt of our

country to adversely affect the highest and greatest purposes of American industry and American civilization. The same rewards and the same destiny await all. The densest population of which we have any record, is now, and has been for centuries, on the thirtieth degree of north latitude; and if such can be in China, why may it not be in America?

Again, returning to our first fundamental fact, that human power is moving westward from the city of London, we must calculate that that great city will be succeeded by a rival, one which will grow up in the new world, and that this new city will result in the final organization of human society in one complete whole, and the perfect development and organization of the commerce of the world;—will grow to such magnificent proportions, and be so perfectly organized and controlled in its municipal governmental character, as to constitute the most perfect and greatest city of the world—the all-directing head and heart of the great family of man. The new world is to be its home, and nature and civilization will fix its residence in the central plain of the continent, and in the centre of the productive power of this great Valley, and upon the Mississippi River, and where the city of St. Louis now stands. All arguments point to this one great fact of the future, and with its perfect realization will be attained the highest possibility in the material triumph of mankind.

Let us comprehend the inevitable causes which God and civilization have set to work to produce, in time, this final great city of the world; let us realize that in our own fair land it will grow up; and, with prophetic conception, realize its final coming; let us hail it as the master-work of all art and the home of consummated wisdom, the inheritance of organic liberty, and a city to be controlled by an all-pervading social order that will insure a competency to every member of the in-gathered families.

Henceforth, St. Louis must be viewed in the light of her future, her mightiness in the empire of the world, her sway in the rule of States and nations. Her destiny is fixed. Like a new-born empire, she is moving forward to conscious greatness, and will soon be the world's magnet of attraction. In her bosom all the extremes of the country are represented, and to her growth all parts of the country contribute. Mighty as are the possibilities of her people, still mightier are the hopes inspired. The city that she now is, is only the germ of the city that she will be, with her ten million souls occupying the vast area of her domain. Her strength will be that of a nation, and, as she grows

toward maturity, her institutions of learning and philosophy will correspondingly advance. If we but look forward, in imagination, to her consummated destiny, how grand is the conception! We can realize that here will be reared great halls and edifices for art and learning; here will congregate the great men and women of future ages; here will be represented, in the future, some Solon and Hamilton, giving laws for the higher and better government of the people; here will be represented some future great teachers of religion, teaching the ideal and spiritual development of the race, and the higher allegiance of man to the angel-world; here will live some future Plutarch, who will weigh the great men of his age; here some future "Mozart will thrill the strings of a more perfect lyre, and improvise grandest melodies" for the congregated people; here some future "Rembrandt, through his own ideal imagination, will picture for himself more perfect panoramic scenes of nature's lovely landscapes." May we not justly rejoice in the anticipation of the future greatness of the civil, social, industrial, intellectual and moral elements which are destined to form a part of the future great city? And may we not realize that the millions who are yet to be its inhabitants will be a wiser and better people than those of this generation, and who, in more perfect life, will walk these streets, in the city of the future, with a softer tread, and sing music with sweeter tones; be urged on by aspirations of higher aims, rejoice with fuller hearts, and adorn in beauty, with more tender hands, the final great city of the world?

Biographical.

Biographical Sketches

of

Eminent Men and Women

of

St. Louis and Missouri.

W. T. Sherman

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

IT is as a soldier that WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN stands before the world. It is as a soldier that coming history will scan and estimate his services. Those services belong to the whole country, and the time is not distant when he of the cotton fields will make his acknowledgments as warmly as he of the wheat fields, to the man whose restless vigor and rare combinations shortened the agony of the nation when passing through the most stupendous conflict of modern times. It is impracticable in this sketch to give either a review or a narrative of the military record of General Sherman, yet it is quite possible within the space at command to present the man himself, with something more of clearness than purely military biographers aim at. Bred to arms, his ambitions lay in the line of that profession. Devotedly attached to his family, he was not averse in their behalf to entering upon the greater perplexities and uncertainties of civil life. It will at some time be an interesting question, how far that commerce with the world, which in civil life gives so clear an insight into the springs of human action, influenced and shaped the military activities of General Sherman. Certain it is, that his civil pursuits never detracted from his military precision, and there is good ground for the belief that they gave him a far more correct and comprehensive view of the resources and designs of the enemy, and of his own opportunities for overthrowing them. In our great civil war there were elements entering into the calculations of every leader, other than the arithmetical computation of the opposing hosts. There were hatreds and distrusts such as can only exist among people of the same race and the same tongue. There were jealousies of opinion in the council and in the camp, and he was an able leader who could strike rapidly and surely. No other man of our day combines, as does General Sherman, the reflection of the philosopher with the dash and vehemence of the enthusiast. For the performance of a great part during the war, few had had a better preparatory training and none had observed with greater care or accuracy.

In 1861, he took up the sword that he had laid aside in 1853. Then followed a series of military exploits, for the recording of which a volume would be too meagre. The American people have not, as yet, attempted to estimate these services, though as a partial and appropriate reward, he has been invested with the command of the armies of the United States.

He was born in Lancaster, Ohio, on the 8th of February 1820. His father, Hon. Charles R. Sherman, for some years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, died when he was nine years of age. At his father's death he became a member of the family of Hon. Thos. Ewing, and at the age of sixteen entered the United States Military Academy at West Point. He graduated in 1840 with the sixth rank of his class, and was immediately appointed to a Second-Lieutenancy in the Third Artillery, and served the next year in Florida. In November 1841, he was made a First-Lieutenant, and shortly after was ordered to Fort Moultrie in Charleston harbor; Captain Robert Anderson commanded the company.

In 1843, while on a leave of absence and after a stay at his home in Ohio, he made a trip to St. Louis, arriving here by steamboat. St. Louis was then a city of about forty thousand inhabitants, and his stay covered a period of about two weeks. During this visit he made many warm personal friends, went all over the thriving city, and made up his mind that when free to choose he would locate here.

In 1846, when the Mexican war broke out he was on recruiting detail in Ohio. At his urgent request for orders for active duty, he was sent out to California with Company F of the Third Artillery, instead of being ordered to active duty in Mexico—the position which he most coveted. Leaving New York on the 14th of July 1846, the vessel on which he sailed dropped her anchor in the harbor of Monterey, then the capital of Upper California, on the 26th of January 1847, after a passage around Cape Horn, touching at Rio Janeiro. In the light of the present commerce of the Pacific coast, it is interesting to remember that extraordinary caution was used in approaching the coast, as there was a material difference in the English and Spanish charts and a discrepancy of fifteen miles in longitude. The changes that a few years were to bring would then have seemed one of the wildest and most impossible dreams. The productions were light, the people not homogeneous, and society was disturbed by continuous warlike broils. The settlement that afterward became known as San Francisco had a population of about four hundred.

The first gold discovered in California by Sutter, passed under Sherman's inspection at the time of the application of Sutter to Governor Mason for a pre-emption of the tract of land on which stood his memorable and never-finished saw-mill. With the circumspection characteristic of army officers as a class, the extent of the deposits were proved by an extended tour of observation to be considerable, before the official report was made to their superiors at Washington. Following the promulgation of the official report, there commenced a wild struggle for fortune, such as the civilized world had never seen—a struggle more beneficent in its results and wider in its influence than any other race for gold that history records. Virtually estopped by his official position from any share in the golden shower about him, he yet used his efforts to promote the interests of the Government, and was in no danger of rusting away at his distant post. His published memoirs, detailing his recollection of this important period, are concise and clear, reproducing before us, without ornament, the California of that date.

In 1850, he returned from California with dispatches for the War Department. After reporting in Washington, he applied for and received a six months' leave of absence. He first visited his mother, then living at Mansfield, Ohio, and then, returning to Washington, was married to Miss Ellen Boyle Ewing, daughter of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, on the first day of May 1850. On the death of General Taylor and the inauguration of Mr. Fillmore, Hon. Thomas Ewing was succeeded in the secretaryship by A. H. H. Stewart, and Lieutenant Sherman took charge of the family on the journey to their old home in Lancaster, Ohio.

At this time, his name was on the muster-roll of Company C of the Third Artillery, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, yet, owing to the cholera being here, he was permitted to delay joining his company. Soon after his arrival at Jefferson Barracks, where he reported for duty to Captain and Brevet-Colonel Braxton Bragg, commanding Company C, he received his commission as Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, and was ordered to take post at St. Louis. Here he had an opportunity of renewing the acquaintances of former years, and was soon joined by his family.

In September 1852, he was transferred to New Orleans. About Christmas of that year, Major Turner of St. Louis, laid before him the particulars of a plan for the establishment of a bank in San Francisco, under the title of Lucas, Turner & Co., in which he embraced the

name of his personal friend, Captain Sherman. James H. Lucas, then banking in St. Louis, soon after laid before him in person the particulars of the California branch bank, and desired him to accept the position of resident and managing partner in San Francisco. The offer was a tempting one, and he applied for and obtained a six months' leave of absence to go to San Francisco and look over the prospect carefully before venturing upon a step so important to himself and family. Having satisfied himself of the advantage of the change, he sent in his resignation, which was accepted to take effect September 6, 1853. On the 20th of the same month, he left New York in a steamer with his family to make his home on the Pacific Slope, and had a safe and rather uneventful trip by way of the Isthmus. On his previous voyage he had suffered shipwreck on the steamship "Lewis," when near the harbor of San Francisco, though fortunately the weather was fair and no lives were lost.

The position of a banker in the years from 1853 to 1857 was no "bed of roses." Nothing short of "eternal vigilance" could secure safety even. That General Sherman so conducted the affairs of the bank of which he had charge as to save it from any of those stunning losses so common where values are rapidly shifting, must be accounted as a fact very much to the credit of his industry and discernment. In a season of wild distrust in 1855, when every other bank in San Francisco was compelled to close its doors, his establishment stood the ordeal of a "run," and demonstrated its ability to pay all its depositors who wanted their money. During the reign of the "Vigilantes" he came near playing a leading part; but a lack of promised co-operation on the part of General Wool, killed his plan, and disgusted him with California politics.

Early in 1857 he notified his St. Louis partners that he thought the discontinuance of the California branch advisable, and they concurring in his opinion, he closed the business, and, with his family, made his way to Lancaster, Ohio. Upon conference with Mr. Lucas and Major Turner, it was decided to open a branch house in New York, and that was done on the 21st day of July 1857, upon the very verge of one of the most memorable financial panics our country has witnessed. In the fall of that year, the business of the parent house in St. Louis and its branch was closed up without loss to patrons, and without material sacrifice on the part of the partners.

In January of 1858, Sherman made another trip to California to expedite the closing up of unsettled affairs there. He returned soon

after, and reached his old home in Lancaster, Ohio, on the 28th of July 1858.

He was now a civilian, out of business, with no brilliant prospect before him, and the necessity of doing something was urgent. Several opportunities were presented, but none of them seemed free from objection. In his dilemma he accepted a partnership with Thomas Ewing, Jr., in a law, collection and agency business in Leavenworth, Kansas. Later, Daniel McCook was admitted to partnership, and the firm became Sherman, Ewing & McCook. While in Kansas, and unsatisfied with the outlook for the future, he made application for the place of superintendent in the proposed Louisiana Military Academy, and in July 1859, was notified by Governor R. C. Wickliff of his election. In the autumn of the same year he reported to Governor Wickliff at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and from there proceeded to Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, near which town the building for the school was located. Upon arrival at his post he proceeded to put the building in order, collect apparatus, and otherwise provide for the reception of students.

This is the field in which he was occupied until the signs of preparation for war on the part of the South became unmistakable. It is but natural that here, as elsewhere, he should have made warm friends. An entertaining conversationalist, direct, positive, logical, with opinions matured by culture and a wide experience, it is by no means strange that he was sought and admired among people who never esteemed extreme complaisance as a high social quality. His devotion to the Union was well known among all who troubled themselves to learn his political views, and it does not appear that any hopes were built upon his defection from the flag under which he had been reared. The position was one that suited him, that accorded with his temper, his tastes, and his scholarly inclinations.

After the seizure of the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge, and while the ordinance for the formal secession of the State of Louisiana was pending, he, on the 18th of January 1861, addressed the following letter to the Governor of the State, defining his position, and rendering back the trust confided to him, a trust of which he could no longer, consistently with his own honor, be the custodian:

LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY OF LEARNING AND MILITARY ACADEMY,
January 18, 1861.

Governor Thomas O'Moore, Baton Rouge, Louisiana:

SIR—As I occupy a *quasi*-military authority under the laws of the State, I deem it proper to acquaint you that I accepted such position when Louisiana was a State in the

Union, and when the motto of this seminary was inserted in marble over the main door: "By the liberality of the General Government of the United States. The Union—*esto perpetua.*"

Recent events foreshadow a great change, and it becomes all men to choose. If Louisiana withdraws from the Federal Union, I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the Constitution so long as a fragment of it survives, and my longer stay here would be wrong in every sense of the word.

In that event, I beg that you will send or appoint some authorized agent to take charge of the arms and munitions of war belonging to the State, or advise me what disposition to make of them.

And furthermore, as president of the board of supervisors, I beg you to take immediate steps to relieve me as superintendent the moment the State determines to secede, for on no earthly account will I do any act or think any thought hostile to or in defiance of the old Government of the United States.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Superintendent.

The farther correspondence which passed in that stormy time, when read in the light of the untroubled present, is full of instruction. The one given here is the first and the key-note to all, yet, in view of the pecuniary renunciation he was making, and the necessities of himself and family, there is something almost pathetic in the position in which his resignation placed him.

His settlements and transfers of property in his charge occupied him about a month, and then, with mutual expressions of confidence and kindness, he parted from his associates, and turned to the path of his paramount duty.

In his anxiety for the future of himself and his family, he accepted employment secured through the influence of and proffered by his old friend, Major Turner, and became president of the Fifth Street Railroad in St. Louis. He had, however, gone on to Washington in the meantime, and on the trip was much struck with the contrast between the preparations going on at the South and the apparent apathy of the North. Almost immediately after assuming his new obligations in St. Louis, he was asked to accept the chief-clerkship of the War Department, with the prospect of being made Assistant Secretary of War soon after. This proffer he felt constrained to decline on account of his new business engagements that he did not feel at liberty to cast loose from, except the emergency was a great one.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter dissipated all doubt, and indicated plainly to him that we were upon the eve of a great struggle that would call out the full military strength of both sections. He then, on the 8th of May, formally offered his services to the Secretary of War, and

on the 14th of the same month, was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Thirteenth regular infantry. He was a citizen spectator of the capture of Camp Jackson by Lyon on the 10th of May, and of the lamentable occurrences succeeding the capture. The description of the events of the day found in his Memoirs is concise and evidently unprejudiced. With his new commission he had drawn the sword; his St. Louis home was abandoned, and his family returned to Lancaster, Ohio. Better than those who shared his councils was he aware that the country was upon the eve of a gigantic war, while before him lay a portentous future which no human faculties could forecast.

His record during the next four years of civil war forms of itself a great history, a history so interwoven with, and so largely a part of, the most momentous events of modern times, that no adequate presentation of it can yet be made.

In his stubborn fight at Bull Run he seems to have become conscious that both officers and men had much to learn, and that an experience wider than that of the garrison was necessary before decisive battles would be won. Although dubious of his own deserts, he found himself announced in general orders as a Brigadier General. With an expressed desire to serve in a subordinate capacity rather than to hold a separate command, his inclination was gratified by an assignment to the Department of the Cumberland, with Brigadier General Robert Anderson in command. The harassment of the position soon drove General Anderson to relinquish his command, and General Sherman, as the senior officer, was left as the commander of the Department, though against his desire. While his preparations were going forward in Kentucky, Mr. Cameron, then Secretary of War, met him in Louisville for consultation, and seemed overwhelmed at General Sherman's declaration that he needed sixty thousand men for defense, and would need for offense two hundred thousand before he was through.

In compliance with the request of General Sherman, he was relieved from the Department of the Cumberland, and transferred to the Department of the Missouri, reporting for duty to Major General H. W. Halleck. He assisted in the work of organizing in Missouri until the capture of Fort Donelson, when he was placed in command of the Fifth Division under General Grant. His command consisted of raw troops, to whom he had yet to give the discipline and steadiness necessary for effective operations. The rapidity with which this work was done is attested by their part in the battle of Shiloh, in which his command bore the brunt of the fight. General Grant, in his official

report, credits General Sherman individually with the successful issue of the day. Then came the campaign along the Mississippi that culminated in the surrender of Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg he was advanced to the command of the Army of Tennessee, and conducted the masterly movements in that theater of war up to the spring of 1864, when he succeeded to the command of the Grand Military Division of the Mississippi, vacated by General Grant, who had been elevated to the command of the armies of the United States. This division comprised the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and, for a time, Arkansas, and included about one hundred and fifty thousand men, under Thomas, McPherson, Schofield, Hooker, Howard, Stoneman, Kilpatrick, and others of almost equal fame.

The movements that brought him to Atlanta, on a line defended by that masterly chieftain of the Confederacy, General Joseph E. Johnston; his crushing blows on the brave, yet rash and injudicious Hood, who succeeded Johnston; and then that wonder of civilized war, "the march to the sea," which was the virtual, though not definitive, close of the war, must be given with that detail and elaboration that are only possible in volumes, to exhibit the clearness of the great conception, in which each act was consistent with the design. Christmas of 1864 saw him with Savannah in his hands. It was plain that the opening of the campaign of 1865 would crush the Confederacy. General Grant received the surrender of General Lee and his army of Northern Virginia, on the 9th of April 1865. Four days later, on the 18th, an informal agreement was entered into between General Sherman and General Joseph E. Johnston, for the capitulation of the Confederate Armies of the South and West under his command. The final terms were not concluded until the 26th. The basis first agreed upon was disapproved at Washington, and the fact has led to some acrimonious discussion. The truth is, that General Sherman, cut off from communication with Washington, acted under his latest instructions, and really reflected them in his act. But, in the meantime, the most startling and atrocious events had transpired at Washington; Mr. Lincoln was assassinated; Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, was nearly murdered in his bed; and Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, was aroused to a degree of fury and alarm that seems to have clouded and perverted his judgment.

The war was over, and the soldiers of both armies felt that they could soon return to their homes. Following one grand closing pageant in the city of Washington, General Sherman addressed to the Military Division of the Mississippi his farewell address. The scene in Wash-

ington preceding the farewell, was one dear to the heart of a military man. His own words fix the picture in the mind:

Sixty-five thousand men, in splendid *physique*, who had just completed a march of nearly two thousand miles in a hostile country, in good drill, and who realized that they were being closely scrutinized by their fellow-countrymen and by foreigners. Division after division passed, each commander of an army corps or division coming on the stand during the passage of his command, to be presented to the President, cabinet and spectators. The steadiness and firmness of the tread, the careful dress on the guides, the uniform intervals between the companies, all eyes directly to the front, and the tattered and bullet-riven flags festooned with flowers, all attracted universal notice. Many good people, up to that time, had looked upon our Western army as a sort of a mob; but the world then saw, and recognized the fact, that it was an army in the proper sense—well organized, well commanded and disciplined—and there was no wonder that it had swept through the South like a tornado. For six hours and a half that strong tread resounded along Pennsylvania avenue, not a soul of that vast crowd of spectators left his place, and when the rear of the column had passed by, thousands of spectators still lingered to express their sense of confidence in the strength of a Government that could claim such an army."

Up to August 11, 1866, General Sherman held the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, including Ohio, Missouri and Arkansas, with headquarters at St. Louis. On the 25th of July, 1866, by vote of Congress he was created Lieutenant-General of the United States Army. In November and December of that year he was sent on a special mission to Mexico. On the accession of Grant to the Presidency he became Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and resided in Washington, until the reduction of the army to twenty-five thousand men so diminished the responsibility, as to enable him to consult his preferences and fix army headquarters and his residence in St. Louis. This change occurred in 1874. From November 1871 to October 1872, he was occupied in an extended trip through portions of the old world having a military and general interest. During this time he visited Madeira and Gibraltar, made the tour of Spain, Italy and Egypt; visited Constantinople, Sebastopol and the Caucasus, Moscow and St. Petersburg; meandered through Poland, Austria, Prussia and Switzerland, and passed through Scotland and Ireland on the way home. His stay in Egypt extended over about a month.

The most recent important event of his life is the publication of his Memoirs, in two volumes. In this he has departed from the usual rule of military men, and in doing so has performed an inestimable service. The sale of this work has been very large. It is clear, concise and direct, forcible in language, elegant in manner. The general orders and other communications which he issued from his headquarters dur-

ing his operations in the field, are in themselves a valuable addition to the history of the times, throwing light on many subjects not otherwise clear.

Tall and slender in person, prompt and nervous in manner, he is decided without being forbidding. Entirely unassuming, he is as accessible at his headquarters as any business man in the city, and red-tape is evidently not to his liking. In conversation he is rapid and logical, illustrating his views with anecdote and comparison, well-chosen and convincing. The great captain of a great people, he has yet never got beyond being one of the people.

Western Engraving Company of St. Louis

B. Gratz Brown

HON. B. GRATZ BROWN.

MISSOURI is indebted to two classes of men for whatever of greatness and power she has attained as a State. The first were those hardy pioneers who came into wild and uncultivated regions, laid out farms, founded towns, fought Indians, started new industries, conquered the forces of nature, overcame innumerable difficulties, and, finally, set civilization on its feet. The second were the leaders of political thought and action, the educators of public opinion, pioneers of great principles, reformers of public abuses, and men of courage and sagacity in times of political danger. To the latter class, and among its best and most distinguished men, Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown belongs. He possesses many of the qualities which characterized those of the first class, viz: a strong will, unflinching courage, independent opinions, and a desire to investigate and experiment with new plans and policies, for society and State, as they had to explore new territory, and adopt new methods to conquer it. For a certain period of our history he was the leader of advanced thought, the recognized apostle of a better civilization, and the fearless and unrelenting foe of a system which he considered ruinous to the State and unjust to those through whom it was kept up. At that time the eyes of the country were upon him, and his name was upon every tongue. Since that time many pages of history have been made, in which he forms a prominent part; and though the great questions which first brought him into notice have been settled, and he has formed new political alliances and adopted new views, he is still a leader of men and an originator of political measures. A brief review of his life will be found interesting.

Ex-Governor Brown is of Virginian ancestry. His grandfather, Hon. John Brown, was prominent in the early history of the country, and represented a western district of Virginia in the Congress of the United States. After his removal to Kentucky, he represented that State in the United State Senate. While in this latter position, he officiated as President *pro tem.*, and wielded considerable influence.

When the Legislature met in the winter of 1862-3, the Radical Emancipationists, in caucus, nominated Gratz Brown for United States Senator, and resolved to remain true to him until they had secured his election. They were in a minority at first, and rather than compromise for the election of one of less radical views, the election was postponed until the meeting of the adjourned session in the winter of 1863-4. The progress of the war had educated the feelings of several of the Union members, and when the Legislature met in joint session an agreement was entered into between the friends of Hon. John B. Henderson and Colonel Brown, by which both were elected to the vacancies which existed in the Senate of the United States. This contest was a most exciting and bitter one. All the acts of Colonel Brown's life were canvassed and criticised by his enemies, and his utterances were used both for and against him. No man, perhaps, ever received so thorough an investigation, unless one arraigned for some crime. The fact that his friends held together so long shows how strongly attached to him they were, and the fact, also, that he came out triumphantly and unscathed, shows what kind of metal he was made of.

During his term in the United States Senate, Governor Brown served on the Committees on Military Affairs, Pacific Railroad, Indian Affairs, Public Buildings and Grounds, Printing, and as chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses after the death of Senator Foote. He advocated several measures for the benefit of his own State and the people of the West, and zealously supported the war measures of the administration. In the hour of victory, however, he favored a generous treatment of the vanquished. His speeches, while in the Senate, were regarded as finished productions. They displayed force of thought, research, and broad views of statesmanship, and were listened to with marked attention. Before the term for which he was elected had expired, Governor Brown's health failed, and he deemed it his duty to tender his resignation. Retiring from the Senate, he engaged in private and professional pursuits, carrying into daily life the love of harmony, tolerance and equal rights, he had so long advocated in public. He was not, however, allowed to remain in retirement. Obeying the call of thousands of his fellow-citizens, he accepted the nomination for Governor of Missouri, and, sustained by a coalition of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, was triumphantly elected. The issue at this election was the removal of all disabilities from those who had participated in rebellion. A large number of Republicans, while professing to be in favor of removing these restrictions, refused to

pledge themselves to do it by resolution at the party convention in 1870. Others who were willing to make this a plank in their platform, saw no hope of coming to an agreement on the subject, and withdrew from the main body of the convention. They organized a separate convention, and put a ticket in the field with B. Gratz Brown at the head. Governor McClurg was nominated by the straight Republicans in opposition. The vote was as follows: For Brown, 104,286; for McClurg, 62,369; majority, 41,917.

Many of those who supported Governor Brown at this election had no thought of leaving the Republican party, and, when the contest was over, united with their old friends who had supported McClurg, in keeping up the regular organization. But Governor Brown did not join them. During his administration he appointed Democrats to office and generally affiliated with the Democratic party.

At the end of his term as Governor of the State, in 1872, he again retired to private life, devoting his attention to business affairs. On May 3, 1872, Governor Brown became the Liberal Republican candidate for Vice-President of the United States, on the ticket with Horace Greeley for President—these nominations having been made at the National Convention of Liberal Republicans of the United States which met at Cincinnati in May. The first plank in the platform of that Convention read as follows: "We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political." Governor Brown accepted the nomination and made a vigorous canvass, but with the result so well known.

Since his retirement from the executive office, Governor Brown has devoted himself actively to business interests. For some years he had been a large owner of street railroad stock, and it is to him that the city of St. Louis is indebted for the construction and good management of some of the best lines in operation. His investments in real estate and other property were judicious, and at the present time he is in the enjoyment of a handsome income.

Throughout his career Governor Brown has exhibited marked ability as a party leader. A man of strong convictions himself, he fully appreciates the power of moving men with the highest attainable force, by arousing in them a like conviction of the correctness of a position or the verity of a principle. He combines individuals into masses by appealing to their higher emotions and intelligence instead of selfish

motives. He enunciates a principle, challenges opposition, assumes the leadership, calls for supporters and followers, and leaves the details of party organization to others. He rarely interferes in the contests of individuals for minor positions, and in a contest loses no adherents by arousing individual animosity among his followers. His capacity as an executive officer was shown in his administration of two years, carrying into practical operation the principles upon which he made his successful campaign. Missouri soon began to reap the benefits. By a cautious, moderate and firm course, he brought the people of the State to a recognition of the fact that true republicanism can alone make a State prosperous, and that this can exist only where political equality is acknowledged and the rights of every one respected. He inaugurated an era of good-fellowship, and to his administration is due the rapid disappearance in Missouri of the ills consequent upon civil war.

Governor Brown is a smooth and vigorous writer. He uses the purest and simplest English, now and then indulging in classical derivatives as way marks, but generally employing such words and modes of expression as will convey the most meaning. His messages while Governor, and his letters on questions of public policy, are models of conciseness, perspicacity and sound reasoning. He speaks in the same way, and can say more in half an hour than most orators can in an hour.

The financial problems of the day have recently called him out in a letter, so full of sound and convincing argument, that but little can be said by his opponents in reply.

He is yet in the vigor of his physical and intellectual manhood, and without doubt will let the country hear from him whenever important questions arise.

C. Sumner.

HON. CARL SCHURZ.

NO citizen of Missouri, born in a foreign country, has ever attained such a degree of political influence, or occupied so prominent a position before the country, as Hon. CARL SCHURZ. Indeed, but few possessing the advantages of American birth and education have gained a stronger hold upon the admiration and respect of the better class of citizens than he. He has not, however, made use of the means employed by demagogues to gain influence and position; he has won both position and reputation by his own talent and merits.

CARL SCHURZ was born at Liblar, near Cologne, Germany, March 2, 1829. His parents, though not wealthy, were in good circumstances, and highly respectable. They placed their son in the gymnasium of Cologne, where he passed through the full course of studies preparatory to entering the university. At the age of seventeen he entered the University of Bonn, where he remained two years, taking a course of history, philosophy and ancient languages. On the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, Schurz, with other students, took an active interest in the prevailing agitation, and having become acquainted with Gottfried Kinkel, then professor of rhetoric at the University, he joined him in the publication of a liberal newspaper, which was conducted wholly by Schurz while Kinkel was absent as a member of the Prussian Legislature. In the spring of 1849, having made an unsuccessful attempt to produce an insurrection at Bonn, both Kinkel and Schurz were obliged to flee, and betook themselves to the States called the Palatinate, where a body of revolutionary troops was already organized. He entered the military service again in a few months as Adjutant to Gustav Nikolaus Tiedemann (son of the great Professor of Medicine), and participated in the defense of Rastadt. That fortress was obliged to capitulate, and Schurz became a prisoner. His commander, Tiedemann, was condemned to death and shot August 11, 1849, but Schurz succeeded in escaping from the casemates of the fortress to Switzerland, by the following device: He concealed himself for three days and nights, without food, in a sewer, through which he passed to the river Rhine,

which he crossed and arrived in Switzerland at the beginning of August, where he remained in seclusion at Zurich until the following May. His friend Kinkel, in the meantime, had been captured, condemned to twenty years imprisonment, and shut up in the fortress of Spandau. After long correspondence with the wife of Kinkel, Schurz determined to undertake his rescue, and for this purpose made his way secretly back to Germany in May 1850, spending much time in preparation in Cologne and Berlin, and remaining in the latter city three months endeavoring to establish relations with the guards who watched the prisoner. The rescue was accomplished in the night of November 6, 1850, Kinkel's cell being broken open and he brought out upon the roof of the prison, whence he was successfully lowered to the ground. The scheme was a bold one, and it was hinted, without good reason however, that the Government must have winked at it. The fugitives escaped the same night across the frontier into Mecklenburg, and thence made their way to Rostock, and after remaining concealed there for some time, took passage in a small schooner for Leith, where they arrived December first. Schurz then went to Paris, where he remained as a correspondent of German journals until June 1851, when he went to London, and taught music and languages till July 1852. About this time he married the daughter of a rich merchant of Hamburg, Miss Margarette Meyer, and shortly afterward came to America, landing in Philadelphia. He remained in that city two or three years, familiarizing himself with the English language, the laws of the country, its history, etc., and then removed to Watertown, Wisconsin, where he had bought a farm.

In the presidential canvass of 1856, Mr. Schurz became known as an orator in the German language. In 1857, he was nominated by the Republican State Convention as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, but failed of election.

In 1858, on the occasion of the contest between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln for the United States Senatorship of Illinois, he delivered his first English speech, which was widely republished by the journals in various parts of the country.

In the spring of 1859, he was invited to the celebration of Jefferson's anniversary in Boston, and delivered a speech on Americanism in Faneuil Hall. He was at this time living at Milwaukee, engaged in the practice of law, but during the winter of 1859–'60, frequently lectured before lyceums and literary societies in various parts of the country. Mr. Schurz was a delegate from Wisconsin to the Republican National Convention which met in Chicago in June 1860, and exercised consid-

erable influence, especially in securing the adoption of that portion of the platform which related to citizens of foreign birth. During the canvass which followed, he was constantly employed in speaking throughout the Northern States, both in the English and German languages, his principal speeches being one on "The Irrepressible Conflict," delivered in St. Louis, and one entitled "The Bill of Indictment Against Douglas," delivered in New York. After the inauguration of President Lincoln, Mr. Schurz was offered the mission to Spain, accepted it, and left the country for Madrid during the summer of 1861.

In December 1861, as he read the news from the United States, the war fever seized him, and he wrote to the President asking to be relieved from diplomatic duties, that he might join the army of the Union. The desire was granted, and a commission of Brigadier-General of volunteers was tendered him. He entered the army in Sigel's corps in time to distinguish himself at the second battle of Bull Run, and fought bravely also at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he won the rank of Major-General. It should also be mentioned that after his return from Spain, he delivered in New York City, March 6, 1862, a speech on the necessity of abolishing slavery in order to restore the national unity, which was regarded by many as the ablest of his public discourses.

During the summer of 1863, General Schurz was ordered to join General Sherman at Chattanooga, and on his arrival there, was placed in command of a division, which position he held to the close of the war.

In the latter part of 1864, he obtained a short leave of absence, to make speeches in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election. His voice had the same power and attraction as in the campaign of 1860, and it is, perhaps, owing in some measure to his influence, that many of the Germans were induced to leave the independent movement, made at Cleveland against Mr. Lincoln, and support the regular nomination.

After the assassination of Lincoln, President Johnson sent General Schurz through the Southern States on a tour of inspection, to gain information as to the social and political condition of the people. Schurz traveled in all parts of the South, conversed with people of all classes, and made a complete report of what he saw and heard, and suggesting such remedies for existing evils as in his judgment seemed proper. Johnson was not pleased with the report, as it conflicted with the "policy" he had marked out, and he tried to suppress it. The newspapers, however, gave it to the people, and General Schurz was sustained.

In 1866 he removed to Detroit, to take charge of the *Daily Post* newspaper, but remained only a few months. In the spring of 1867 he took up his residence in St. Louis, bought an interest in the *Westliche Post*, and became a principal editor. General Schurz was cordially welcomed to Missouri by the Republican party, and from the beginning of his residence here, took an active part in politics.

At the National Republican Convention of 1868, he was a delegate, was chosen as temporary chairman, and had much to do with constructing the platform. He took the stump for the Republican ticket during the summer of '68, and spoke with his accustomed vigor and eloquence in many of the principal cities of the Union.

In January 1869, the Legislature of Missouri met in joint session to elect a United States Senator. General Schurz was presented to the party caucus as a candidate for the nomination, and although strongly opposed by Charles D. Drake, then holding a seat as Senator, and who came from Washington especially to defeat him, was nominated and afterwards elected by the joint session. His German friends throughout the country hailed his election to the Senate with signs of delight, and congratulations from all classes poured in upon him. He did not have the pleasure of Mr. Drake's society, however, as a colleague in the Senate, for that gentleman soon after was appointed presiding judge of the Court of Claims of the District of Columbia, and resigned his seat.

General Schurz' career in the United States Senate was a brilliant and successful one. He pursued a moderate course, and disagreed with the party in power on many questions; but his opposition was manly, and his reasons for action were clearly and eloquently set forth to the country. He became an intimate friend of Sumner, and on most of the leading questions agreed with him. While many Republicans regretted that General Schurz opposed the President, they conceded the fact that he was governed by high and disinterested motives, and displayed courage on all occasions. His speeches were prepared with much care, and gave evidence of scholarship and research. Generally, when it was announced that he was to speak, the galleries were crowded, and his fellow-senators paid the most respectful attention to what he had to say. Though claiming still to be a Republican in all essential principles, he did not hesitate to defeat measures introduced into Congress whenever they appeared to him injurious to the public interests.

These motives controlled him in his course in Missouri in 1870, when

he favored the removing of disfranchisement from those who had participated in the rebellion. He must have known that placing political power again in such hands would hurl him from office, which indeed was the result; and yet he did not hesitate to join in the liberal movement to secure enfranchisement for that class. He was bitterly denounced for his course on this occasion, and still later, in 1872, for the support he gave to the National Liberal movement. He was chosen president of the Cincinnati Convention, and afterward made speeches for the ticket there nominated.

During the summer of 1874, General Schurz aided in organizing the People's Reform party in Missouri, for the purpose of defeating the Democracy then in power. He was the author of a large portion of the platform which the Convention adopted, and took the stump for William Gentry, candidate for Governor, traveling over a large portion of the State and making eloquent and fearless speeches. The ticket received a large vote, but the Republicans in some sections of the State were indifferent, and the movement was unsuccessful. General Schurz, at the close of the campaign, resumed his editorial duties. The Legislature elected General Cockrell, an ex-rebel, to fill his place in the United States Senate, and he gracefully retired. After a short lecturing tour in the Northern States, he made a visit with his family to Europe. But the coming winter will undoubtedly find him busy again filling engagements with lecture committees, and performing editorial work, for which he has a decided liking.

He is in the enjoyment of mental and physical vigor, and is destined still to fill an important place in the country's history. Certain it is, that no great political movement will be made in the country without his influence either for or against it.

GEORGE P. PLANT.

AMONG prominent names to be found upon the list of the city's honored dead, is that of GEORGE POIGNAND PLANT, a man who, during his long and active career in St. Louis, enjoyed in a marked degree the respect and confidence of his fellow-men, and dying left behind him a name for business integrity, uprightness and moral purity, to be emulated by all who would aspire to a place of honor in the community, or to the proud distinction of being "a man amongst men."

He was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, March 23, 1814. He was of English and French parentage, was the third of twelve children, and was the oldest son. His father came from England in the cotton interest; he was a man of many scientific attainments, settled in Lancaster, where he erected cotton mills, and was the inventor of many important improvements in this branch of industry, which has since grown to such gigantic proportions all over the Union, but more especially in the New England States. It was in this quiet New England village, and with the peculiar surroundings of the day, that George received his early education, and where his mind was first turned toward those pursuits which governed his after-life.

His father was the possessor of quite an extensive library, for the most part composed of scientific and mathematical works, where young George found an ample field to satisfy his early literary cravings, and where he soon formed those tastes for scientific studies which were the main-spring of his future success. His father's factory also presented an opportunity of practically applying the knowledge he gained by study, and rendered him familiar with machinery and its workings.

In such families it was customary for the sons to choose for themselves some profession, and, in accordance with his early aspirations and inclinations, George chose civil engineering, and immediately entered into a practical school of railroad building, serving under Major Whistler on a road then being built between Worcester and Springfield. The far West was then being opened up, and held out

Plant Seed Company. He was also chairman of the Meteorological Committee of the Merchants' Exchange. His death took place February 24, 1875.

Mr. Plant was delicately constituted, of a modest and retiring disposition, but at the same time a man of sterling integrity, indomitable will, untiring energy, and broad charity. Pleasant and affable in all the commercial and social relations of life, always feeling a keen interest in the city of his adoption, and ever willing to extend a helping hand to assist her advancement, he was one of St. Louis' most valuable citizens, and died regretted by the entire community.

ROBERT E. CARR.

IT would appear that many of the leading spirits of trade and enterprise, to whom St. Louis is greatly indebted for the high position she now holds in the commercial world, came originally from that portion of the Union which some historians have seen fit to call "the dark and bloody ground,"—Kentucky—and such is the case with the subject of the present sketch.

ROBERT E. CARR was born in Lexington, Kentucky, August 8, 1827. His father was a farmer, and young Robert enjoyed the benefits of a common school education. In 1847, when twenty years of age, Mr. Carr came to St. Louis in search of employment and fortune. He engaged as clerk in an iron foundry, at a salary of $400 per annum. In this position, the eminent business qualifications which have characterized his mature manhood began to manifest themselves, and at the end of two years, so firmly had he established himself in the esteem of his employers, that he was offered and accepted a partner's interest in the business, and the firm became Dowdell, Carr & Co. The business was conducted with great success by Mr. Carr until 1856, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to retire from active business pursuits for a year, in order to recuperate an overtaxed constitution.

But a responsible position soon claimed his well-known business abilities, and after being restored to health, he became cashier of the Exchange Bank, in which position of trust he remained two years, when he was elected president of the same institution, conducting its financial transactions and business affairs in a manner to bring success to the bank and credit to himself.

In 1868, Mr. Carr, with his family, made a tour of Europe, spending a year in the principal commercial centres of the Old World, visiting all the points of interest, and enjoying a much needed relaxation from years of close application to business. On his return to America, Mr. Carr took the contract of building the Denver Pacific Railroad, which he completed in June 1870. In 1871, he was elected president of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and the two roads have been run under

one management. Mr. Carr was also president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and it may be said that he has been president of more lines of railroads than any man west of the Mississippi.

Mr. Carr is a man of high administrative abilities, and fine social and business qualities, which latter have made him thousands of friends and well-wishers, to whom his success in life has been a source of unalloyed pleasure. In every office of trust and responsibility he has been called on to fill, Mr. Carr has invariably given the utmost satisfaction to his friends and fellow-men, and his fellow-citizens never had occasion to regret the confidence placed in him. In all the relations of life, his strict integrity and purity of life have been a shining example for the young, and have commanded the respect and unqualified esteem of the old. Mr. Carr is still in the vigor of his manhood, surrounded by ample means to make life an easy battle, with a wide field of usefulness at his command, with ample opportunities of gaining fresh laurels ere he is called upon to lay down the cross and take up the crown.

John L. Roe

CAPTAIN JOHN J. ROE.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. ROE, for many years one of the most prominent merchants of the West, was born April 18, 1809, near Buffalo, New York. In 1815, his father moved westward, remaining for a short period at Cincinnati, Ohio, also in Kentucky, and lastly to Rising Sun, Indiana, where he purchased a farm and owned a ferry, and where he died in 1834.

Here young Roe enjoyed the benefits of the local country school, in the meantime assisting his father in the management of the farm and conducting the ferry, which was a source of income to the family. Scanty as were the scholastic facilities of the period, young Roe, however, obtained the foundation of a good common-school English education, and his contact with the world afterward, coupled with his natural and successful genius for business, made him a greater power in the land than if he had been the recipient of classical instruction.

Two years previous to his father's death, feeling the farm and ferry to be too contracted a field for his ambitions, Mr. Roe went to Cincinnati and engaged in steamboating, beginning at the lowest position, and rapidly working his way up until he filled the most trustworthy, as captain; and on one occasion making a large profit for his employers by acting as supercargo to Jacksonville, Tennessee.

Captain Roe, by his ability, zeal and sound judgment, soon won the confidence and respect of the business community, and became a successful trader and commander, running some of the most magnificent packets on the river, and at one time doing a lucrative business on Green River, Kentucky. He built several fine boats, and having amassed a considerable fortune retired from the river business in 1844, and removed to St. Louis. Here he became engaged in the commission and pork packing business, and the names of Hewett, Roe & Co., Hewett, Roe & Kercheval, and finally John J. Roe & Co., became well known to all the business world of the West, South and East.

His career in St. Louis was one of continued success and advancement. A strong Union man during the war, and being one of the

largest pork packers in the United States, he gained the confidence of both the civil and military authorities, and though he greatly increased his capital during the war, the breath of suspicion never arose that he had ever been dishonorable in the slightest particular in any of his numerous government contracts. A remark made by General W. T. Sherman but a few months ago, to a friend of Captain Roe, illustrates the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. Said the General: "John J. Roe was one of the purest men it was ever my lot to meet with."

Business was his life, nay, even his pleasure. During his business career in St. Louis, he had been connected in various capacities with almost every existing public enterprise and corporation. His fellow-citizens had honored him in a marked and signal manner. He had been president of the Merchants' Union Exchange, president of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, a director in the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, and on the day of his death was president of the State Savings Association and president of the United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He was also first president and one of the organizers of the Life Association of America, vice-president of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, a director in the National Bank of the State of Missouri, the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, the St. Charles Bridge Company, the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company, and the North Missouri Railroad Company.

For many years he carried on an extensive business, in connection with Captain Nick Wall, in Montana, and the Diamond R. Transportation Line, is one of the important interests in the Territory to this day.

In all his ideas, Captain John J. Roe was intensely public-spirited and progressive; he took a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of St. Louis. The great steel bridge across the Mississippi claimed his attention, and he gave his money liberally and threw the whole of his great influence into the project.

An idea of the estimation in which his services were held as director of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, of the North Missouri Railroad Company, and of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, can perhaps be more adequately conveyed by quoting from the admirable remarks of Captain Jas. B. Eads at the Merchants' Exchange on the occasion of his death, than anything we might attempt to say in this connection. Captain Eads said:

For more than three years past I have sat almost daily by his side in the directory of your largest bank, and whilst receiving instruction through his counsel and experience, I learned to admire, I might say to wonder at, the rare judgment, brilliant business qualifications, and liberal ideas with which he was endowed. Within a few brief hours, I left that board surrounded with his accustomed associates still bowed down in sadness for his death, and my poor words can but feebly tell you how highly they honored him living, and how deeply they mourn him dead. Alas! not by them alone will his able counsels be missed, for when we turn to the many other important public and private enterprises that were confided either partially or wholly to his guidance, we feel how irreparable is our loss. His sagacity, nerve, and public spirit prompted him to extend a helping hand to almost every worthy movement of the day, and when that hand was given, it seemed as though its magic touch insured success.

The iron bands which stretch out to the fertile plains of Kansas and Iowa, and bring to your doors the rich products of the West and North, owe their extension and completion, in great part, to the material aid and judicious action of him who now lies cold in death.

When the few enterprising men who were striving to span your majestic river with a bridge, felt that the darkest hours of the undertaking were upon them, when they thought disaster and defeat were close at hand, they sought the aid of him whose cheerful voice will be heard among them no more forever. Their appeal was not in vain. His aid came, not in meagre pittance, but in the form of a pledge to pay toward its construction one hundred thousand dollars in cash; whilst the very fact that the enterprise was approved by his judgment, was worth to it half a million more. In the management and control of these three great public institutions, * * * in each of which he was so largely interested, his clear head and generous heart can never be replaced.

The last work of Mr. Roe's hand was the Life Association of America. When, in 1868, the projector of that already mammoth institution, developed the scheme to the capitalists of St. Louis, one of the first prominent men who grasped the idea and comprehended its power, was John J. Roe. His name and influence were all-powerful in giving the undertaking life, and, as all our readers know, as soon as the corporation was formed, he became its president, a position he held until his death. Mr. Roe saw in the Life Association a project commensurable with his own broad intellect; a fairness to match his own innate integrity; a combination of independence and philanthropy in harmony with his own views of ameliorating the condition of his fellow-man, without crushing his manhood or doing violence to his sensibilities; and when he put his shoulder to it, all his great commercial and financial influence was wielded in its behalf with an energy and force which knows no barriers and inevitably achieves success. It mattered not to him that the combined powers of all the other life insurance companies were pitted against him; it mattered not that the most venal portions of the press, and the most worthless members of the agency fraternity were hired to misrepresent and villify his company; he believed that he was right, and his efforts to make others believe so

too, knew no limit; and notwithstanding that his life was cut off so suddenly, and within less than two years after the association was started, he lived to see its standard planted in half of the States of the Union; its enemies defeated or turned into friends, and the leading actuaries and insurance men in the country acknowledging its superiority and seeking identification with it. It was thus that the success which followed him through his whole life, clung to him to his grave, making his last achievement his greatest as well as his best.

Mr. Roe was a man of a sunny disposition, always cheerful and happy. Easily approached, he always found time to listen to the plea of the humblest, and was careful to do justice to the poor as well as the rich. Particularly was he the friend of the young man. Let him but see that a young man had ability and was deserving, and he never let an opportunity pass to do that man a favor. His charities were numerous and unostentatious.

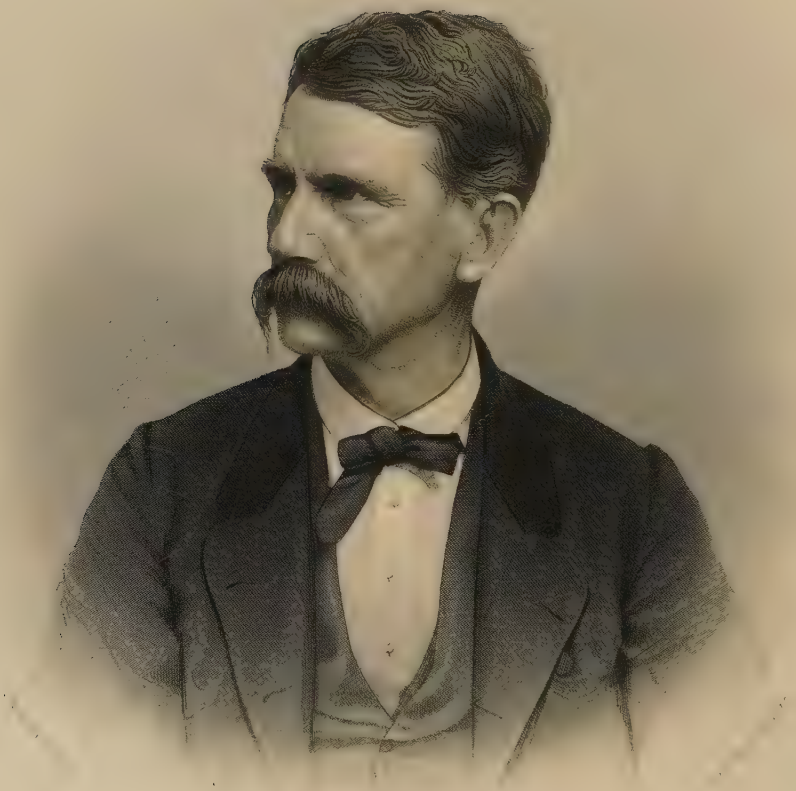
Mr. Roe was well adapted to the age in which he lived, and the characteristics of this people. He made it his own, and ACTION, unceasing and untiring, became the ruling principle of his life. It was this that gave an impetus toward certain success to every enterprise with which he became identified. He also appreciated the consideration which the possession of wealth secures; he accumulated a princely fortune; but it can hardly be said that its acquisition was the chief aim of his life. He did not indulge in any of the absurd follies too often perpetrated by the rich; to him, riches were not the object of life, but merely the means of doing good, and pushing forward with all his mighty energy the speedier development, furtherance and completion of the great enterprises that his enlarged intellect deemed calculated to redound to the benefit, and promote the present and future greatness, of the city of his adoption.

In 1837, Captain Roe was married to Miss Wright, daughter of Thomas Wright, Esq. He was a genial, social man, and when each evening he quitted the busy city for his beautiful suburban home, he cast business entirely aside, and became the pleasant, social family gentleman whom a stranger would have little dreamed had carried such a volume of business in his head during the day.

In politics, Captain Roe, though a Union man, was always conservative. At one time owning slaves himself, he believed the principle wrong, and liberated them; and while his sympathies were with the South, he still did not believe in the separation of the States. After the war, he believed in forgetting the past, and building up the South in the future.

Captain Roe's death was a shock to the entire community. On the 14th of February 1870, in the midst of apparent robust health, he was stricken with apoplexy. On the day of his sudden death, he was on 'Change as usual, said he did not feel well, but nothing was thought of it. During the afternoon he attended an election for directors of the State Savings Institution, and afterwards a meeting of the Memphis Packet Company. The board had finished business, and were sitting chatting pleasantly, when Captain Roe's head was seen to fall on one side, he gasped for breath, and expired. He died in the midst of that business he loved so well, in the full discharge of his duty, leaving the world the better for his having been in it.

Such was John J. Roe. The man whose record is so clear; whose success in life was achieved solely by his own efforts and perseverance; who grappled with the complex problems of commerce and financial enterprise only to conquer; whose death, though only a portion of his life was spent amongst us, was so universally and deeply felt, and elicited such an unwonted array of testimonials of sorrow, keen at once and sincere; whose obsequies were the occasion of a general suspension of business; whose private life was no less pure than his public career; the man whom many honor as their benefactor, whom the poor bless and the rich admire; for whom a whole community mourn, and whose absence from his wonted places of business has more or less affected every interest with which he was connected during life;—such a man has, indeed, taken from us the power to argue the question whether he shall be called great. In every intelligent citizen, the death of such a man must awaken, as it does, profound regret that one who understood his work so thoroughly, who performed his duties so promptly, who dispensed his charities so generously and so noiselessly; whose reputation was as untarnished as his life unblemished, and who had the energy requisite to embody his plans and actualize his conceptions, should have been so suddenly withdrawn from fields of labor in which he had few equals, and hardly a superior.



Frank P. Blair

GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

THE Blair family in America has a distinguished history. It has numerous branches spreading over different sections of the country, yet the members of each have found important places in politics, law, science and literature. In the early history of Virginia, we find that James Blair, a native of Scotland, was a missionary of great learning and piety, who took such a deep interest in the colonies that he made a special visit to England, after the accession of William and Mary, to raise funds and obtain a patent for the erection of a college. He succeeded beyond his expectations, and on his return superintended the building of an institution which he named after the reigning sovereigns, and of which he was president nearly fifty years.

Another member of the family, named John Blair, was one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States appointed by Washington.

Another, James Blair, was a lawyer of considerable ability, who was born in Virginia, and practiced his profession for some time at Abingdon in that State. He afterward moved to Kentucky, and was made Attorney-General of that State. He was the father of Francis Preston Blair, known for so many years as the editor of the Washington *Globe*, and friend and adviser of Andrew Jackson. This eminent man, still living at Silver Springs, Maryland, at the advanced age of eighty-four, has probably seen more of American politics than any man living, and in nearly all the important movements of the past fifty years has had more or less to do.

His son, FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR, JR., was no less conspicuous in public affairs; and, for the part he bore in the Free-labor movement, and in defense of his country during the late civil war, will ever be held in grateful remembrance by all in Missouri who cherish the Union and love freedom. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, February 19, 1821. When he was nine years of age his father moved to Washington, District of Columbia, to take charge of the *Globe*. Here his boyhood was passed in attending primary and preparatory schools, in which he

made good progress in learning. His collegiate course was commenced at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, but, for good reasons, he afterward entered Princeton College, New Jersey, where he graduated with high honors at the age of twenty. Returning to Kentucky, he began the study of law under Lewis Marshall, but failing in health, he came to St. Louis on a visit to his brother, Judge Montgomery Blair. On his return to Kentucky, he completed his legal education at the Law School of Transylvania University. In 1843 he again came to St. Louis, to begin the practice of his profession; but his health was so delicate that he was forced to abandon all literary work, and take a trip to the Rocky Mountains to recuperate. This he did with trappers and traders, and in 1845 he accompanied Bent and St. Vrain to their fort in New Mexico, now Colorado, and remained in that wild and hostile country until the expedition under the command of General Kearney reached that region, when he joined the enterprise, and served to the end of it in a military capacity. In 1847 he returned to St. Louis, his health being completely re-established, and resumed the legal profession. The same year he was married to Miss Appoline Alexander, of Woodford county, Kentucky.

In 1848 his father gave him a liberal amount of money, which he invested judiciously, and from it derived a competent and abundant fortune. This enabled him to devote a portion of his time to politics, for which he evinced a decided fondness. He became an active politician and a prominent leader of the Free-soil party. In those days, making speeches against slavery on slave soil was somewhat dangerous; but Mr. Blair understood the temper and mettle of his opponents, and knew how much to say and when to say it. It was not long before his political enemies discovered that he was courageous, and would not be put down by threats. He was elected to the Legislature in 1852, and again in the following year. During his legislative term he made several speeches in favor of the Free-labor system, and aroused a strong sentiment against the exactions and encroachments of slavery. His bold words inflamed the Pro-slavery party, and created, of course, a strong feeling of hostility against him and his supporters; but he was not alarmed, nor deterred from the work he had undertaken. While the Free-labor movement made but little headway in the State, it gained a strong foothold in St. Louis, where the large German element existed, and in the spring of 1856 the Free-soil party was so well organized and drilled, under Blair's leadership, that it nominated a municipal ticket, and triumphantly elected it. The same year Mr. Blair was elected to

Congress from the First District, and boldly advocated the doctrines of his party—but taking the position, which Henry Clay had taken years before, that the slaves, when emancipated, should be transported to Africa.

In 1858 Mr. Blair was nominated for re-election to Congress, but was beaten by J. Richard Barret, the candidate of the Democratic party. Mr. Blair contested the right of Mr. Barret to the seat, and after a lengthy examination of the case, the House of Representatives referred the matter back to the people. A new election was ordered for the remainder of the term, and for convenience, the election for the next term was held at the same time. It resulted in the election of Mr. Barret to the short term, and Mr. Blair to the long term.

He was subsequently elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, in which he served as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and as a member of other important committees. His influence at this time, both in Congress and at home, was unbounded. A Southern man himself, a former slaveholder, and possessing many of the Southern traits of character, the cry of Abolitionist could not be raised against him, and he stood the most consistent promoter of anti-slavery doctrines in the United States. Says a recent writer: "His calm, argumentative manner in the debate even of an inflammable political question, amazed his adversaries, while his personal courage was so great that any attempt to overawe or intimidate him was labor lost."

In June 1860, at Mr. Blair's suggestion, a meeting of the Republicans of the State was called, to send delegates to the Chicago Presidential Convention. He was chosen as one of the delegates, and took an active part in the proceedings of that body. When a difficulty arose between the friends of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings and others, as to the propriety of adopting a certain resolution as part of the national platform, and the chairman of the Convention, Mr. Ashmun, had decided the question against the Giddings party, so that a division was imminent, Mr. Blair raised a point of order which brought the resolution fairly before the Convention again. This time it was so amended as to satisfy a majority of the delegates and still retain its force; and its adoption saved a split in the Republican party.

On returning to St. Louis after Mr. Lincoln's nomination, Mr. Blair addressed a ratification meeting, held at Lucas Market, but was so much interrupted by the "roughs" of the Democratic party, that he began to consider how similar scenes of violence might be prevented in

future. His fertile brain conceived the idea of the "Wide Awakes," who were uniformed, provided with torches, and maintained order at Republican gatherings. The other party also formed clubs, known as "Minute Men," and collisions between these two parties were of frequent occurrence. The "Wide Awakes" often accompanied Blair on his country electioneering tours, and prevented many a stoning which he and his companions would otherwise have received.

With the election of Mr. Lincoln, the war seemed inevitable, and General Blair was the first to perceive the necessity of enlisting troops. No man was so active in the movement as he. He was the Captain of the first company of Union soldiers enlisted in Missouri, and materially assisted in defraying the expense of providing the men with suitable arms and accoutrements. When companies multiplied and grew to regiments, he was as active as before, and was by unanimous consent elected Colonel of the First regiment of Missouri Volunteers. While these troops were being enlisted and armed, the rebels were collecting a force at Camp Jackson to attack and take the Arsenal and make use of the large amount of stores placed there. General Blair's quick discernment unearthed the plot, and acting on his advice, General Lyon moved several regiments of volunteers and companies of regular United States soldiers from the Arsenal and Jefferson Barracks, and captured the camp with all therein. The unfortunate killing of citizens at the close of the day was deeply regretted by General Blair, but the insults of the mob were so wanton and their firing upon the troops so unprovoked, that the latter could not be restrained and in fact were not considered blamable. General Blair was censured by some conservative Union men at the time for the part he took in the capture of Camp Jackson. They claimed that the State troops were legally organized and called into service by the Governor, and had no intention of joining in rebellion against the United States Government. But General Blair knew, and subsequent events developed the fact, that the encampment was a well-laid plot to get control of the State and to seize United States property. General Blair nipped the conspiracy in the bud, and saved Missouri to the Union.

During the greater portion of 1861, General Blair's time was occupied in looking after the interests of Missouri. At his instance General Harney was removed from the command of the Missouri Department, because he thought the safety of the State and good of the public service required it; but when General Fremont, the successor of Harney,

managed military affairs in a way that seemed to General Blair detrimental to the interests of the country, he demanded his removal also and secured it, notwithstanding a majority of the Germans, as well as a large number of prominent American Republicans, were in favor of Fremont's retention as Department commander. This act of securing Fremont's removal was the cause of a division in the ranks of the Emancipationists. Those who favored the immediate emancipation of slaves in the State, and were the strongest supporters of Mr. Lincoln's administration, became hostile to General Blair, and, notwithstanding past relations, both personal and political, denounced his action in unmeasured terms. He gained friends, however, from Conservatives, gradual Emancipationists and Democrats, and with the administration at Washington seemed stronger than ever. General Blair, in the meantime, continued to aid the cause of his country, both in the field and in the halls of Congress. Believing that he could be of more service to the Union cause in the army, he remained with his troops during the spring and summer of 1862, but later in the year he returned to St. Louis, and decided to test his political strength by offering himself again as a candidate for Congress. He made a strong canvass, and did not hesitate to deal hard blows against his old-time associates, who were now arrayed against him. Mr. Samuel Knox was the candidate of the Radical Emancipationists, opposed to him, and the official vote of the election gave Blair 4,743; Knox, 4,590; Bogy, Democrat, 2,536. The Radicals elected their legislative and county ticket. Mr. Knox subsequently contested Blair's right to the seat, and it was awarded to him. General Blair resumed his place in the army, having been promoted to the rank of Major-General of volunteers November 29, 1862, and determined to let political affairs at home take care of themselves. The breach that had been made in the Republican party of Missouri, however, was never healed so far as General Blair was concerned. He asked no quarter and would give none. His sentiments, so far as he expressed them, were against immediate emancipation, and his influence went to aid the opposition party.

At the close of the month of December 1872, an organized plan was put in operation for the capture of Vicksburg. Troops were accordingly sent up the Yazoo River in large numbers, under four experienced division commanders, and the whole expedition was under General Sherman's immediate control. General Blair commanded the First Brigade of the Fourth (Steele's) Division, and in the order of attack was given the right centre. When the command was given to advance

cient reward for the nights and days of toil which he devoted to its performance. Of course he was not indifferent to the fame that follows such performance; but for this fame, not for the vulgar and sordid remuneration which consists of the emoluments of office, he was more than willing to "scorn delights and live laborious days." Devoting himself thus to the public service, he did not, in servile fashion, seek to accommodate himself to the prevailing prejudice of the community. Never was a man less of the time-server than Frank Blair. He entered upon the political arena when what was called the "Wilmot proviso" agitated the country. He thought he saw in the efforts of some statesmen a menace to the perpetuity of the Union. He scented this danger afar off, and while others considered his apprehensions imaginary, he denounced boldly and loudly the measures from which he augured the coming peril. Those who lived then and partook of the events of that day know well how little of the idle alarmist was Frank Blair. It required the highest courage to contemplate and to consider the threatened danger. It is the part of a timid man to shut his eyes and his ears to danger when it is distant and when forethought may provide against it, but to be bewildered and dismayed when it closes upon him. Frank Blair belonged to that heroic band whose fears and deliberations, whose doubts and misgivings, are confined to the council chamber, but are banished from the field of action. He looked forward to and took measure of the threatened calamity; he made provision against it, giving all credit for capacity to hurt, while it was yet too distant to strike; but when he was confronted by it all doubt had vanished, all deliberation had ceased. The time for council had passed, the hour of action had arrived, and to the demands of that hour he never had an inadequate reply. By reason of having considered exhaustively the proportions of an evil while it was yet distant, he was unappalled by its near approach, and thus events of the most startling nature never found him unprepared. What many attributed to the endowment of an almost miraculous presence of mind was really due to patient and laborious provision and preparation. Like another heroic man whose name stands for the admiration of preceding ages, he was '*Sævis in tranquillus undis*' 'tranquil amidst tumult because he had dared to fear in tranquillity.'

"I have remarked upon the intrepidity of his character. There never was a man who took less counsel of his fears. If he was accessible to a feeling which Turenne declared to be a part of human nature, he never allowed it perceptibly to sway his conduct, and over and over again he distinguished himself by assuming and performing tasks from

which, on one pretext or another, all others shrank. In his earlier political life, he led in an enterprise which was beset with obloquy and peril. For a long time he had very few followers. Those who sympathized with his views and avowed their sympathy, gave a conspicuous proof of their own courage; but all such will acknowledge that his leadership was never challenged. I will not dwell on the events of the years between 1852 and 1861; but, coming to the latter period, I think I may say that to him more than to any man living or dead, it is due that Missouri, and by consequence Kentucky, stood where they did in the eventful years that followed. I think also that he takes a short-sighted and imperfect view of our history who does not perceive that had these two States stood with Virginia in the terrible struggle that followed, the result of that struggle would have been widely different; and all who believe that it was a benefit to the whole country that it should exist undivided, must recognize a debt of immeasurable magnitude to Frank Blair.

"In the bloody war which marked the attempt to accomplish this division, Frank Blair played the part of a gallant soldier, but of a soldier whose sword was drawn only against the enemy who stood with arms in his hands. He never pillaged, nor permitted his command to pillage. He fought to secure the supremacy of the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union. When that was accomplished, he sheathed his sword. So far as he was concerned, the contest was over, the triumph was ended as soon as his opponent lowered his weapon. The moment this was done, he was once more the friend and brother of those against whom he was lately arrayed in deadly strife. In his eyes nothing but necessity justified a resort to arms. And when the necessity was over, all further justification ceased. Those who did not know these convictions of the heroic man whose death we commemorate, can hardly understand his conduct in 1865 and 1866.

"While insurrection was in armed resistance to Federal authority, he treated insurrectionists as enemies with whom it was idle to argue, and whom it was necessary to strike down with the deadliest weapons at the command of the national resources. But when resistance ceased, he was transformed from the inexorable enemy of disunionists into the most gracious and indulgent friend of his misguided countrymen, who had ceased to attempt what he regarded in the light of hideous crime. Accordingly, when he returned to St. Louis in 1865, after the close of the war, to find that many thousands of those who had been, and then were his fiercest political enemies, were disfranchised, his first act was

to protest energetically against the outrage; to commence in the courts of this State a litigation, the object of which was to demonstrate the illegal character of this disfranchisement, and to enter upon efforts, which did not cease until they were successful, to remove the yoke which rested on the necks of his enemies. All know what he did in 1865, 1866, 1868 and 1870, but few understand the nobleness of his purposes and aims. By many he is supposed to have simply pursued a personal end by means which he considered calculated to attain it. It is considered by a large proportion of mankind that he was, like other political adventurers, aiming at popular favor, by assuming the advocacy of a numerous class. Surely nothing can be more unjust than this. It is contradicted by his whole history. While it was dangerous to avow Republicanism in Missouri, he did not shrink from the avowal. When Republicanism was in the ascendant, and Radicalism under the command of Fremont, commenced its reign of terror and martial law in Missouri, he forsook the dominant party, and exposed himself to obloquy and persecution, nay, to the extremity of personal danger, by withstanding the tyranny of this department commander. When Mr. Chase discriminated against St. Louis and in favor of Chicago and Cincinnati in his treasury regulations, he at once throttled him, and earned for himself all the consequences of that opposition. Returning from the army at the close of a war in which he had commanded a corps, at the head of which he bore back the fiery onset of Hood on the 22d of July 1864, there was no political preferment in Missouri in the gift of the dominant party to which he might not reasonably have aspired. Did he seek to utilize this position? Did he appeal to the dominant party for such preferment? The world knows that he did nothing of the kind. He saw that this party rested upon injustice, against which his soul revolted. He refused to hold any communion with those who were guilty of this injustice. He refused to profit by this iniquity, and ranged himself, not with the powerful oppression, but with the feeble victim of the wrong. He did not confine himself to empty protest. He threw himself into the thick of angry and dangerous contests; and it may be doubted whether, in all the bloody campaign of 1864, he fronted more peril from the casualties of war than he encountered in 1866 from the animosities of those who then held Missouri with the armed hand, and enforced the subjection of her people by military violence—all who remember those days know that he electrified all hearts by his eminently dauntless spirit. The springing valor with which he met and put down the ruffianism by which he was

encountered on this memorable occasion, was in its effect on those whose cause he espoused, like that which, in a darker age, would have been ascribed to supernatural influences. It was, indeed, something divine. It was the work of the most precious gift which God makes to humanity—the gift of an heroic spirit which rises to meet a deadly emergency, which grapples with an evil which will otherwise undo a people, and which, by the aid of that power which always helps those who manfully help themselves, achieves the deliverance of mankind.

The gratitude of the State selected Frank Blair to represent Missouri in the Senate of the United States, after he had freed her citizens, in 1870, from the odious discriminations imposed on them by the Radicals of 1865. How well he served the State in that exalted sphere need not be stated here. His acts belong to the history of the country. I have not attempted to chronicle them either in his civil or military career. Time does not permit it, but this much I may say: Frank Blair went into public life a rich man. He left it impoverished and destitute. He was never suspected by the bitterest enemy of unlawfully appropriating to his own use a single penny, either from the treasury of the public, or as a gratuity from those who beset the halls of legislation, and, in one shape or another, give to men in public stations bribes for the betrayal of public duty. He leaves to his children an unspotted name in lieu of a worldly wealth. It is a precious and it is an imperishable inheritance.

"Among all the men I have ever known I rank the departed as supreme in generosity and magnanimity. Rancor and malice were foreign to his nature. The moment he had overcome his enemy his own weapons fell from his hands. Any one who had seen him only when a stern duty was to be performed, when mistaken lenity would have been the greatest cruelty, might imagine that he was all compact of flint and iron. The moment that firmness had done its work and there was no longer occasion for rigor, he was the surest refuge for all who had ceased to resist. To those who had been guilty of wrong and treachery towards himself he was forgiving to a degree which bordered on weakness. It is an honorable distinction that this is the worst censure that can be passed upon his heroic nature."

The events of the last years of General Blair's life have been mentioned by Colonel Gantt in appropriate terms. He did not long hold the position of Collector of Customs, to which he was appointed by President Johnson, but magnanimously yielded it to an old friend. Subsequently, he was Government Railroad Commissioner for the Pacific Railroad.

His short term in the United States Senate was distinguished for the same boldness and honesty of purpose that characterized his earlier congressional career. If he had been more moderate and less honest on some occasions in his utterances, his prospects for the Vice-Presidency would have been more flattering.

With the close of General Blair's senatorial term, his health completely failed. He suffered from a slight attack of paralysis in 1871, but recovered sufficiently to perform his usual duties. A second attack, a year or two later, prostrated him to such an extent that he never recovered. His family indulged the hope that a residence at Clifton Springs, New York, would be beneficial to him. He was taken there, and, for a time, derived some benefit from the waters and pure air of that place. On his return to St. Louis, he showed signs of recovery, and walked the streets again to the great delight of his old friends. Over-exertion, however, both mental and physical, caused a relapse, and he was confined to his house again. His condition grew gradually worse, and, after many remedies had been tried without affording much relief or giving much encouragement to his friends, the process of transfusing blood from a healthy person to his veins was commenced, with beneficial results. It was repeated from time to time, and—Dr. Franklin the attending physician, thinks—would have proved entirely successful had it not been for an accident he met with on the 8th of July. The physician relates the circumstances:

"About six o'clock yesterday evening I was called to see him, and found him suffering from the effects of a fall he had received about a quarter past four o'clock in the afternoon. He had been in the habit of walking about his room, and even down stairs. He had been improving rapidly, and the family placed him at the window, supposing he would remain there, while they were down stairs, I suppose, attending to their domestic duties. He was alone in the room but a little while, when he attempted to walk across the floor. In doing so he fell, and, striking his head, received quite a severe blow. He experienced much pain from the concussion, and his paralyzed side was rigid with spasms. He was breathing turgidly and suffering from the effects of coma—unconscious, unable to swallow anything, and the slightest pressure of his hand produced a violent spasm; it was impossible even to touch him. I told the family to watch, knowing he could not live long. At nine o'clock I found his pulse was sinking, and becoming constantly more and more weak—all these symptoms foretelling a fatal termination. General Blair had no apoplexy, but paralysis and softening of the brain. The fall produced a tremendous shock to his system, and probably ruptured vessels in the interior of the brain. That is my diagnosis; there was pressure on the brain, and he died from the effects of compression."

The death of General Blair produced profound regret and sorrow in St. Louis and throughout the country. Meetings were held by the St. Louis Bar, the ex-soldiers of the Missouri Volunteers, the City

Council, and other bodies, at which speeches eulogistic of the deceased soldier and statesman were made, and resolutions passed in honor of his memory.

The State Convention, in session at Jefferson City, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. That in his death the State of Missouri has lost one of her most useful and eminent citizens, distinguished alike for his private virtues and his brilliant record as a soldier and a patriot.

2. That the deceased was strongly marked by the possession of those high qualities which adorn the man, the character of truth, honesty, sincerity, courage and magnanimity, and which justly gave him a firm hold upon the affections and confidence of his fellow-countrymen.

3. That the dark shadow which the unwelcome messenger, death, has thrown around the domestic circle has awakened our deepest sympathy, and we tender to his venerable parents, his bereaved widow and children, and his numerous friends, our sincere condolence for the irreparable loss which they have sustained.

4. That the President of this Convention cause a copy of these resolutions to be presented to the family of the deceased, and with an expression of our sympathies as here set forth.

5. That these resolutions be spread upon the journal of this Convention, signed by the President and Secretary, and the public press of the State be requested to publish the same.

6. That, in respect to the memory of our departed friend, this Convention do now adjourn to to-morrow at 8 o'clock.

At a meeting of ex-Confederates in St. Louis, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the ex-Confederates here assembled, do as deeply mourn his loss, and as heartily acknowledge his high character and great abilities, as can those who never differed from him in the past great struggle; as soldiers who fought against the cause he espoused, we honor and respect the fidelity, high courage and energy he brought to his aid; as citizens of Missouri, we recognize the signal service done his State as one of her Senators in the National council; as Americans, we are proud of his manhood; and as men we deplore the loss from among us of one in whom was embodied so much of honor, generosity and gentleness, and we remember with gratitude that so soon as the late civil strife was ended, he was among the first to prove the honesty of his course by welcoming us back as citizens of the Union he had fought to maintain, and that he never thereafter ceased to battle for the restoration and maintenance of our rights under the Constitution.

General Blair's funeral, on Sunday, the 11th of July, was attended by a very large concourse of people. All classes were represented, and the public buildings and many private residences displayed emblems of mourning. The services were held at the First Congre-

gational church, Tenth and Locust streets, Dr. Post preaching an eloquent and appropriate discourse. Dr. J. H. Brooks also delivered a short address on the occasion.

General Blair had, a year or two previous to his death, publicly professed the Christian faith, and united with the Presbyterian Church. He left a family consisting of the sorely-bereaved widow, five sons and three daughters, namely: Andrew A., aged twenty-six; Christine, aged twenty-three; James L., aged twenty-one; Frank P., Jr., aged nineteen; George M., aged seventeen; Cora M., aged seven; Evelyn, aged five; and William Alexander, aged two.

MRS. ELIZABETH CRITTENDEN.

THE distinguished women of America have seldom been honored with an appropriate place in the biographical history of our country. Though possessing attributes and characteristics frequently illustrated by noble deeds, which really entitle them to be ranked among the "illustrious few" whose names live forever, they have been only cherished by their families and intimate associates, and in a few decades their names alone remain to connect the living generations with the past. The record of the dignity, benevolence and intellectual and social accomplishments of our most distinguished women have, at best, found a place in "sketches" by other women; or those, in honor and admiration of whom too much cannot be said, are mentioned but casually in the written lives of celebrated men, whom *their* influence has made "great."

In this volume, which contains the history of the distinguished citizens of St. Louis, it is eminently proper that mention should be made of MRS. ELIZABETH CRITTENDEN.

The ancestors of Mrs. Crittenden, having come from England, resided in Albermarle and Goochland counties, Virginia. Her great-grandfather, Colonel John Woodson, inherited from his father a large landed estate, called "Dover," on James River, in Goochland. He married Dorothea Randolph, of "Dupgeness," one of whose sisters was the mother of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, and another the mother of Governor Pleasants, of Virginia. A son of Colonel and Mrs. Woodson married his cousin, Elizabeth Woodson, and their daughter Mary, in 1801, was married to Dr. James W. Moss, of Albermarle county, Virginia. These latter were the parents of Elizabeth Moss, the subject of this brief notice.

A few years after his marriage, Dr. Moss removed to Mason county, Kentucky, where Elizabeth was born, and where she was educated, and lived until the removal of her father to Missouri, just before she had attained the age of womanhood.

Dr. Moss first located in St. Louis, but, after a short residence in the city, he was attracted to the fertile and beautiful lands of the county of Boone, where he devoted himself to farming on a large scale, and to the gratuitous practice of his profession, in which he had attained great skill and reputation. A man of intelligence, education and culture, with a fine personal presence and great refinement and suavity of manner, he was prominent, and his home was one of the chief centres of social attraction among the many prosperous families from Virginia and Kentucky, that had settled in Boone and in the adjoining county of Howard, which two counties were, at that time, much in advance of any other portion of interior Missouri.

Of all the varied attractions of his lovely home, there was none greater, none perhaps so great, as the presence of his fascinating daughter, the subject of this sketch, who was then noted for the rare accomplishments for which she was afterward so much distinguished, heightened by the charm of youthful beauty. She was sought in marriage, and soon became the wife of Dr. Daniel P. Wilcox, a young but promising and highly educated physician. Her early married years were happily passed among the quiet scenes of a village life, where her character was formed among friends by whom she was universally admired and sincerely loved, and whom she never forgot, or ceased to cherish, in her subsequent, brilliant, social career. At that early age she was a remarkable woman, as in after-life, and at no time, perhaps, were the fascinating beauties of her character so conspicuous.

Dr. Wilcox was a man of great personal popularity, and was soon called to represent his county in the Legislature of Missouri; but he did not live long to serve his State, or to enjoy the happiness of union with his lovely wife. He died a member of the Senate of Missouri, leaving his young widow with two daughters. One of these married our well-known fellow-citizen, Andrew McKinley, Esq., son of the late Justice McKinley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and now the popular and efficient president of Forest Park. The other became the wife of Hon. E. C. Cabell, for many years the representative in Congress from the State of Florida, but now a resident of St. Louis. Mrs. Cabell died in the fall of 1873.

After the death of Dr. Wilcox, his widow remained in the seclusion of her country home until she became, at the age of thirty, the wife of General William H. Ashley, a wealthy and distinguished citizen of St. Louis, and, at the time, a member of the lower house of the United States Congress, from Missouri.

Immediately after this marriage, Mrs. Ashley was ushered into the society of Washington, then adorned by many women of intellect, education and refinement. Her remarkable beauty and grace at once attracted great attention, and very soon her tact and mental accomplishments, the simplicity of her manner, her dignity of deportment, and her kind consideration for others, made her welcome everywhere; and she soon became, and for thirty years continued to be, the favorite in the most refined and elegant circles of metropolitan life.

General Ashley died, in 1838. He was a remarkable man—one of the best types of the early Western pioneers. Generous, brave, and daring, he was "the soul of honor," and commanded universal respect. He was, at an early date, connected with the North American Fur Company, and commanded several expeditions to the Rocky Mountains at a time when most of the country west of St. Louis was a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and buffaloes. His fortune was made in the fur trade. He won the confidence, affection and admiration of the inhabitants of Missouri before and after the admission of the State into the Union. Tall and graceful as Andrew Jackson, his presence was commanding, his bearing dignified, and his manners elegant. His great integrity and native intelligence, added to his strong will and force of character, and experience and knowledge of men, made him truly "a man of mark," and gave him a popularity and influence which made it possible to resist and overcome what was at that time considered, the omnipotent power of Thomas H. Benton over the politics of the State. He was elected and reelected member of Congress in spite of the opposition and protest of Benton. He was conspicuous for his enterprise and public spirit, and was one of its early settlers to whom St. Louis owes so much. He was a man who deserved to be mated with the distinguished woman of whose life we are making this brief sketch.

The home which General Ashley had provided for his beautiful bride, is well known to the older citizens of St. Louis as "The Mound." It is now in the heart of the city, and would not be recognized. It was then a magnificent suburban residence. The house, for those days, might be called elegant. In front an extensive level lawn, and in rear—sloping, with terraces, to the banks of the Mississippi, all covered with fine forest trees and varied shrubbery; and the view of river and country was extensive and beautiful. This was the charming home of the most elegant and accomplished woman in St. Louis, provided by one of the noblest of men. Here General Ashley dispensed the most generous

hospitality, graced by the attractions and dignified bearing, and the elegance and accomplishments of his wife.

To this home, now rendered sad by the death of her excellent husband, Mrs. Ashley returned from Washington. Here, for several years, she devoted herself chiefly to the education of her daughters; but her magnetic attractions drew around her a circle of attached, admiring friends, and her house became the seat of unostentatious hospitality, which it was a privilege to enjoy, and to which the kind-hearted hostess cordially invited all who were worthy of it. There are few citizens of St. Louis then and now living, who cannot recall, with pleasant satisfaction, some happy hours for which they are indebted to this estimable lady during this period of her life.

In February 1853, she was married to Hon. John J. Crittenden, the distinguished Kentucky Senator, who was, at that time, the Attorney-General of the United States under Mr. Fillmore's administration. From that time until his death, in 1863, Mr. Crittenden continued in Congress, and his wife passed all those winters in Washington with her husband. She had passed several preceding winters there with her daughter, Mrs. Cabell, and during the interval which elapsed after the death of General Ashley, she had spent several seasons at the capital.

No woman in America was so widely known. She was on terms of familiar acquaintance with all the public men of our own and the representatives of foreign countries, during the eventful period of our history, from the exciting times of South Carolina nullification to the culminating collapse of the war between the States. *All* were her friends. She was universally admired, and her society eagerly courted, not only at Washington, but in all our large cities from Boston to New Orleans, and at all fashionable watering places; yet of her no word of censure was ever heard. All men and all women, all children and all servants, too, spoke of her only words of praise, admiration, love and reverence.

How and why was it that this simple country girl, reared and educated away from cities, with none of the advantages (?) of fashionable education and training, born and living to womanhood in the "wild woods of the West," should have won so entirely the respect and admiration of the generation in which she lived? Without adventitious aid, without having had the fortune to do any one thing specially to distinguish her, she *made herself* not only the peer, but *prima inter pares* of the most gifted and brilliant women of her country. The cause may be summed up in that one word, TACT: the result of great native intellect and supreme goodness of heart.

She was a great reader, and her familiar knowledge of the British classics and acquaintance with the literature of her own country, with her excellent judgment and great discretion, made her conversation always polished, charming and impressive. As every true woman should, she carefully studied the "art of dress," which no one better understood, and her toilette was always marked by great elegance, but greater *taste*. But her social success was achieved by exquisite tact and elevation of heart and mind, rather than by the more dazzling and frivolous refinements of fashionable life. It was her delight to dispense happiness; and many were the opportunities of which she availed herself to bring out merit from obscurity. She was ever performing kind offices, in a way that secured the best results without wounding the feeling of those obliged. She not only knew the public men of the country, but was well acquainted with the leading families of every section of the Union, and those introduced to her in the most casual way were generally astonished to find that she knew them, their families and friends. She rarely forgot anything she had ever heard or knew, except such things as were unpleasant or disagreeable, and these things she carefully put behind her, and speedily forgot. She was never known to forget a face, and rarely the name of one to whom she had been introduced, however remote may have been the time of meeting. She always entered, with sympathy, into the affairs of her young friends, whom she had frequent opportunities to serve, and always in the most delicate way. In every part of the American Union one may hear persons of the highest social position speak of her with ardent gratitude and affection, and of the many kind acts and attentions by which she contributed to their benefit or enjoyment. She was perfectly familiar with all the political issues of the day, and on them she spoke fluently and intelligently, but not as a partisan. Whatever the subject of conversation might be, whether political, literary, or social, she never assumed the air of superiority, or seemed conscious that her opinion or judgment was better than that of others. She also had "a gracious way of listening." Many ladies who converse well do not listen with attention, especially to persons less gifted than themselves. Not so with her. She possessed, in an eminent degree, this happy faculty always so charming in women, and so gratifying to man's *amour-propre*.

These are some of the qualities which made her career so wonderfully successful. As another element which went to make up this grand success, it may be mentioned that while all were her friends, she *had*

no intimates. Genial, social and kind, she took no liberties with her friends, and never permitted them to "take liberties" with her. Even her most familiar lady friends she invariably received in the parlor, never in her chamber, as is too frequently the *slip-shod* way with the women, especially the young women, of America.

As an illustration of the estimate in which she was held in Washington, where so much of her life had been spent, we may mention an incident which occurred about the beginning of our late war. It is rare that a lady receives such a tribute as was offered to Mrs. Crittenden. As a token of great regard and high appreciation, a "reception" was given to her in the parlors of the National Hotel, Washington, on which occasion the following address was presented by Hon. Mr. Lovejoy, member of Congress from Illinois:

MRS. CRITTENDEN: While the whole Union is paying its tribute of willing and abundant honors to the venerable Senator whose name you adorn, and whose home you bless, we, the guests of the National, and some of your other numerous friends in Washington, come to pay our respects to your many excellencies.

We bring no gifts of gold or silver taken from the cold earth; but we offer you the more precious treasures of our hearts—our affection, respect, esteem and admiration.

For many years you have held a conspicuous place in the best circle of Washington. Your exalted place in society has been adorned by grace, dignity, courtesy and kindness universally manifested. These constantly flowing streams could have no other fountain than a heart full of goodness.

It is the testimony of those who have been longest your friends, that they have never heard from you a word that could wound, nor seen a look that could give pain. Detraction you have always scorned; kindness and genial feelings you have cherished. You have thus been a nation's benefactor.

The names of Cornelia, Portia, Madame Roland and Lady Holland have become classic in history for their patriotism, high social qualities, and domestic virtues. Uniting the patriotism of the Roman matron to the conjugal devotion of Madame Roland and the polished refinement of Lady Holland, your presence has diffused a charm wherever known. You have shown us that if political life is an ocean with its dark waves and angry storms, social life may be a calm, serene lake, reflecting bright images of purity and love.

The names of Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Madison and Mrs. Crittenden will always shine in the annals of social life in Washington.

We pay you the homage of our sincere respect and esteem. We take your daguerreotype upon our hearts, and will keep it fresh while memory lasts. The hand of time has dealt so kindly with you thus far, that while you have the health and vigor of middle age, you still retain the freshness and vivacity of youth. May that hand still lead you gently on, till we all meet you in that better land, where youth is perpetual and beauty unfading!

Senator Crittenden was a man of great simplicity of character and of unbounded hospitality. His house was ever full of devoted friends, of whom few men could boast so great a number. His wife adorned his simple home in Frankfort, Kentucky, with all the graces and attractions

which had made her so conspicuous in Washington. Her remarkable versatility adapted her equally to all ranks and conditions, and the hospitable fire-side of Mrs. Crittenden was rendered more charming by her wonderful domestic knowledge and home accomplishments. In all the varied departments of *housekeeping*, Mrs. Crittenden was as proficient as in those qualities which gave her high position in fashionable society.

In every relation of life she was distinguished for excellence. As daughter, mother, maid, wife and widow she ever performed her full duty. Remarkable as she was for intelligence, good sense, and brilliancy in society—grandly as she bore herself in the gilded halls of wealth and fashion and state—nowhere did she appear to better advantage, nowhere did her virtues and true womanliness shine so brightly, as in her first quiet little home of love in Boone, and again, in mature life, as head of the simple household of the illustrious Kentucky Senator.

After the death of Senator Crittenden, Mrs. Crittenden removed to the city of New York, where she resided eight years. There she found many who had known and loved her in her earlier career. *Every* Saturday was her "reception day" throughout the year, and strangers and citizens alike came to pay homage to one whose life had been distinguished by every quality which adorns the character of woman.

She returned to St. Louis in the early fall of 1872, to be with her children, who had come back to our city about the same time. But she lived only a short time to enjoy their companionship and her reunion with the friends of earlier days.

On the 8th of February 1873, this remarkable woman died suddenly of apoplexy, and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery. The large concourse of citizens, which sadly followed her remains to their last resting place, attested the respect and affection with which she was regarded in this city.

Elizabeth Crittenden is one of those characters whom God has not permitted to live in vain and for nought. From her life may be deduced a moral of great value, and from it may be formed a model by which mothers may well strive to form the characters of their daughters.

James H. Lucas

JAMES H. LUCAS.

JAMES H. LUCAS was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1800, and was consequently aged seventy-three at his decease. His father, John B. C. Lucas, was a native of Normandy, received a liberal education at the University of Caen, and visiting Paris after the close of the American revolution, adopted the recommendation of Dr. Franklin, and with other chivalric, ambitious young Frenchmen, emigrated to America. James le Ray du Chaumont, at whose father's house, near Passy, Franklin and Adams were domiciled, also came to the United States about the same time, and bought immense tracts of land in Otsego and Jefferson counties, New York. Mr. Lucas went to Pennsylvania, and settled in Pittsburg, where he subsequently was appointed judge of the District Court, was efficient in enforcing the law during the whiskey rebellion, and represented the State in the National Congress. Before the year 1800, he was sent on a special mission, by Mr. Jefferson, to the then Territory of Louisiana, to sound the people in regard to the acquisition of the country by the United States, and thereby give unobstructed navigation to the mouth of the Mississippi for our commerce. On this mission he became impressed with the site of the "future great city," but Ste. Genevieve being then the most important point, he went there, and had a conference with Francis Valle, the Spanish commandant. The object of his diplomatic visit was concealed, and it is said that he went under the assumed name of Du Panthro. After the acquisition of Louisiana, he was appointed by President Jefferson one of the judges of the Territory, and, in conjunction with Governor Wilkinson and Return Jonathan Meigs, commissioner to adjust land titles. He removed to St. Louis with his family in 1805, the tedious journey being made on keel-boats down the Ohio and up the Mississippi.

St. Louis was then, with some exceptions, merely the residence of the indolent trapper or most desperate adventurer. Then there were no indications of public spirit, or any desire other than that of accumulation with the least possible exertion. The houses, mostly of wood

daubed with clay, or built of stone in massive style, gave an idea of antique fortresses. Chouteau hill is described in the chronicles of the time as a barren waste over which the winds whistled and wild animals roamed. The streets were in a horrid condition. In this pristine period of the city young Lucas passed his boyhood days. In after years he related having seen wolves prowling about near the present site of Nicholson's establishment, on Sixth and Chestnut. They came out of the woods during the cold winter of 1808. The boys trapped prairie chickens where the Laclede Hotel stands, also in the fields near Twelth and Olive, where the Missouri Park is located. In 1814 young Lucas went with his father to Washington City. They traveled the entire distance on horseback, avoiding Vincennes on account of the Indians. It required from thirty to forty days to travel to Philadelphia. The traveler who then made a journey to the Atlantic States did not resolve upon it without mature deliberation. Months of preparation were required. Kind wishes and prayers were offered for the safe return of the voyagers by those who remained behind. There would have been some interest in announcing the departures.

At the proper age young Lucas was sent to school. He first attended St. Charles College, in charge of the Dominican Order, at Harrisburg, Kentucky. Among his schoolmates at this institution were Jefferson Davis, Louis A. Benoist, Bernard Pratte, Gustave Soulard and Bion Gratiot. Mr. Lucas next attended school about 1816, with his brother William, at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and it was while there that he received news of the death of his brother Charles, killed in a duel with Colonel Benton. The subject of the sketch taught school and studied law at Hudson, New York. He also visited various parts of New England, and pursued his law studies with Judge Reeves, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and among the students attending at the same time were Governor Ashley, Ichabod Bartlett, of New Hampshire, and N. P. Talmadge, afterward United States Senator from New York. During one of his vacations he spent some time in Franklin, New Haven, where he was known as the "Young Frenchman," a designation given him from his habit of wearing in the morning a *robe-de-chambre*, which was a novelty in the way of dress in those parts.

Becoming satisfied that the East was not the place suited for him, he returned to St. Louis, and casting about for a place to settle he started on a keel-boat in 1813 for South America, having for companions Governor Ashley and another young man. They landed at Montgomery Point, on the White River, and changing their destination, went up the

White River in a pirogue, passed through the "Cut-off" to Arkansas Post, where Mr. Lucas located for a time, and also at Little Rock. He turned his hand during this period to various avocations. He taught school and practiced law, passing his evenings in study. He worked for a time on the *Arkansas Gazette*, and set type to help out Mr. Woodruff, who was then editor of that sheet. He became the owner of a plantation, and had a ferry, when he would convey foot-passengers over the river opposite his farm at a cost of twenty-five cents. He worked his way slowly up, and was appointed by Governor Miller Probate Judge. He has since related that as judge, he did a fair business in marrying people. He officiated at the wedding of Albert Pike, the poet-lawyer and statesman. On one occasion, he married a couple, using instead of a Bible to satisfy the scruples of the party, a Webster's spelling book. In May 1832, he married Miss Mary E. Dessuseaux, the daughter of an early settler of Arkansas and a native of Cahokia, Illinois, who survives him. Among other positions filled by him at this period was that of Major in the Territorial militia of Arkansas, an appointment also tendered him by Governor James Miller in 1825.

He continued to prosper, when, on the death of his brother William at St. Louis, in 1837, he received a letter from his father, Judge Lucas, requesting him to come and settle in St. Louis, as he was the only son who was living, and he was desirous that he should be near him. He obeyed the wishes of his father, and forsaking his prospects in Arkansas, removed to St. Louis, since which time he has been identified with its growth and prosperity. He arrived in 1838, having been here on a visit the year before. His father gave him what he called his farm, of thirty acres of land, then valued by the old gentleman at $30,000, and also placed him in charge of his estate. Mr. Lucas cultivated the farm, and had his residence near the fountain in Lucas, now called Missouri Park.

Judge J. B. C. Lucas died in 1843, and James H. Lucas and his sister, Mrs. Anna M. Hunt, succeeded to the estate.

The original tract owned by the estate was bounded north by St. Charles street, on the east by Fourth, south by Market, and west by Pratte avenue. That embraced the Lucas property up to 1837. The last acquisition made by the old Judge was Cote Brilliante, consisting of 240 acres, which was bought for $150 in gold, and comprised the undivided land owned by Mr. Lucas and Mrs. Hunt. Mr. Lucas had also another farm, the New Madrid location, his country seat, called

"Normandy," on the St. Charles Rock road, nine miles from the city. This portion, now belonging to the Lucas estate, comprises 800 acres. Also, at the mouth of the Missouri river, there are 643 acres belonging to the estate. This is an old Spanish fort, where the battle of Bellefontaine was fought, in which fight Charles Lucas participated as Colonel. There is also the Courtois tract, consisting of 400 arpents, near Eureka station on the Meramec, still undivided; also, 20 acres on the Clayton road, the old Barrett place. In the management of the city portion of his vast estate in building and improvements, Mr. Lucas devoted the remaining years of his protracted life, and but rarely engaged in the turbulent excitement of political affairs.

He, however, consented to run for State Senator in 1844, and, being elected, served four years with credit to himself. He secured the passage of an act reducing the statute of limitations in ejectment cases from twenty to ten years.

In 1847, Mr. Lucas was brought forward as the candidate of the Whig party for Mayor, his opponents being W. M. Campbell, Native American, and Judge Bryan Mullanphy, Democrat. Mr. Lucas was drawn into the canvass unwillingly, being drafted as it were, but having become a candidate, entered into the contest with spirit. The result was that Judge Mullanphy was elected, the vote being—Mullanphy, 2,453; Campbell, 1,829; Lucas, 962. The Whig party was then in its decadence, and the putting forward of Mr. Lucas as its candidate was in the nature of a forlorn hope in its struggle for existence.

Immersed in the concerns of the large business connected with his immense property, he found time for, and was identified with, many public enterprises. He was an early champion of railroads in Missouri. He was among the original subscribers to the stock of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to the amount of $33,000, and was the second president of that company. In 1868 he was again elected president. He was instrumental in purchasing the State's lien at $7,500,000, and with James Harrison negotiated a loan on the bonds. He was the first president and organizer of the St. Louis Gas Company. He was a director in the Boatmen's Savings Institution; an extensive stockholder and director in many of the various moneyed institutions of the city, and was intrusted with many responsible positions.

In 1857 the banking firm of Lucas, Symonds & Co., of St. Louis, and the branch in San Francisco, under the firm of Lucas, Turner & Co., went under with the financial panic of that year. In these financial troubles Mr. Lucas assumed the entire liabilities, and paid off

every creditor, with ten per cent. interest, the loss to him amounting in the aggregate to about half a million of dollars. The debtors of the banking houses he never sued, but accepted whatever was offered.

In 1856 Mr. Lucas sought a temporary relaxation from his labors in an extensive tour through Europe, his traveling companions being his son William and his daughter, Mrs. Hicks, now the wife of Judge Hager of California. He visited the home of his ancestors in Normandy, and bought the old homestead near Pont-Audemer. Returning home he attended with assiduous industry to the management of his business. Under the transforming hand of time and the rise in the value of real estate, his riches increased with the rapid progress of St. Louis.

At every corner and in every nook, houses, great and small, have risen, like exhalations from the ground. Structures were reared and finished before one was aware that they had been commenced, and from the little fur trading post, with four thousand inhabitants, the city has grown up to a size of metropolitan grandeur, with hotels, churches and palatial residences rising on every side. Mr. Lucas has seen all this, bore a part of it, and his name will long be associated with these monuments of our history and prosperity. He owned two hundred and twenty-five dwellings and stores previous to the division of his property in 1872. His taxes last year on his portion of the estate were $126,000. He had in all three hundred and odd tenants. Before the division two years ago of two millions to his wife and eight children, the income was $40,000 per month, amounting to nearly half a million annually. After giving away the two millions, the portion of the estate left is estimated by good judges at five millions. He was also largely interested in the Pilot Knob Iron Company, owning one-fifth of the stock, which he gave away to his children, being $25,000 to each, and not included in the two millions given them as before stated. At an early day his father, Judge Lucas, lived in a stone house on Seventh street, between Market and Chestnut, and he also had a farm residence in the woods, on the site of the First Presbyterian church, and one of the apple trees of the old orchard is yet standing.

The residence of Mr. Lucas was for many years on the south-east corner of Ninth and Pine, known now as the "Porcher mansion," but of late years he resided in an elegant dwelling on Lucas Place, bought of John How in 1867.

Mr. Lucas, though the possessor of vast means, was many times a borrower of money. He was at some periods what is called "land

poor." About twenty years ago, while attending a meeting at the Planters', he told a well-known citizen that he was worth two millions in real estate, but that he frequently had not money enough to do his marketing.

Many instances might be given of Mr. Lucas' liberality, but a few will suffice:

He projected and built Lucas Market, an enterprise, it is true, that tended to advance his own property adjoining. He gave a quit claim deed to the old jail lot. He donated to the Historical Society a lot valued at $10,000, situated on Locust, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

He donated $11,000 toward building the Southern Hotel. Recently he encouraged the New Exchange enterprise by selling a portion of the ground to the association at a low price, and by taking $20,000 stock, with assurances that the Fourth street front, when built, would be equal in elegance and architectural design to the building of the Chamber of Commerce Association. He gave to the city Missouri Park. Two or three times he and Mrs. Hunt gave lots for a Cathedral, besides giving lots and donations of money to numerous charitable institutions.

The following instance of his liberality may also be mentioned in this connection: At the close of the war, in 1865, a man came up here from Little Rock, with $8,000 in "starvation bonds," which he endeavored to sell, in order to meet his pressing wants. The only offer he received was twenty cents on the dollar for the bonds. Mr. Lucas took them at their face, making only one request, that the party selling them would, on his return to Arkansas, give "Old Larky," who was in indigent circumstances from the war, and whom he knew, some meat and flour. The bonds he subsequently gave away to old Dr. Price to pay his taxes with, as they were good in Arkansas for that purpose.

Mr. Lucas was a man of marked capacity and decided character, and of the most undoubted integrity. He was modest and unassuming in his deportment, and retiring in his habits, with no disposition to put himself forward, but in whatever position he was placed he was emphatic and decided.

With all these elements of a strong character, he was fitted to assume the responsibilities devolved upon him by his father to manage a great estate, which, by his prudence, foresight and industry, has been largely increased in value and kept intact for the benefit of his family.

Mr. Lucas died November 9, 1873, and his remains were buried on the 13th, from St. John's Roman Catholic Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Jas Harrison

JAMES HARRISON.

ANOTHER one of the men whose lives were not in vain, and whose names go to make up the list of the honored dead of St. Louis, is JAMES HARRISON, who, while living, gave his best energies to the advancement of the city of his adoption, and dying left a void in the commercial world which none could fill.

Mr. Harrison was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, October 10, 1803. His early years, like those of some of our most honored citizens, were passed upon a farm, assisting his father in agricultural pursuits, and to this fact may be attributed that bodily vigor which in after-life enabled him to endure the fatigues into which his adventurous disposition led him. His educational advantages were somewhat limited, but he made the most of such as were at his command, and obtained a good common school education. From his youth up he was eminently practical, and preferred an active business life, in daily contact with men, to that of a student among books and retirement.

During the year 1822, while he was yet a mere youth, he left his home in Kentucky, and, prompted by a desire of adventure and enterprise to be up and doing, he went to Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, where he engaged, in company with James Glasgow, in mercantile pursuits, which he followed with great success for several years.

In 1830, he married Maria Louisa Prewitt, daughter of Joel Prewitt, Esq., of Howard county, Missouri, and sister of Mrs. Wm. N. Switzer and of Dr. Prewitt, of St. Louis, who died in 1847, leaving four children—a son and three daughters, all of whom survive their parents.

During the years 1831 and 1832, he led a busy but adventurous life in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, where, on one occasion, he was one of two only out of a party of thirteen who escaped death at the hands of a body of Indians in a running fight: the remaining eleven were murdered and scalped.

From 1836 to 1840, his partnership with Mr. Glasgow still continuing under the style of Glasgow & Harrison, his field of operations lay in Arkansas, where his enterprises met with the most flattering success.

In 1840, Mr. Harrison came to St. Louis, with the intention of making this city his future home. He saw in the small city the nucleus of a vast metropolis. He foresaw the importance of the central city, and the wealth that must in time be poured into the lap of the future capital of the West. The immense mineral wealth of Missouri was known to him earlier than to most others, and he determined to devote his time and talent to its development. He formed connections with men who were eminent for their business capacity and wealth; and with their aid conducted their large mercantile, speculative and manufacturing operations to most satisfactory results. In 1840 he was one of the firm of Glasgow, Harrison & Co. In 1845 he was a prime mover in the formation of the "Iron Mountain Company," consisting of James Harrison, P. Chouteau and F. Valle, of St. Louis; C. C. Ziegler and John Scott, of Ste. Genevieve; F. Pratt, of Fredericktown; Aug. Belmont, S. Ward and Chas. Mersch, of New York. This Company gives promise, through its known resources and progress, to become ere long one of the largest producers of iron in the world. Meantime, he became a partner in the firm of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle. The high social position, business talent and wealth of this house have done much to build up and establish, not only the iron interests of St. Louis, but also the general reputation of its entire manufacturing and mercantile community.

A volume might be written describing in detail all the gigantic and beneficent projects that Mr. Harrison planned, and by his own indomitable will and energy brought to a successful termination. In all his undertakings, he readily secured the co-operation of the most eminent men of the city, and, in turn, he was always ready to assist, with his money and advice, others who had useful and productive projects of their own.

A marked characteristic of Mr. Harrison was to engage in important enterprises alone. He had marvelously keen foresight, and this enabled him to see openings for extensive transactions, while his courage fitted him for carrying them into execution, even when attended with peril to health and life; and his prudence and integrity secured the ready co-operation of capitalists, as well as the recognition of his many sterling business qualities. With such advantages as these, he embarked in various enterprises in the Southern States and Mexico, projected on a grand scale, and involving personal danger, while they required for their execution all the resources of a well-balanced mind and courageous heart. In these undertakings he was successful, for no personal

danger or privation ever deterred him from completing a cherished scheme.

He was always a staunch defender of home interests. Everything, in short, which promised to be of public utility, received his attention and encouragement. And every man, no matter how poor or humble, whose talents were likely to be valuable to the community, was always treated by him with the utmost respect and kindness. He was a friend and patron of railroads, and contributed much toward the building of the "Iron Mountain," the "Pacific," and others now leading out of St. Louis in every direction.

The branch of industry to which he devoted the last years of his active life, was the production of iron, from native ore. He early perceived the inestimable wealth which lay hidden in the bowels of the Iron Mountain and vicinity, and, as before stated, he, in 1845, set about securing a large interest in them. Long-continued discouragements of various kinds, and enormous expense attended the establishment of this branch of industry, but the unwearying energy of Mr. Harrison and associates triumphed over every obstacle, and laid the foundation of a business which has since grown and increased to immense proportions.

Mr. Harrison lived long enough to see many of his prophecies, in reference to St. Louis and the productions of the State, fulfilled. He had the satisfaction of seeing magnificent railroad trains starting daily from St. Louis to the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He saw furnaces springing up rapidly for the production of iron, and shops for its manufacture, and assisted in their erection. He lived to see his favorite city nearly double its population in the last ten years, being the fourth in the list on the continent, and withal, wonderfully rich in wealth-producing elements, and doubly rich in civilizing institutions, culture and benevolence. He must have been conscious, too, that a large share of this wonderful progress and material prosperity was due to his exertions.

He possessed in a rare degree the talent of understanding character and of winning confidence. His knowledge of men enabled him to select and attach to himself, as partners, friends, associates and employes, men of talent and honesty, each worthy of confidence and eminently fitted for the work he was to perform. Many of these still survive the leading spirit; and all are distinguished as men of enlarged views, fertility of resources, persevering energy, and all the other qualities which make men leaders and exemplars for their fellow-men, and benefactors of their country. He had a high appreciation of

culture, and especially of the scientific education he had not an opportunity of acquiring in early life.

It cannot be said that James Harrison toiled for wealth alone, but rather to expend his energies and abilities on worthy objects, and to effect some great good. It is true, also, that not a taint of suspicion of dishonor attaches to any of his numerous and large transactions. While living, he was, indeed, a shining light and a noble example to all whose aims were elevated and good; and we are only uttering a truth when we say that, though dead, the memory of this good man still speaks to the living, inciting his fellow-citizens to pursue the paths of usefulness and honor.

In person Mr. Harrison was tall and erect. His face always indicated gravity and true dignity. His manner repressed undue familiarity, while his courteous bearing attracted all whom he deemed deserving and worthy. In his habits he was remarkably temperate; hence his industry was unflagging, his energy unceasing; while a well-known trait in his character was a marvelous serenity under misfortune, and an absence of elation in periods of special prosperity.

On the 3d day of August 1870, Mr. Harrison passed away in the midst of his usefulness, leaving the record of an honest man. His death was an incalculable loss to the community in which he had so long been a leading spirit. The imperishable evidences of his labors and enterprise are stamped in unmistakable characters upon works more enduring than bronze or marble; and the ability with which he grappled the great commercial and manufacturing problems of his adopted State, adds a lustre to a name that Missourians will always be proud to honor.

JOSEPH CHARLESS.

OF the many illustrious citizens of St. Louis who have gone to their last resting place, no one is remembered with more universal feelings of affection for his many sterling qualities of head and heart, or more profound regret at his death, than the late JOSEPH CHARLESS. Although many years have passed away since he was laid in his grave, yet his memory still lingers in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, even as the fragrance of the rose hovers near long after the leaves are withered and crumbled to ashes.

Joseph Charless was born January 17, 1804, in Lexington, Kentucky. He was a descendant of a very reputable Irish family, forced to flee their native land on account of the father's active participation in the rebellion which brought the patriotic Emmett to the scaffold. His father, Joseph Charless, participated in that eventful struggle, his whole soul going with the party whose object was to break the shackles that enslaved his country; and when the plans of this noble and daring enterprise were discovered, he, like a great many others, sought an asylum in France to avoid the halter or transportation to the penal colonies, and soon afterward emigrated to the United States.

The elder Charless was a printer by trade, and he established himself in the city of Philadelphia, and worked for Mathew Carey, who at that time did the largest publishing business in that city; and it was a frequent boast of his that he assisted in printing the first quarto edition of the Bible ever printed in the United States. In 1798 he married Sarah Gouch, and in 1807 came to St. Louis. In July 1808 he started the first paper ever printed west of the Mississippi, the *Missouri Gazette*, now the most influential journal of the Southwest, and known as the *Missouri Republican*.

Mrs. Sarah Charless, the mother of the subject of the present sketch, was a most exemplary Christian lady, and was the first to agitate the organization for building the first Presbyterian church in St. Louis. She was noted for her abundant charity, and it was a well-known fact that no stranger or unfortunate mendicant was ever turned from her hospitable doors unrelieved. She died loved and regretted.

The first years of young Joseph Charless were spent under the tuition of the village school-master, receiving such instruction as the early schools afforded. When he attained such an age as to be useful, he was put to work in his father's printing office, where he picked much useful information. His father intended him for the legal profession, and with that object in view, young Charless entered the office of Josiah Spaulding, where he read law for some time, and afterward went to complete his legal studies at Transylvania University, Kentucky. In the meantime, his father had sold out the *Missouri Gazette* and entered the drug business. In 1828, Mr. Charless went into partnership with his father in this business, and afterward became the head of the large firm of Charless, Blow & Co.

In November 1831, he married Miss Charlotte T. Blow, daughter of Captain Peter Blow, of Virginia, a lady much admired for her beauty and accomplishments.

From the date of his entering into business with his father until his death, which occurred June 3, 1859, Mr. Charless could not be said to be a public man by virtue of his holding office or being prominent in political affairs; yet was he a most valuable citizen. In all public enterprises in which the city of St. Louis was concerned, Mr. Charles never failed to supply pecuniary aid. No citizen had a quicker perception to foresee advantages which would be likely to arise from public improvements, and none advocated them more warmly. Every public institution, every benevolent movement, every church, was made the richer on account of his munificent donations, and his charities were of that unostentatious nature that the public knew but little of them; and those who knew him most intimately speak in the highest terms of his liberality to the poor and unfortunate.

In all works of municipal importance, there was Mr. Charless to be found. He had been a member of the Board of Aldermen, and a director of the public schools. He was president of the State Bank of Missouri; also of the Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was one of the most active in building the City University and Fulton College, which latter is under control of the Presbyterian Church. He was also one of the directors of the Pacific Railroad.

It is impossible to over-estimate a character so pure and elevated as that of Mr. Charless. His greatness was not found in the paths usually trod by the soldier, or the orator; he was not to be found in the arena of political strife, or in the hot pursuit of professional renown. His

sphere in life was the business circle, and his name in St. Louis always carried respect and influence. He had seen many changes in the city, and had helped as much as any man of his day to transform its poverty to wealth, its log houses to palatial residences, and to extend the far-reaching arms of its commerce to all parts of the continent.

The tributes of unsolicited praise and of unaffected grief, presented by sorrowing thousands at the time of his death, speak in louder tones than any faint tribute our pen might write to his memory. He fills an honored tomb, whereon every organization with which he had any connection laid its wreath, as a token of regard and affection to one of the purest and best of men. His funeral took place June 6, 1859, from the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, the site of the present Temple. Thousands sought entrance to the church, but in vain, so large was the multitude which had gathered to pay the last tokens of respect to his honored remains. The funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. McPheeters, pastor of the church; when all that remained mortal of one of St. Louis' most honored citizens was laid beneath the murmuring myrtles of that beautiful city of the dead—Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Jas L McMorris

JAMES L. D. MORRISON.

HON. JAMES L. D. MORRISON, a descendant of one of the oldest American families in the Mississippi Valley, was born in the ancient town of Kaskaskia, Illinois, April 12, 1816. His father, Robert Morrison, came from Philadelphia about the year 1792, and settled in Kaskaskia; and his mother was Eliza A. Lowry, daughter of Colonel Lowry, of Baltimore, and sister of James L. Donaldson, one of the Spanish land commissioners, with whom she came to the country in 1805. His descent is entirely Irish on both sides.

His early education was as extensive as the youth of that early period in the country's history received, but in this respect he was particularly fortunate in the instructions of his mother, who was for many years looked upon as the most brilliant and intellectual woman in the Mississippi Valley.

At the age of fourteen, young Morrison started out on some adventures which made lasting impressions on him, and doubtless, to a great extent, had much to do with the foundation of his character. His father was the largest mail contractor in Illinois, with routes extending from Kaskaskia to Shawneetown, Cairo, Vandalia, Palmyra, Cape Girardeau and other points, and was paid by drafts upon the different post-offices. While still a young man he was sent to collect the drafts all over the country, and take the money to Kaskaskia. In the winter of 1831–'32, while returning from Palmyra, Clarksville and other points, he found the Missouri river frozen over at St. Charles. His uncle, who resided at this place insisted on his remaining a few days, which he did. In crossing the river his horse broke through the ice, but before he disappeared, young Morrison secured his bridle, saddle and saddle-bags, the latter well filled with silver, and with these strapped to his back, he proceeded to the residence of Mr. George Collier, near the present corner of Pine street and Leffingwell avenue. This adventure, and the pluck displayed by the young man, so pleased Mr. Collier, that he remained a staunch friend of Morrison's through life. Should a mail

boy be taken sick or become disabled, young Morrison was ever ready to take his place.

The spring of 1832 found young Morrison carrying the mail two days in the week, and attending school three days, in addition to attending store at Belleville, Illinois. This spring he received the appointment of midshipman in the United States navy. His first cruise was in the Pacific ocean, on board the sloop-of-war Fairfield, which lasted about twenty-seven months.

Returning from this voyage, after being the hero of some stirring adventures in the harbor of Callao, in Peru, in giving aid to the shipping which was being fired upon, he was transferred to the West India squadron, Commodore Dallas' flag-ship. An attack of rheumatism, which he had contracted from exposure, sent him to the Naval Hospital at Pensacola, Florida, where he remained eight months. During these long months, in order to beguile the weary hours of the hospital pallet, he read the first volume of Blackstone's Commentaries, and through it became interested in legal studies, and, sending to Mobile for Blackstone and Kent's Commentaries, for about seven months gave them his attention.

In 1836, he returned home, and entered the office of Judge Pope as a student. His close application, in addition to his previous studies, qualified him for the bar in about a year, when he was admitted to practice. His pay at this time, as a midshipman, was but nineteen dollars per month, and it took two months' pay to purchase the eight volumes he bought at Mobile.

The first one hundred dollars young Morrison made in practicing law, was in Jackson county, Illinois, where he quashed an indictment for murder. With this he entered one hundred acres of land, which he still possesses. Upon the resignation of Hon. Hugh L. White, United States Senator from Tennessee, happening to be in Washington, he attended a public dinner offered to that distinguished gentleman, made a speech, resigned his place in the navy, joined the political fortunes of the Old Whig party, entered fearlessly into the Harrison campaign, rode in a canoe from Belleville to Springfield, Illinois, spoke at every cross-roads in favor of his party, became its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and remained one of its strongest adherents until its dissolution, when he became a Democrat.

For a number of years Mr. Morrison was a leader of the Democracy of Southern Illinois, and was far in the advance upon all public questions. He has represented the counties of St. Clair and Monroe in the

State Senate, and St. Clair in the House. For years he was the leader of the Anti-State-policy party, and he it was who pricked the bubble and enabled St. Louis to gain the roads concentrating at Alton under the State-policy system, and which brought to a close the war against St. Louis.

Mr. Morrison was always a very active railroad man, and ever advocated this policy in Illinois. He secured the charter of the Ohio and Mississippi when no one asked for it; he also introduced the Illinois Central bill in the Legislature, advocating the measure in a speech of much force. The Belleville road, and the original Bruff charter of the Vandalia line, owe their existence to his energy against the State policy. The Ohio and Mississippi charter was passed under very peculiar circumstances. Governor Wood, of Quincy, had given Mr. Morrison to understand that he would vote for the original Bruff charter. The two parties in the Senate stood thirteen State policy, twelve Anti-State. Wood's vote, on the final passage, was necessary to carry it, and his was the last on the calender. Some misgivings existed on both sides as to the way he was going to vote, and when he voted No! amidst the most furious excitement, Mr. Morrison rushed across the Senate Chamber to Wood's seat to get him to change his vote. Gillespie, seeing the movement, also rushed over to Wood's seat; a personal collision occurred between the two enthusiastic members, and the Senate adjourned in a perfect bedlam of uproar and commotion. Senator Wood immediately promised to vote for a railroad to Vincennes, and two days after, the Ohio and Mississippi was chartered as a peace-offering.

Mr. Morrison was a most unrelenting enemy of Know-Nothingism. On the floor of the Senate Chamber he denounced in unmeasured and forcible terms the doings and workings of that secret organization, and such was the effect of his speech that resolutions condemnatory of the order were immediately passed.

Upon the breaking out of the Mexican war, Mr. Morrison raised the first company of volunteers in Illinois, and coming to St. Louis, tendered its services to the St. Louis Legion. This, however, was rejected, and the company was made the nucleus of the Second Illinois regiment, of which he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. This regiment, at Buena Vista, lost thirteen commissioned officers and ninety men killed. Upon the close of the war, the Legislature of Illinois presented Colonel Morrison with a sword, suitably inscribed, in recognition of his services in the field.

Retiring from the army, he again turned his attention to the practice of the law, and finally to land speculations, in which he amassed quite a large fortune, the most of which he has spent in indulging an inordinate desire for foreign travel, having made some four or five different trips across the Atlantic, and passed several years in Europe, visiting the principal points of interest in the Old World.

Colonel Morrison is a man of no mean or ordinary legal attainments, and possesses an order of talent which would have secured him prominence at the Bar had he given his maturer years to his profession. He has not practiced law in Missouri, except in such cases as he himself is personally interested in. He is now engaged in prosecuting several very important cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, upon what is known as the Gregoire league square, near St. Louis, 4,500 arpents of which he contends belong to his wife and himself.

He has ever taken an active part in politics. Immediately upon his joining the Democratic party, he was elected to Congress. The Republicans looked upon him as a renegade, and a partisan speech of Hon. Joshua Giddings called forth from Colonel Morrison one of the happiest efforts of his life. It was arranged among the Illinoisians that he should be tortured by all kinds of questions, in order to weaken his argument. Morrison had twenty-four hours' notice of this intention; and one of the most interesting running contests that ever occurred in the House ensued. Quick at repartee, he baffled his interrogators, and proved himself a match in debate for the entire Republican delegation from Illinois. He has ever since declined political honors, but never neglects an opportunity to assist his political friends.

In 1842, Colonel Morrison was married to Miss Mary Cartin, daughter of Governor Cartin of Illinois. Three children living are the fruits of this marriage.

In 1861, he formed his second matrimonial connection with Miss Adele Sarpy, daughter of the late John B. Sarpy, an old and eminent merchant of St. Louis. Of this marriage, two daughters are living. The present Mrs. Morrison is one of the most accomplished ladies of St. Louis, speaking the English, French and German languages fluently, and exhibiting a high order of talent in many of the fine arts, especially painting, of which many exhibitions of her skill now adorn the walls of their city residence.

MRS. ANNE L. HUNT.

IN this year of our Lord, 1875, when centennial celebrations are taking place or are in preparation all over our land, there is living in St. Louis, with faculties almost as bright as in girlhood, a lady, whose recollections extend into that almost traditionary period when this city was a hamlet, and a few determined men maintained the supremacy of civilization inside the fortification that gave them security.

MRS. ANNE L. HUNT, the only daughter of Hon. J. B. C. Lucas, and sister of the late Hon. James H. Lucas, is a relic of the grace and culture of the earlier times. With unclouded recollection and choice descriptive phrase, she can now trace the little incidents and circumstances that fill in the picture of the early French settlement, the kindly spirit, the transplanted cultivation, the proper pride, that made up the charm of a community never lacking in the graces of social life.

John B. C. Lucas, a Frenchman by birth, the father of Mrs. Hunt, was educated in the law at Caen, Normandy. His father before him was a King's Counsellor at Pont-Audemer. When Benjamin Franklin was received at the French Court and accorded so high distinction in one of the proudest and most polite capitals of the world, Mr. Lucas came to the determination of pushing his own fortunes in that new world where merit was the measure of success. Himself a younger son, and bounded in by restrictions of which he was impatient, he came to America. When the United States acquired possession of the vast territory of Louisiana, he was living near Pittsburg, and was a Representative in the United States Congress. He had previously visited St. Louis, and his wife was highly desirous of making their home in a French colony, and averse to a residence in Washington, where his public duties called him. He resigned his seat in Congress, and was appointed United States Commissioner for the adjudication of land titles in this district, then known by the name of Upper Louisiana. He was first appointed judge and commissioner for the adjustment of land titles in 1805, and was from time to time re-appointed, until the admission of Missouri as a State in 1820, when he retired from public life. His

duties during that period were arduous and delicate, involving, as they did, the adjudication of land claims growing out of loosely defined grants under different occupations. Early in the month of June 1805, he embarked with his family in a flat-boat for his new home beyond the Mississippi. Arriving at the mouth of the Ohio, the rest of the voyage was made in a keel-boat, and the whole journey occupied about three months, as he landed in this city early in September. Anne Lucas was born on the 23d of September 1796, and was at the time of this voyage an observing child of eight years of age. The dangers of the trip were by no means contemptible. The Indians, though not hostile, were not to be depended on, and Mrs. Hunt remembers that when passing Shawneetown in the night, her mother was much terrified at the yells with which they were celebrating some extraordinary occasion.

The St. Louis of 1805 that Mrs. Hunt remembers, would be to the eyes of the present, a very queer, old-fashioned town. The landing was about Market street, and above that point extended a bluff upon the river front. A high wall protected the rear from the treacherous savages. On the inside of the wall were steps that the soldiers climbed to look over the top for observation. At the corners of the wall were towers. But three or four houses in the place enjoyed the luxurious distinction of having plank floors, most of them being floored with puncheons. There was no saw-mill in St. Louis or its vicinity, and plank had to be brought from a distance. So, too, there was no painting done, and but two of the trading houses or stores had painted signs. These were "Faulkner & Comages," and "Hunt & Hankinson's New Cash Store." These, the imported specimens of a foreign art, were spelled over and over again by the children, and seemed to them the emblems of metropolitan dignity. The stores kept all classes of goods. Everything they had to sell arrived by the most costly transportation—over the mountains from the East, and then down the Ohio by flat-boat, and up the Mississippi by keel-boat. The passage across the mountains was dangerous. Even up to 1814, and later, gentlemen crossing the Alleghanies would unite in parties, and hire guides and escorts for their protection. The first English school was taught by a man named Rotchford, who joined the expedition of Aaron Burr, which came to such an untimely end in the pursuit of a dazzling dream of empire. Rotchford was succeeded by Tompkins, and the latter has been frequently spoken of as the first teacher of an English school.

Hon. J. B. C. Lucas' family consisted of his wife, who came with him from France, his sons, Robert, Charles, William and James, and

an only daughter, Anne, who subsequently became Mrs. Hunt. The younger boys attended the village school, but the mother charged herself with the instruction of the girl up to the time of her death, when a teacher was employed in the family. When Mr. Lucas first came to St. Louis, he built a house on Second street. Later, about 1812, he built anew on what is now the corner of Seventh and Market streets, and was thought by some to be imprudent in living out so far, and exposing a grown daughter to the danger of being stolen away by the Indians. It was he who laid out the town from Market to St. Charles street, and from Fourth to Seventh streets, about 1827 or 1828.

Miss Anne Lucas and Captain Theodore Hunt were married in June 1815. Mrs. Hunt had, by this marriage, eight children, only three of whom lived beyond the age of childhood, and these, a son and two daughters, are now living. Captain Hunt had been a naval officer, but resigned and came to St. Louis. Here he held the office of recorder for many years, until the election of General Jackson led to another appointment. Subsequently he was engaged in trade with Manuel Lisa. St. Louis was the depot for the goods with which they purchased furs. The furs were shipped to New York by the way of New Orleans. Captain Hunt died in 1832, and four years later Mrs. Hunt married Wilson P. Hunt, a cousin of her first husband. Wilson P. Hunt was one of the early merchants of St. Louis. In 1809, he had crossed the Rocky Mountains, and in the pursuit of trade, had gone to the mouth of the Columbia River. He died in 1842, leaving no children.

The clearness of Mrs. Hunt's early recollections received a striking confirmation in 1844, when, with her husband, she visited her birthplace for the first time since she had left it forty years before. The picture of it which she carried in her mind was as distinct and sharply cut as the outline of a cameo that might be held in the hand. From her description they were able, by no other clue, to find the old place—changed indeed, yet, in all its permanent features, the very original of which her recollection carried the copy.

It is not impossible that to the resolute character of Mrs. Hunt's mother, to which may have been added something of prophetic light, may be traced the foundation of some of the noblest fortunes of our city. Mr. Lucas never exhibited a desire to own real estate, but she, on the contrary, was anxious to own lots. Once, when they lived near Pittsburgh, he had taken a lot for a debt when he found he could get nothing else, and had afterward traded it for a horse. In time the same piece of ground came to bear a value of thirty thousand dollars,

and Mrs. Lucas held the opinion that much the same character of rise would take place in St. Louis. She certainly had all the argument on her side, in view of the one piece of experience she could quote, and Hon. J. B. C. Lucas, instead of lending out his salary as he had been accustomed to do, bought a lot two arpens in width, commencing at Fourth street, and running back to what is now Jefferson avenue, twenty-four streets from the river. In time he bought seven of these lots, extending from Market street to near what is now St. Charles street. This territory, covering over one hundred of the most valuable blocks in the city of St. Louis, cost him then about a dollar and a half an acre. Had he been gifted with an actual prescience he could have made no more productive investment for his children.

Mrs. Hunt, after six years of wedded life with her second husband, was again a widow in 1842. Her cares and duties have been found within the domain that bounds true womanly ambition—in the family and social life. Blessed with a fortune unusually large, and happy in an interesting family that now numbers among its members almost a score of grandchildren, and nearly as many great-grandchildren, her life has been one of practical beneficence and unostentatious liberality. Possessing in a marked degree the strong vitality and quick apprehension which distinguish the family to which she belongs, she has taken a deep interest in the improvement of the city that holds the objects of her hope and love, and which has achieved every stage of glory during the period of her lively recollection. Her charities have doubtless been more extended and munificent than those of any other individual now living in St. Louis. Were it permitted to name a probable aggregate, or to specify single instances of munificence, few could fail to be astonished, and none could withhold admiration. Yet all this has been unostentatiously done, as becomes one who had in view but the gratification of a pure and noble impulse.

WESTERN ENGRAVING CO OF ST LOUIS

Very Respectfully
Erastus Wells

HON. ERASTUS WELLS.

IT may be said, with a good deal of truth, that the lives of our self-made men furnish a more satisfactory and practical illustration of "history teaching by example" than any other to which the attention of our young men can be directed, especially that large class of young men who, unfriended and alone, are compelled to strike out in the bleak world to find, or make, their future sphere and home. While rich and poor live in like abundance—the former in wealth and the latter in hope—it is also true that the great end of a good education is to form a reasonable man. The young man who, with superior advantages, comprehends this fact, has already made a good beginning in life.

The self-made men of the West are those who have improved wisely the golden opportunities of the most impressible period of their lives, and who have never abused any portion of the remainder. While the country has many notable examples of self-made men, the West furnishes a class of men who have fought the battle of life under greater hardships and severer struggles than, perhaps, any other section of the country, and their victory has been proportionately more brilliant than that of the same class elsewhere. In the West, to hew out an empire from the wilderness, has taxed the hands and brains of all to the utmost. The self-made men of the West belong to that large class of the human family whose energies are developed by opposition. They commenced life aggressively, and the harder events pushed them the more aggressive they became. They never slackened under any circumstances, and refused to halt before any obstacles that stood in their way. Forge and anvil, axe or adze, spade or shovel—no matter what implement they worked with—they drove ahead from morning until night. If the mortgage clung to the cottage, hard work must lift it. They pulled bravely against every tide—held up with buoyant hearts and unflinching courage under skies that, perhaps, were often ashen and sober, and walked with a firm step over "leaves that were often withered and sere." Theirs has been no royal road to success, nor was there any reserve corps to step up at the last moment, fresh and vigor-

ous, to bear off the laurels. All alike have borne the brunt of the battle. The fame of fortune perhaps nerved their younger days with its bright visions, and the stimulus of hope urged them on. When the day was won, the rank and file received their just reward.

Erastus Wells, of St. Louis, is one of those self-made men who is now reaping the reward of that indomitable energy and industry evinced in his early life. Mr. Wells was born in Jefferson County, New York, December 2, 1823. By the death of his father he was left an orphan, and penniless, at an early age, and he experienced all the hardships incident to such a start in life.

From his twelfth to his sixteenth year he worked on a farm, and during the winter months attended a district school. The school-house was built of logs, and it required a tramp of two miles through the deep snows of those Northern winters to reach it. At the age of sixteen, seized with a spirit of enterprise, he left the farm to seek his fortune in the world.

Shortly after his father's death, young Wells proceeded to Watertown, New York, where he soon obtained a situation in a grocery store, at a salary of eight dollars per month. He remained here but a short time, for in the year 1839 we find him in Lockport, New York, engaged as a clerk, for a firm in which ex-Governor Washington Hunt was a partner. Here his salary only ranged from eight to twelve dollars per month. During these early years he found an abundance of hard work, and had to exercise the most rigid economy. But even out of his paltry salary he managed to save something. At the end of three or four years he had laid by the sum of $140, an amount in those days of considerable magnitude to a young man who had earned it by hard work and close economy. With this sum in his pocket, young Wells turned his face towards the West, of which he had heard glowing accounts, and decided to reach St. Louis, then one of the most enterprising points on the Western frontier.

Mr. Wells arrived in St. Louis in September 1843, and at once engaged in business. He formed a partnership with Calvin Case, and on November 2d, of the same year, started the first omnibus line ever seen west of the Mississippi river. The rolling-stock of this line consisted, at the commencement, of a single 'bus. It was a very rude affair compared with the splendid establishments seen in St. Louis today, having no glass windows, but curtains instead, and elliptic springs in place of the present low flat ones. It was built in this city at a cost of two hundred dollars. The route was from Third and Market, along

Third and Broadway to North Market street, and the receipts for the first six months did not exceed $1.50 per day. We have ascertained that the sum named, as the daily receipts during the period given, is approximately correct,—for while Mr. Wells was not only proprietor of the line, he was also driver, fare taker, and, during many of his trips, the sole occupant of his vehicle.

The citizens of St. Louis praised the enterprise, and admired the pluck and energy of the man who had started it, but they were accustomed to walk—it was cheaper, and they continued to walk. The omnibus business did not pay until Mr. Wells was nearly discouraged. At this period the growth of the city was rapid; its limits were extending; residences were removed farther out toward the suburbs, and the business of the city was spreading out over a broader area. It was not long before the fact was demonstrated to many of the more prosperous, well-to-do citizens, that riding was more profitable than walking, when time was considered.

In 1844, business had so increased that the enterprising proprietor put on another 'bus. Mr. Wells now began to make money. Within a period of five years, business on the line had so increased that they had from twelve to fifteen 'busses running on said line. For nearly two years Mr. Wells continued to drive one of the 'busses himself. He was not afraid of work; he had from early boyhood systematically learned to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and he was not the man to lean on others for subsistence. He was a deserving man, always pushing things: with a brain by nature and habit nicely adjusted to the reception, retention and consideration of one thing at a time. But he was a man of expansive ideas, restive under restraint, and in the wide domain of Industry he looked about to see what more could be accomplished. The omnibus line already started was now permanently established, and, finding a favorable opportunity, Mr. Wells sold out his interest, and remained out of business for about one year. He then purchased a small lead factory; but contact with the poisonous lead soon prostrated him on a sick bed, and caused him to abandon the business. He then erected a saw mill, located in the upper part of the city, but subsequently leased it to others.

In the latter part of 1850, Erastus Wells, Calvin Case and one or two others, forming the firm of Case & Co., purchased all the lines in the city, and established a line of busses between St. Louis and Belleville, Illinois, and subsequently one on Olive street, between Fourth and Seventeenth streets. The Belleville line was very remunerative; the

fare each way was fifty cents, the busses being always crowded. In January 1856, the copartnership was dissolved, by the death of the senior member, who was killed in the memorable accident on the Pacific Railroad, at the Gasconade bridge. The different lines were owned and operated by the surviving partners, but separately, until 1859, when the street railway mania reached St. Louis, and the omnibuses were speedily superseded.

The St. Louis, Missouri, Citizens' and People's Railway Companies were formed in the spring of 1859, and the first company that started their cars, was the Missouri, on their Olive street line, on July 4, 1859. The first president was Erastus Wells, who has filled that position up to the present time. They have now nine miles of track. Thirty-two years ago there was one omnibus running, carrying not more than fifty passengers per diem; now we have ten distinct lines of street railway, each doing a prosperous business and representing a large amount of invested capital.

So far, we find that Mr. Wells' life had been an active and progressive one. Unbefriended and penniless at the start, he had had much to contend against, and many things to overcome that would have discouraged many young men of less determination than he possessed. He found those at whose hands he sought employment far from being generous or magnanimous; but he was not long in learning that he would have to depend upon his own physical and mental resources to become a self-made man. He found life as earnest, active and aggressive in his early days as he finds it, perhaps, to-day; the road to fame and wealth a long one; but where there is an earnestness of purpose and a persistent, untiring devotion to business, there will always be an ultimate reward. Mr. Wells has always cultivated a catholic spirit. He was always ready to receive suggestions that might be profitable to him. His usefulness to his fellow-men has been increased by the broad and liberal views he entertains on all subjects of public policy, and by his refusal to be bound by the sectarian notions, dogmas and fanaticisms which are found hanging to the skirts of so many professions in life. He has been one of the foremost in everything that pertained to the city's welfare.

For a period of fifteen years he was a member of the City Council. He was first elected to that body in 1848, was re-elected in 1854, and remained in the Council until March 1, 1869, when he resigned to take his seat in Congress, March 4th of the same month. During the long period he served the city, his influence by voice and vote was

always in favor of such judicious and timely measures as were best calculated to advance the glory of the city, and to add to the prosperity of its citizens. He was in favor of the adoption of strict sanitary measures. Formerly this city used to be considered unhealthy. Its miasmatic fevers and occasional epidemics were notorious, but to-day it is the healthiest large city on the American continent. Much might be said here concerning the sanitary condition of the city, and in kindly remembrance and acknowledgment to the man who was foremost in inaugurating measures for the preservation of the health of its citizens, but the limits of this sketch forbid.

It was while Mr. Wells was serving in the Council, as chairman of the Committee on Waterworks, that his serious attention was turned to this subject, and seeing the great deficiency in the supply of water for a city making such rapid strides, he agitated the question of building new works—works that should be on a scale commensurate with the wants of the city for years to come. In that year he was appointed on a special committee to visit the principal Eastern cities and examine the system of waterworks in each, and report upon the same. Mr. Wells was the only member of the committee who took upon himself the performance of this delicate and arduous duty. He visited New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville and Cleveland, being kindly received at all these cities, and was given every opportunity to make a thorough inspection of the water supply in use at each point. Upon his return he made an elaborate and valuable report of what he had seen and learned, and the question received a fresh importance through the information thus imparted. Mainly through his efforts an "act" passed the Legislature, at the subsequent session, authorizing the city to issue bonds to the extent of $3,000,000, to commence the construction of the present magnificent waterworks—among the finest to be found in the country—and which supply the city as if from an inexhaustible fountain. Mr. Wells was tendered by Governor Fletcher a commission as one of the Board of Water Commissioners, but he respectfully declined it. This tender, coming from a political opponent, was a flattering compliment to Mr. Wells, as the position was a responsible and honorable one, and it was made without any solicitation on his part or even on the part of his friends.

But this was not all that was to be accomplished to promote the public interests and the public good. Mr. Wells' work did not end here. He knew that, as a representative of the people's interests, he

owed society something more than merely doing what could be done to make the physical air of the city healthy, and providing an ample supply of water to contribute to personal cleanliness, and prevent the disasters arising from great conflagrations. There is a moral atmosphere in every large city, being imbibed daily by every grade of society, against which the upright man and good citizen will have to stand with uplifted hands. You may make, by your sanitary regulations, every particle of air we breathe, and every drop of water we drink, as pure as crystallized carbon; you may discover remedies that will antagonize the specific poison of disease; yet they all go for naught so long as there is in the body politic a class of men who have no moral instincts or sensibilities. It is not too much to say that no one knew better than Mr. Wells the inadequacy of the police system of St. Louis, under the old regime, at the time he was in the Council; and when he went East to investigate the question of water supply, he took special pains to look into the different police systems of the several cities which he visited. He learned from the mayors of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, that, in their opinion, Baltimore had the best metropolitan police system of any city in the Union. At that time complaints came up from almost every city of any size, especially the Eastern cities, of the great defects of their police regulations. Baltimore especially had passed into the hands of a desperate class of men, known as "plug uglies," against whom the police authorities were powerless, and this unruly and turbulent element was not placed under control until the Legislature of Maryland had passed what is known as the "Metropolitan Police Bill."

Mr. Wells had brought a copy of this bill home with him, and after changing it to meet the laws of Missouri, and to comply with the city charter, he secured the consent of Francis Whittaker, Henry Keyser, George K. Budd and Bernard Pratt, to put their names in the act, they to serve as the first board of police commissioners of this city; and after a severe struggle in the Council, a resolution was passed recommending its passage by the Legislature. Mr. Wells visited Jefferson City, and laid the resolution with the bill before the Legislature during the session of 1860–'61. Claib. Jackson was Governor of the State at that time, and there was a good deal of political excitement. The party in power insisted on striking out the parties named in the bill for commissioners, and leaving it with the Governor to make the appointments. The friends of the bill were successful in securing its passage in the form in which it was presented by Mr. Wells, and the Governor signed it. Its provisions were at once carried into effect, and a new era in the police

system of St. Louis commenced—one that, after a trial of nearly fifteen years, has proved acceptable to all parties, and has produced results beneficial to the public interests.

In 1850 Mr. Wells was united in marriage to a daughter of the Hon. John F. Henry now of this city, and by this lady he has three children. In 1865, seeking rest and recreation, and to gratify a long-cherished desire, Mr. Wells made a trip to Europe, taking with him his oldest son. After visiting many of the principal cities in Great Britian and France, he took a French steamer and went to Lisbon. After some time spent here, he visited the Cape de Verde Islands, and extended his journey to Brazil, and at Rio embarked for home, returning to St. Louis in 1866.

The congressional career of Mr. Wells, as we have stated, commenced in 1868, since which time he has been continuously a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. At the last election (November 3, 1874,) he was re-elected for a fourth term by a majority of nearly three to one. In politics Mr. Wells is a Democrat, but he is popular with all parties, and he received many votes from those politically opposed to him. In Congress he has been a close observer, and a diligent worker in behalf of the State and city of his adoption. He is a *live* man, possessed of sound views on all questions of public policy, and has accomplished more work for his city and the West than many of his predecessors have done. Without being brilliant, his speeches show careful thought and study, and his constituents are satisfied with his capacity, his energy, with his respectable culture and enlarged views—in a word, with his unquestioned honesty and practical common sense. Through his efforts Congress has appropriated the sum of $4,000,000 for building the new post-office and custom house, now in course of erection on the block between Eighth and Ninth on Olive street. Until his advent in Congress not a dollar had ever been appropriated for the improvement of the Mississippi River between the mouth of the Missouri and the Meramec. Between these points he was successful in having a government survey made, and for that purpose an appropriation of $200,000 was set apart; also a further appropriation of $300,000 for the improvement of the channel of the river between the mouth of the Meramec and Cairo.

In 1873, he was the prime mover in causing to be held here the Congressional Convention which assembled that year, the deliberations of which were so important to Western interests. He projected the Congressional trip of that year to the Indian Territory, which proceeded

south to Galveston, and thence to New Orleans, to inspect the mouths of the Mississippi, that Eastern members might have personal knowledge of the serious obstructions existing there, and which so seriously affected the whole commerce of the Mississippi Valley. The fruition of all this was the passage of the bill known as the "Eads Jetty Bill," during the last session of the Forty-third Congress. The bill relating to the Indian Territory, known as the Oklahoma Bill, is also a measure which Mr. Wells is persistently working for at the present time.

Mr. Wells has been connected with many important enterprises, and has filled several responsible positions in connection with them. He was a director of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company for several years; he was president of the Accommodation Bank for six years; he is still largely interested in street railroads; is also president of the narrow-guage railroad between this city and Florissant; is a director in the Commercial Bank; and in 1864 was a member of the convention called to prepare a new city charter, which was subsequently adopted by the Legislature.

In private life Mr. Wells is greatly beloved by all who know him. He is a man wholly free from ostentation or display. His manners are those of the thorough Western man—frank, genial and kindly. Success in life has in no way changed him, and this is a principal reason for his popularity. Political opponents credit him with industry and fidelity to the interests of those he represents.

Erastus Wells has fought his way up to his present position earnestly and manfully. Having become a leader, he still remains one of the people, and thus he is one of the best examples of the self-made men of our times.

HON. GEORGE H. REA.

AMONG the many sterling business men of St. Louis who have fought their way successfully through life, and by dint of close application and shrewd management have built up large fortunes, no one is more deserving of mention, or stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-men, than CAPTAIN GEORGE H. REA. He has not been so long a resident of this city as many others, but has accomplished much more in a few years than some others have in a life-time.

Captain Rea is of Massachusetts origin, having been born in the city of Boston on the 26th day of April 1816.

His father, Joshua B. Rea, came from a French-Canadian family, and his mother, whose maiden name was Boynton, descended from one of the earliest Puritan families. His father dying when he was an infant, his early education and training devolved upon the mother. He was kept at school until fifteen years of age, and then, as was the custom more in the early day than now, was apprenticed to learn the tanner's trade, at the town of Weymouth, Massachusetts. He learned his trade thoroughly, and by the time his apprenticeship was over had picked up much valuable information about other kinds of business. For a few years he worked as a journeyman in various New England towns, saving his earnings until an opportunity offered for investment in business. Believing, however, that the broad country outside of New England afforded a better field for business operations, he started out to explore it.

In 1849, we find him located at Waynesboro, Tennessee, where he built up, in a few years, a large and profitable business in hides and leather. Here he probably would have remained permanently had not the political differences between the Northern and Southern States assumed an aspect so threatening. Mr. Rea was fortunate enough to dispose of his interest in Tennessee a year or two before the war began, and having formed valuable business acquaintances in St. Louis, was induced to come here and establish himself in business. He opened a hide and leather store at No. 76 North Levee, and in a year

or two was doing the largest business in that line of any merchant in the city. During this time he had become extensively known among business men throughout the city and neighboring towns, and was regarded favorably on 'Change and in financial circles.

At the close of the war, when the national banking system was inaugurated, Mr. Rea had on hand a surplus of capital, a considerable proportion of which was invested in Government securities. He concluded to join with others in starting a national bank, and accordingly took the necessary steps to obtain a charter. The Second National Bank was established with Mr. Rea as president. His hide and leather business was disposed of to good advantage, and his attention for a time was directed chiefly to banking. The Second National Bank became a favorite place of deposit for merchants, millers and others, and did a very profitable business.

Mr. Rea had many opportunities presented for investing money in business enterprises, but he exercised great caution before engaging in any of them. He became the owner of steamboat and railroad stocks, however, to such an extent that he was obliged to devote a portion of his time to looking after these new interests. The Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, under his management, became a flourishing corporation, doing an immense business with barges in transporting grain and other produce down the river to New Orleans and intermediate points.

In 1866, Mr. Rea was elected by the Republican party to represent the Thirty-fourth Senatorial District in the State Senate. He was appointed chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and occupied positions in various other committees. Though not much given to speech-making, he wielded a strong influence during his four years' term in the State Senate, and aided in securing important legislation for the city of St. Louis. His extensive business experience and knowledge of financial matters eminently qualified him for the position of chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and it is doubtful if the duties were ever discharged more satisfactorily.

For three years Mr. Rea was one of the directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was at a time when that company had many difficulties to encounter. Some of the stockholders were at war with the controling directors, and endeavoring to displace them. The latter held out heroically for a long time, but were at length forced to yield to the stronger moneyed influences brought to bear against them by the late Hudson E. Bridge. Mr. Rea displayed good combative powers in the

contest, and though retiring from the directory, did so with honor to himself, and in no wise the worse financially.

Having many interests to look after, he resigned the presidency of the Second National Bank in 1873, though he still remained a director. He continued to manage the affairs of the Barge Company, and invested largely in Western railroads. At the present time, he owns a very large amount of railroad stock in Kansas and the Territories, and is projecting new and important railroad lines.

Mr. Rea built the branch road from Pleasant Hill, on the Missouri Pacific, to Lawrence, Kansas, a distance of sixty-one miles. He has energy and boldness enough to undertake any enterprise in railroad building, and would undoubtedly succeed, however extensive it might be. His business plans have been most successfully carried out all through life, and, as a result, he has accumulated a handsome fortune. He lives in comfortable style in the western suburbs of the city, and can well afford to retire from active pursuits; but his busy brain is ever planning, and his industrious habits are so firmly fixed, that he would not be happy if forced to give up work. He has done much to aid public enterprises; gives with a liberal hand to deserving charities, and scrupulously performs his obligations to his fellow-men.

WESTERN ENGRAVING CO OF ST LOUIS

Louis V. Bogy

LOUIS VITAL BOGY.

LOUIS VITAL BOGY, our worthy representative in the United States Senate, is the descendant of one of the old French families which, long prior to the foundation of St. Louis by Pierre Laclede Liguest, in 1764, came from Canada and settled the ancient towns of Cahokia, Kaskaskia, St. Phillip, Prairie Du Rocher and Fort Chartres, on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River, then a part of the vast territory owned by France in the New World.

His grandfather, Joseph Bogy, came from Canada, and first settled in the town of Kaskaskia, where, a few years after his arrival, he was married to Miss Placy. About the year 1786 or 1787, he left Kaskaskia, with his family, to go to the country now known as Arkansas, and settled at the Old Post, then the home of a few French Canadians, pioneers, who, like himself, had been drawn there by the Indian trade, and being then truly the home of the wild Indians. At this place, he engaged in the Indian fur trade, and for many years he carried on this business with the different tribes who were roaming over this extended region, hunting the game of the forest. For a long time, he had his trading establishment at a place called Bogy Depot, a point at present of some note in the Choctaw country.

In a country so new, and where there were so few white people, the facilities for educating the rising generation were of course very limited; indeed, it may be said there were none at all. Joseph Bogy, the father of Louis, was consequently sent to New Orleans to be educated. By the peace of 1763, all the country west of the Mississippi River passed to Spain; at the same time Canada and all the land east of same river were transferred to England. Owing to the fact that all the inhabitants in the newly acquired territory were of French blood, Spain felt it to be to her interest to treat the people with great kindness, so as to attach them to the new Government; and hence, soon after taking possession of the country, Spain established in the city of New Orleans a large school, maintained at Government expense. To this school Joseph Bogy, as well as several other young men from the same section

of country, were taken, and there he was educated. All boys educated at this Government school had the right to enter the army of Spain, or secure employment in a civil capacity under the Government. In accordance with this regulation, Joseph Bogy entered the civil service, and was, for a time, one of the private secretaries of Governor Morales, then the Governor-General of Louisiana.

Joseph Bogy was born at Kaskaskia, and was, perhaps, six years old when his father moved from there to his new home at the Post of Arkansas. In the year 1805 he came to this State, then a Territory, and settled in the town of Ste. Genevieve, which was at the time a very important place, as it was the commercial point for the lead mining region. Mr. Joseph Bogy filled many public stations during his long residence in this town, and was a member of both branches of the Legislature under the Territory and State. He was truly a man of intelligence, and of high character and standing, and died in February 1842, leaving seven children—four sons and three daughters. In the year 1805, soon after he came to this portion of country, he married Marie Beauvais, the daughter of Vital Beauvais, and mother of Louis, the subject of this sketch. This venerable lady is yet living, at the age of eighty-eight, and with her intellect clear and sound.

The Beauvais family came to this country from Canada at a very early period, perhaps about the year 1740, or even before. They were, therefore, also pioneers, attracted here, like all the other settlers from Canada, by the Indian fur trade. Louis, the subject of this sketch, is consequently a descendant, on both his father's and mother's side, of pioneers, a bold and brave race of men, who, upwards of a century ago, penetrated the vast solitude of the West, and daily encountered the no less wild savage, who then roamed across the wilderness of the new world as its owner and master, and yielding sullenly to these white intruders. It was, consequently, a life of constant exposure and peril, in which many of the new settlers lost their lives.

Louis Vital Bogy was born on the 9th of April, 1813, in the town of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. The facilities for education, at that early day, were very limited. The French was the language of the people, there being yet but few Anglo-Americans in the country, and the few who came there found it necessary to learn the French, but not the French the English. It was under these disadvantages that the subject of our sketch grew up from boyhood to manhood. Fortunately for the young people of the town, about the year 1822 or 1823, a teacher by the name of Joseph D. Grafton came there from the State of

Connecticut. He opened a school for boys and girls. He was a good English scholar, and kept a very good school. This school continued for years, and at it all the boys and girls of the town were educated. Young Louis was sent to this school, where he continued for perhaps one year. About the year 1826 his father sent him and a younger brother, named Charles, to a school in the country, kept by a Swiss by the name of Joseph Hertich. He continued at this school about one year, when he was attacked with a white swelling in his right thigh bone, which kept him closely confined to bed between two and three years.

In 1830, although yet very lame and walking on crutches, he was sent for six months to a Catholic College in the adjoining county of Perry. This was the last school he attended. It will be seen that his advantages for an education were indeed very limited, and how he has overcome such appalling obstacles is a subject of wonder, and worthy of imitation by the young men of the day who may, like him, not be blessed with advantages. During his long sickness he read much, and laid up a store of desultory and miscellaneous information which has proved of the greatest utility to him in his after-life. After leaving the school in Perry county, he engaged himself as clerk in the store of a merchant, in the town of Ste. Genevieve, of the name of Bossier, at a salary of two hundred dollars a year; one-half of which was payable in store goods. His habits of economy, however, enabled him to purchase some books from his scanty income, and thus could he indulge his passion for reading and study, to which he devoted all his evenings, and, now and then, a large part of the night.

On the expiration of this clerkship he decided to read law; and so as to do this without the distraction which would necessarily surround him if he remained with the associates of his youth, he concluded to leave his native town, and pursue his studies elsewhere. He consequently made an arrangement with Judge Nathaniel Pope, of Kaskaskia, in Illinois, to enter his office. On the 16th of January 1832 he left the paternal roof for Kaskaskia, crossing the Mississippi River on the ice. As evidence of the singular tenacity of purpose of this young man, we give place here to a most singular document, the original being in his handwriting, and exhibited to us:

STE. GENEVIEVE, January 16, 1832.

On this day I left home, under charge of Mr. William Shannon, an old friend of my father, to go to Kaskaskia, to read law in the office of Judge Pope. My education is very limited, but with hard study I may overcome it. I am determined to try; and my inten-

tion is to return to my native State to practice law, if I can qualify myself; and, while doing so, to work to become United States Senator for my native State, and to work for this until I am sixty years old. I will pray God to give me the resolution to persevere in this intention. I have communicated this to my mother, and given her this paper to keep. So help me God.

LEWIS V. BOGY.

The original of this paper, we saw in the unformed hand-writing of a boy. It is certainly a singular and remarkable document, showing as decided a purpose as we ever saw or heard of. And it is strange that a purpose apparently so wild, and we may say, unreasonable, should have been so singularly realized by the youth who made it. The limit for the termination of the period within which he had given his pledge to strive for the position of United States Senator was to be the age of sixty years; and it is again very singular that he should realize this life-long ambition in his sixtieth year, and within a few months of the expiration of the period he had fixed. He was elected in January 1873, and in April following he was sixty years old. We dwell on this remarkable occurrence in the history of this man, so as to commend it to the young men of the present time, for it teaches this great lesson—that perseverance and labor will overcome any obstacle, however great. For the long period of forty-one years he labored to attain the object of his early ambition, and, as he informed us, thinking of it—it may be said every day, and having it all the time in contemplation.

Judge Pope was the District Judge of the United States for the District of Illinois, and had a well-selected library. Besides pursuing his law studies, Judge Pope urged him to acquire a knowledge of Latin, as being necessary to a professional man. In his youth he had been an altar-boy in his native town, and had acquired a knowledge of the responses at the Mass. He sought the acquaintance of the Catholic priest at Kaskaskia, the Reverend Father Condamine, who was, as is generally the fact with the clergy of that Church, a good Latin scholar, and with him he made an agreement to serve as the altar assistant at all the masses and funerals, on condition that he on his side gave him a lesson every day in Latin. Both faithfully carried out their agreement. For this good priest he entertains to this day a sentiment of the greatest veneration, for the care and kindness which he bestowed on him at that early period of his life.

In the month of May 1832, the Indian troubles in the northern part of the State of Illinois and Territory of Wisconsin, known as the Black Hawk war, occurred. Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, issued his proclamation for volunteers to suppress these savages. Although yet

lame from the white swelling with which he had years before been afflicted, he immediately volunteered as a private soldier—he joined the company of Captain Jacob Feaman, which soon marched to the field. This company formed a part of the regiment commanded by Colonel Gabriel Jones, which on the complete organization of the volunteer forces, at the rendezvous at Fort Wilburn, was one of the regiments in the brigade commanded by General Henry. Both Jones and Henry were good officers; the same can be said of Captain Feaman. No part of the army did more service than this brigade, and at the battles of Wisconsin Heights and Bad Axe, it did most efficient service. The celebrated Indian chief, Black Hawk, was captured in the last engagement, which terminated the war. Abraham Lincoln, afterward President of the United States, was a volunteer in this war, and a private in the brigade of General Henry.

On the termination of the war, the subject of this sketch returned to Kaskaskia, and resumed his studies with Judge Pope, as well as with Father Condamine. Here he remained, studying with great assiduity, until December 1833. At this time, by the advice of Judge Pope, he left this place to proceed to Lexington, Kentucky, to attend the law school of Transylvania University, of which Judge Daniel Mays was professor. Professor Mays was not only a man of great ability, but was considered the best special pleader in the State. He remained here till the spring of 1834. An unusually large number of the young men who attended the law lectures at this institution, during this session, became in after-life quite distinguished. Among those remembered now may be mentioned Bell, Thompson, Manifee, Tompkins, Powell, Allen and Wickliffe, of Kentucky; Shackleford and Tupper, of Mississippi; John G. Miller, James S. Rollins, William M. McPherson, of this State. Bell and Manifee became members of Congress, and were considered leading men in that body. Indeed, Manifee was looked upon as the rising great man of his State, who in time was to be the worthy successor of Henry Clay. Tompkins died young, but already considered one of the ablest lawyers in his section of the State.

Powell was elected Governor, and was United States Senator from Kentucky for six years, and ranking as a man of decided talents. Thompson became Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and United States Senator for six years, ranking in that body with the leading minds in it. Allen was distinguished for his literary attainments, and Wickliffe was Minister from the country at the Court of Sardinia, and was considered one of the ablest writers in his State. Shackleford was a judge of reputation in Mississippi, and Tupper was ranked with the best lawyers

of that State. Of him we shall have something more to say hereafter. Rollins and Miller, after acquiring distinction in the Legislature of this State, became distinguished members of Congress. McPherson, who died in the city of St. Louis about two years ago, acquired distinction as a great business character. He was certainly a man of large views and of creative mind, backed by a cool head and a firm purpose. It is indeed sad to think that all but two of this large list of distinguished men, who, in their youth, were so ambitious for distinction, are now dead, and their names nearly forgotten, and it is with the view of rescuing their names from complete oblivion that they are so particularly mentioned here. Rollins and Bogy are the only two yet surviving, and both have passed the meridian of life. It is a pleasure to say, that while during this long period, these two men have most of the time belonged to different political parties, being together in the Legislature of their State, and necessarily meeting each other in those political conflicts and discussions which occur in such bodies, they have nevertheless, during all this time, maintained the relations of close personal friendship which were formed in early life at the law school.

On the termination of the winter session of this school, he formed the project to become a school teacher, and to get a school in some of the interior counties of Kentucky, so as to get the means to attend another session at this University. He and Tupper, whose name has already been mentioned, formed a partnership for this purpose. Hearing that there was an opening for a school in the town of Monticello, in the county of Wayne, they left Lexington early in the spring for this place. On arriving here they had no trouble in getting a good school of boys and girls. Tupper was a graduate of the University of Vermont, and was a very good classical scholar. Here they remained till fall, when they both returned to Lexington to enter the law school, and remained there till the end of the session, when both graduated in the law department: Tupper then going to the State of Mississippi to seek fortune and fame, and the subject of this sketch returning to his native State.

It will not be out of place in this sketch to say a few words in relation to Tupper, as a very close friendship existed between the two, up to his death. His name was Tullius Cicero Tupper, a native of Vermont, and a graduate of the University of that State. He went to the State of Mississippi to acquire wealth and fame, and succeeded in obtaining a fair share of both. But his career in that State was truly a sad one. It was his misfortune to have two personal encounters, in both of which

he slayed his antagonist. Yet, he was a man of the most amiable disposition, and incapable of doing wrong to anybody, or of being the aggressor. But his purpose was fixed and settled, when he decided to become a citizen of a Southern community, and particularly of the State of Mississippi at that day; he had made up his mind to be governed by the social law then in force in that community, which was never to submit to a personal insult, or fail to exhibit individual courage, even although it might be at the expense of human life. Therefore, when assailed, he slayed his antagonist. Being a man of refined feelings and cultivated tastes, it cannot be doubted that these misfortunes clouded his life, which, but for them, would no doubt have been a very brilliant one.

Mr. Bogy returned to his native town, reaching there in the month of March 1835. His father urged upon him to go to New Orleans to practice his profession, giving as his reason for this that the French population was quite large in the State of Louisiana, and the French language yet in use in the courts of the State. This, however, was not the plan of life he had laid down for himself, which was to remain in his native State. He therefore declined going to New Orleans, and concluded to move to St. Louis. He departed at once, arriving in the city on the first day of April 1835. He immediately applied to Judge Wash, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, for a license, which he obtained. He purchased a few law books, took an office, and very soon got into a good practice, and continued to devote himself to his profession until 1849. He became a candidate for the Legislature in 1840, and was elected; and took his seat as a member of that body in November following. This was during the Harrison presidential campaign, which passed over the country like a tornado. The excitement of the campaign was of course felt in the Legislature; the consequence was, that the session was a very excited one. He was then only twenty-seven years of age, and, perhaps, the youngest member of that body. He took a leading part as a working and business man, and a ready speaker. Several young men, who became distinguished in the State afterward, were members of this body also:

John S. Phelps, from Greene county, then quite young, was there. He was kept in Congress by his constituents for eighteen consecutive years, and acquired during this long period the reputation of an able legislator; he was at one time chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, a position never given to any one not considered able and industrious; and in addition to all this, he was considered an honest man,

beyond the reach of those sordid influences which, unfortunately for the fame of our public men, so many have yielded to.

John G. Miller, of Cooper, was also there. He, too, was elected to Congress from his district, and was kept there till death overtook him, while yet in the prime of life. He also acquired, while in Congress, the reputation of an honest and an able man.

James S. Rollins, of Boone, was also there, and he, too, went to Congress from his section, and, like the others, took a high stand among the able men and orators in that body. As an orator, he has not his superior, if his equal, in the State.

Thomas L. Anderson, of Pike, was there also, and he, too, was elected to Congress, and exhibited talents, while he was there, not inferior to his colleagues.

Sterling Price, from Chariton, was also a member, and was the speaker, for which position he was particularly adapted:—a man of fine and commanding person, and handsome and intelligent face. He, like the others, became a member of Congress, but served but a short time in that body, as, the war with Mexico occurring during the first session of the term for which he was elected, he was appointed by the United States a Brigadier-General in the army, went to Mexico, and served with great distinction. Some years afterward he was elected Governor of this State; and, on the breaking out of the war between the North and the South, cast his fortunes with the latter. He soon became a Major-General in the Confederate army, where he acquired great distinction for personal courage and military talents of a very high order.

Alexander Doniphan, of Clay, was a member that session, also. His services during the Mexican war, as the bold leader of that small band of heroes who traversed the republic of Mexico from the northern limits to the Gulf, fighting overwhelming odds all the way, have made his name immortal.

There were many other members of this body, who, although not as famous as those enumerated, were yet men of good talents and solid abilities. No legislative body ever met in this State, and indeed it may be said, none ever sat in the United States, in which a larger number of distinguished men were brought together.

In the year 1837, Mr. Bogy formed a partnership for the practice of the law with Mr. Logan Hunton, of Kentucky. Mr. Hunton came to this State with the reputation not only of a very sound lawyer, but a man of ability, having served with distinction in the Kentucky Legis-

lature. This partnership continued for several years, and was, while it existed, one of the leading firms of St. Louis. Mr. Hunton afterward went to New Orleans, where he acquired a still greater reputation in his profession, and also realized a handsome fortune.

In 1839, Mr. Bogy made a trip to the Indian country, traveling the whole distance there and back on horse-back, sleeping out-doors for some seven months, with his saddle-blanket for his bed. During this trip he passed through the countries of the Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles, and as far west as the Comanches, near the line of Mexico.

In the year 1849, he decided to engage in politics: having acquired a handsome fortune by his profession, he no longer felt the necessity of devoting himself to its practice. And believing that a better field was presented in his native county than in St. Louis, he moved to that county that year, and bought a handsome farm near the town for his future home. The St. Louis Congressional district at that time extended south to the Arkansas line, therefore, in moving to the county of Ste. Genevieve, he did not get out of the district.

The Democratic party was then already divided between the slavery and anti-slavery elements. The Wilmot proviso was the question on which this division had taken place. Colonel Benton was then one of the Senators from this State, David R. Atchison being the other. Benton had voted for this *proviso*, as it was called. A portion of the democracy of Missouri was decidedly opposed to his vote on this question, and did not hesitate to manifest its opposition. The Legislature which sat following this vote, passed the famous resolutions known as the Jackson resolutions, disapproving of his vote. Benton therefore appealed from the Legislature to the people, and soon after traversed the State to address them, vindicating his vote, and in the most violent manner arraigning the course of his opponents. The Benton and Anti-Benton parties grew out of this controversy, and the Democratic party was in consequence split in two hostile fragments. Mr. Bogy sided with the Anti-Benton party. He became a candidate for the Legislature in Ste. Genevieve County, and went through a most exciting canvass. The opposition he encountered was most virulent, and personally very bitter. There were many reasons why this was so. The combined forces of the Whig and Benton parties were too strong for him, and the consequence was that he was defeated by an old friend of his youth, of the name of Sifroid E. Roussin, who was a Whig. The election of a United States Senator was to take place at this session of

the Legislature, and he was very anxious to be a member of this body, to take part in that important contest. His defeat, therefore, was looked upon by him as one of the most serious events of his political life. Colonel Benton was of course a candidate for re-election. Some of the leading Democrats continued to support him, but the younger members of the party were generally opposed to him. He was not re-elected. Thus, after thirty years of continuous service as the Senator from this State, dating back to the time when the Missouri controversy was at its height, he was compelled to return to private life. He and David Barton were elected in 1820, as the first Senators from this State, both being Southern men by birth, and both pro-slavery. It may therefore be said that this truly remarkable man was both made and unmade, politically, by the slavery question.

At the next election for members of the lower house of Congress, Colonel Benton announced himself a candidate. The Democratic party met in convention in the city of Cape Girardeau, and was presided over by one of the leading Democrats of Southeast Missouri of the name of Johnson C. Clardy. It, no doubt, honestly represented the true sentiment of the party. It nominated Lewis V. Bogy, of Ste. Genevieve, as its candidate in opposition to Colonel Benton. The Whig party put in nomination Samuel Caruthers, of Madison county. The contest was very animated; every county in the district was visited. In the lower counties Bogy carried the majority, but in the upper counties and St. Louis, Benton carried the day. The consequence was that Benton was elected, although by a small majority. The fact that Bogy was selected by his party as the opponent of Benton, shows in what esteem he was held by them. The ability he displayed during this contest justified the wisdom of their choice, and, no doubt, the reputation he then acquired largely contributed to his election as United States Senator, twenty years after, as his most steadfast and truest supporters were the members from Southeast Missouri, the old district where he met Benton and discussed with him the great questions agitating the public mind.

Two years after this, he was again a candidate for the Legislature in the county of Ste. Genevieve. He was opposed, as before, by the combined parties of Whigs and anti-Benton men. After a most animated and bitter contest, he was elected, and took his seat as a member of the Legislature, which met the following fall. The elements composing this Legislature were singularly mixed. The Democratic party was divided between Benton and anti-Benton, and the Whig party

between the Old Line Whig and those having Know-Nothing proclivities and affinities, and a fifth party of Free-soilers. After many efforts to elect a Senator, the contest being between Benton and Atchison of the Democratic party, and Doniphan of the Whig, the subject was laid over, and the consequence was, there was no election that session, and for a time Missouri was unrepresented in the federal council.

There was a large number of distinguished men who were members at this session of the Legislature—some of them were already famous, others became so afterward. The following are the names of those who are remembered at this day: F. P. Blair and B. Gratz Brown, Freesoilers, from St. Louis, formerly Democrats; Henry T. Blow, Charles S. Rannells, Samuel M. Breckenridge, also from St. Louis, and members of the House—all Whigs, the former, however, exhibiting very marked Free-soil tendencies; C. C. Zeigler, in the Senate from the Ste. Genevieve district, an Old Line Whig; Solomon G. Kitchen, a Whig, from Stoddard county, in the Senate; from Clay county, the distinguished Alexander Doniphan, Old Line Whig; James S. Rollins, from Boone, a Whig; Charles H. Hardin, from Callaway, also a Whig, at this time the Governor of the State; John W. Reid, from Jackson, one of the most gallant captains in the Doniphan campaign through Mexico, a Democrat; James H. Britton, a Democrat from Lincoln, and now the mayor of St. Louis; William Newland, from Ralls, a Whig. He was elected Speaker of the House, and made a most excellent presiding officer, prompt, fair in his rulings, and maintaining good order, and all with personal dignity. Sterling Price was the Governor of the State. Most of the Whigs who were members of the General Assembly were either members of the new organization then spreading with great rapidity throughout the country, and designated as Know-Nothings, or had very decided tendencies toward it. There certainly was a very cordial understanding between them. Without egotism, it may be said that no State could boast of a larger number of distinguished men serving at one time in its councils. It can well be imagined, with such characters in the body, the session was both very interesting and, now and then, necessarily exciting. Although a large amount of business was done, an adjourned session was nevertheless found to be necessary. At this adjourned session, the subject of State aid to facilitate and encourage the building of railroads in the State, was the absorbing question. It was much discussed and perfected, and also enlarged.

In 1848 Mr. Bogy, with others, purchased the famous Iron Mountain, known as the Pilot Knob, in the southeastern section of the State. To

this enterprise he devoted for ten years a large portion of his time, and invested in it a very large part of his private fortune. Owing to many obstacles which presented themselves, this enterprise was not a success, but it would be of no interest to the public to detail them here. It was, as it turned out, a most unfortunate undertaking, for after ten years of great labor, and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, he was compelled to relinquish the enterprise, and retire with the loss of his entire private fortune, and a large debt to be paid; and that required years of labor afterward to liquidate. He has the gratification, however, to have been able to pay this debt, and also to have again amassed a reasonable independence for himself and family.

On his retirement from the Pilot Knob enterprise, he again resumed the practice of law, with the intention of continuing to make it his exclusive pursuit. He continued to practice law until the war, and for a short time after its beginning. Being, however, unable to subscribe to the oath which was required by the Radical element, then in power in this State, he was compelled to relinquish the practice.

He then remained in private life till 1863, when the Democracy of the city of St. Louis called on him to be a candidate for Congress. The opposing candidates were F. P. Blair and Samuel Knox—both Republicans, but the latter a little more radical than the former. It was well known that no Democrat could possibly be elected; indeed, it was at the peril of life for a Democrat to speak to the people—the feeling prevailing at that day did not permit any one to speak in opposition to the administration. The test of loyalty was, adhesion to it right or wrong. Mr. Bogy, however, made the canvass, encountering throughout the most bitter and violent abuse from the two opposing candidates and their friends. It is well to say that the object of running a Democratic candidate at this time was with the view of explaining the position of the party, and so as to prevent, if possible, hereafter, the various persecutions with which it had been so terribly visited. This object was accomplished; and from that time a more tolerant feeling was exhibited toward the members of the party. He was of course defeated.

From that time he continued in private life until he was called to the head of the Indian Bureau by President Johnson in 1867, as Commissioner of Indian affairs. In this office he displayed very great administrative abilities. At the time he took charge of this most important branch of the public service, the Indians were in a state of quasi-war throughout their whole country; this being caused by the frauds and rascalities of the Indian agents. These Mr. Bogy in many

cases removed, and at the time he left the office peace reigned over all the extended country occupied by the Indians. In the short time he remained in this service he acquired a national reputation.

Mr. Bogy then returned again to private life, until he announced himself a candidate for the United States Senate, a short time prior to the meeting of the Legislature, in January 1873, upon which devolved the election of United States Senator in place of Hon. F. P. Blair, whose term of office would expire in March following. This Legislature was largely Democratic in both houses, which had the effect of bringing forward as candidates for the position, all the prominent men of the party in the State. It is with pride that we refer to so long a list of distinguished characters, candidates for the office, any one of whom would have represented Missouri in the National Assembly with honor to the State and to himself. General Blair was a candidate for re-election, and, with the following gentlemen, made up the list of candidates: Judge Napton, Colonel Vest, Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds, Governor Woodson, Judge Norton, Governor Phelps, Colonel Thos. L. Anderson, Colonel Broadhead and Mr. Bogy. The contest in the caucus was animated, but was confined principally to Blair, Phelps and Bogy, and finally on the last ballot was between Bogy and Blair, the former receiving sixty-four votes to the latter's fifty-seven. On the next day, January 15, the two houses voted separately, as required by the law of the United States, with the following result: In the Senate—Bogy, 15; J. B. Henderson (Radical), 10; majority for Bogy, 5. In the House—Bogy, 86; J. B. Henderson, 32; majority for Bogy, 54. Thus was Mr. Bogy elected by the large majority of 59 votes.

He conducted his canvass at Jefferson City for two weeks prior to the election, with remarkable skill and ability. Mr. Bogy had been a very active and prominent party man for many years before, and as closely identified with his party as any man in the State, but during the entire war he was quiet, taking no part in politics, although his sentiments during that eventful period are well known.

He took his seat as Senator from Missouri on the 3d of March 1873, at a called session of the Senate. The Forty-third Congress, which met on the first Monday of December 1873, was one of the most important ever held in this country. Many very important questions were presented. The subjects of finance, national banks, tariff, internal revenue, the opening up of water routes from the interior of the continent to the ocean, the levees of the Mississippi River, and the

opening of its mouth, all came up, and were duly considered. On all these broad subjects, Mr. Bogy showed a knowledge which even surprised his most intimate friends, speaking always with great clearness and marked ability.

He and his colleague, General Schurz, disagreed upon the financial question, the General being in favor of obtaining the resumption of specie payment by way of contracting the amount of outstanding paper money; while Mr. Bogy was equally anxious to obtain the same end, although not by contraction, but by appreciating the paper circulation so as to make it equal to gold.

Mr. Bogy is justly entitled to the credit of being the first Senator who advocated the taking of legal tender notes in payment of duties on imports, and we are informed that it is his intention, during the approaching session of Congress, to bring this matter still more prominently before the Senate. He believes this would settle our financial troubles, as it would create a demand for the legal tenders, and in the same proportion do away with a demand for gold, thus bringing them to a level; and this being effected, the gold now in the country, amounting to from $160,000,000 to $170,000,000, would at once go into circulation. This would bring about a large increase in the medium of circulation, now so much needed by the whole country.

Mr. Bogy's speech made during the second session of the Forty-third Congress, on this subject, is truly an able argument. On the financial question, Mr. Bogy has proven himself to be more in accord with the sentiments of the people of the State than his colleague, and, it must be admitted, exhibits great familiarity with this most difficult subject.

It may be said that Mr. Bogy has more than fulfilled the anticipations of his friends. He has shown greater familiarity with all public questions than was expected of him, thus proving that during the long years of his quiet life during the war, he was devoting his time to reading and study. He is looked upon among his colleagues as the representative of Western interests.

He has been the unflinching advocate of all matters looking to the improvement of the Western waters, such as the opening up of the continent from the interior to the ocean by water routes, and the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi by the jetty system. It was Mr. Bogy who got the bill through, compelling the Union Pacific Railroad to prorate with the Kansas Pacific, thus giving to St. Louis and Missouri a direct line of communication, by the way of Denver and Cheyenne, with California and the Pacific Slope.

Mr. Bogy is a child of Missouri; was born and reared in the midst of her institutions. He has, through a long course of successful life, shown himself eminently worthy, and the State that has the honor of his birth may still look for great results from his talents, patriotism and integrity. His step is just as elastic as it was twenty years ago; and so remarkably hale and healthy is his appearance that no one would suppose him verging on three-score years. In all his relations in life, Mr. Bogy is peculiarly happy. In early life he married a daughter of General Bernard Pratte, who has been his faithful companion ever since. He is one of the men of St. Louis whose life has not been lived in vain, and a citizen of whom Missouri is justly proud. He has but three children, one son and two daughters—all married.

Mr. Bogy being emphatically the most distinguished descendant of the early French settlers, it would not be inappropriate, in a sketch of his life, to say a few words concerning these people, who first came to this interior portion of the new world. Much has been written and said in relation to the early settlers of the New England States, and also of Maryland and Virginia, and the brave men who, led by Daniel Boone, first met the savages on the dark and bloody ground of Kentucky; yet, long prior to the day when Boone crossed the Blue Ridge of the Cumberland Mountains, long before Washington's early visit to the then distant shores of the Ohio, the Canadian French were living in happy communities in the towns of Cahokia, St. Phillip, Prairie Du Rocher, Fort Chartres and Kaskaskia. These French Canadians were more truly pioneers in the wilderness than any other people; and with them followed civilization, religion, and the polite manners and social habits of the French nation. Their system of emigration was peculiar and most excellent. They moved together in families, taking with them their priest. They settled in towns; and one of the first buildings erected, after their own log houses were ready, was the church of the parish, and close by it the parochial residence for the priest. This priest was the guardian of the orphans and protector of widows, and was, in the main, the educator of the people in the duties of religion. He it was who taught the boys and girls the catechism, baptized all the infants, and performed the sacrament of matrimony. He was, in truth, the *father* of the whole community, and with them personally from the cradle to the grave. Besides this, he participated with them in all their innocent enjoyments. One instrument of music, and only one, was known, and that was the fiddle. They knew not how to read music, but played by the ear, and sweeter music was never heard in the wilderness of the new world.

This system of emigration was attended with marked good results. Although this people had no, or but little, education, they all had fine, and indeed, graceful manners, and the ladies had a grace peculiar to themselves. Happier communities existed nowhere in the world. It was a renewal of the Arcadian age. From these different communities the trappers and hunters and Indian traders annually proceeded. And the bold *coureur des bois*, now famous in history, was the veteran of these early settlements. These people were remarkable for honesty, piety and sobriety. Vice was unknown among the women. These early Canadian French are truly and justly entitled to the honor of being the first settlers, the true pioneers, of the Valley of the Mississippi. And as the subject of this sketch is one of the descendants, we have thought due to him, as well as to his ancestors, to place on the pages of history in connection with his name, the facts we here note. While he has just reason to be proud of such frontiersmen for his ancestors, they, on their part, would be no less so in witnessing one of their descendants occupying, with honor to himself and usefulness to his country, one of the most elevated and distinguished positions in this Government—that of Senator of the United States.

EDWIN O. STANARD.

THE subject of this sketch is in many respects one of the most remarkable men of the West, and a man whose life affords many useful lessons to the merchant just starting out in life.

EDWIN O. STANARD was born in Newport, New Hampshire, in the year 1832. In 1836, his parents came West and settled upon a farm in Iowa, which was then for the most part a wild and uncultivated region, where the facilities for educating a growing family were not the best that could be desired. Here, in the settler's Western home, young Stanard remained until maturity, toiling with his axe and farming implements, and assisting in gaining a livelihood for the family. Under such circumstances, then,—circumstances which have produced some of the best specimens of American manhood, young Stanard arrived at maturity.

Some years, however, after the arrival of the family in Iowa, public schools were established and the means of obtaining an education were at hand. The parents were both wise and discreet persons, and the current literature of the day and periodicals, found their way into their household. Consequently young Stanard grew up to manhood with a fair knowledge of men and the world in general.

Upon arriving at his majority, he started out to cut his own road to fortune. He spent several years—teaching during the winter in Illinois, and passing the summers in St. Louis studying and perfecting his education. He always had a predilection for merchandising, and with this idea uppermost in his mind, he made many efforts to obtain employment in some of the wholesale houses on Main street. But his efforts proved of no avail. None of the merchants seemed to want his services, or they all failed to discern in him the solid material for the business man of which he was made, and which he afterward proved himself to be.

At last, and after many efforts, in the winter of 1856 Mr. Stanard obtained employment in a shipping and commission house in Alton, Illinois, where his thorough business habits and uniform gentlemanly bearing, made for him many firm friends, who felt an interest in the

future of the young man. His employer dying before the close of the year, he was again out of employment. He had not forgotten his early ambition to become a St. Louis merchant, and thitherward he turned his footsteps.

About this time he made the acquaintance of Mr. C. J. Gilbert. Between them a strong friendship sprang up, and with very small capital, but with any amount of energy and determination to succeed, they opened a commission house in this city, and subsequently established the widely known firm of Stanard, Gilbert & Co. Considering the small amount of capital they had at their disposal, and not being blessed with any large number of friendly advisors, or indorsers, the new firm met with remarkable success, and was soon looked upon as one of the institutions of the city. Soon after, this firm opened a similar house in Chicago, Mr. Gilbert going there for that purpose, which also proved a successful enterprise. He also established the house of Stanard & Slayback, in New Orleans, and in other instances took occasion to extend his commercial relations.

In 1866 Mr. Stanard purchased the Eagle Steam Mills in St. Louis, and directed himself to the manufacture of flour. In this field of enterprise he has also succeeded, and besides being the possessor of a handsome competency, he enjoys in a marked degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

His fellow-merchants have tried him in many ways, and in nothing has he been found wanting, and at no time did he ever cause them to regret the confidence they placed in him. He has been president of the Chamber of Commerce, and is director in the Missouri Pacific Railway. He is president of the Citizens' Insurance Company, director in the Life Association of America, a large owner and director in the St. Louis Elevator Company, and also in the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company.

In 1868 he was the nominee of the Republican party for Lieutenant-Governor, and although he had taken no active part in politics before that period, and was wholly inexperienced in public affairs, such was the strength of his personal popularity and character for sterling integrity, that he was elected by a handsome majority.

As the presiding officer of the Senate, and in all matters pertaining to the duties of Lieutenant-Governor, he acted well his part, even his most bitter political enemies never denying his strict impartiality. His gentlemanly deportment, dignified bearing, thorough reliability and generous consideration for all classes of citizens, made him hosts of

warm and personal friends. He vacated the office of Lieutenant-Governor with a reputation unstained by a single act of partiality, and with the best wishes of men of both political parties.

During the late war he gave largely of his means to sustain Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and to all other enterprises inaugurated to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity, and was a firm and consistent supporter of the Government.

In 1870 Mr. Stanard acquiesced in the Liberal movement in Missouri, and took an active part in the canvass of that year. This movement he considered, however, a purely local or State movement, and, with the election of B. Gratz Brown to the gubernatorial chair, his connection with the party ended, and in all matters relating to National politics he has been a staunch Republican.

At the urgent solicitation of his friends he permitted his name to be used for the office of Mayor of St. Louis, and after one of the hottest and most closely contested elections ever held in the city, he was defeated.

In 1872 he was elected to Congress, on the Republican ticket, from the First District, and was regarded as one of the most efficient and useful representatives ever sent from St. Louis. He devoted his energies mostly to business interests of the West, but was very independent in his votes on political topics, as was shown by his votes and speeches against some measures of his party. In 1874 he was renominated by his party, but, owing to factional differences, was defeated.

In every position he has ever held, he has acquitted himself with honor, and never yet vacated a position but with the regrets of the best class of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Stanard is an earnest man, of wonderful energy, of more than average abilities, and a man who is thoroughly conversant with the business wants of St. Louis and the State of Missouri. He has been intimately connected with almost every public enterprise which has originated in St. Louis for the last fifteen years, sustaining them by his counsels, energies, and contributions. He may justly be considered one of the progressive spirits of the West, with a mind capable of grasping the wants and necessities of Western trade and commerce. He is honored and appreciated in every circle in St. Louis—religious, business, political and social—and is one of the many merchants of whom this vast metropolis is justly proud.

ABRAM NAVE.

AS success is by no means common to commercial life, it must, when attained, argue superior sagacity and capability in those who achieve it. Especially is this true of the merchants of the West. Here, commercial relations have often been constructed and reconstructed within the lifetime of single individuals. The merchants of old communities grow up surrounded by plans and principles which have been tested and approved, and which they have only to follow. In our own section, however, there has existed a necessity for almost continuous change, in order that systems should be adapted to ever-changing requirements. The merchants of the West put forth their barks upon an almost unknown sea, and he must be regarded as an able navigator who manages to always meet with favoring winds.

Areas of production and consumption have been changed; transportation has been revolutionized, and the old customs of trade have been entirely replaced. Through all this a few men of comprehensive grasp of mind helped to direct the course of the resistless current, and won honor and fortune by their thorough identification with the progress that was going on around them.

ABRAM NAVE is one of those who has helped, in an eminent degree, to build up and strengthen that noble system of commerce to which we are so much indebted. Sanguine in temperament, without being reckless, he has pushed his successes with audacity, and has never shrank from great enterprises because they involved an unusual amount of labor. One most admirable and valuable quality has made it possible for him to conduct widely extended operations with unvarying good fortune;—that is his correct estimate of men and rare discernment in the selection of associates. This quality has enabled him to duplicate his powers, and to bring the spirit of his policy to bear in various points having reciprocal interests.

He was born in Cocke county, East Tennessee, from whence his father emigrated to Saline county, Missouri, while he was yet young.

His father, Henry Nave, was of German descent; his mother, Elizabeth Brooks, of Scottish blood. Settling upon a farm with his family, Henry Nave, as his sons grew up, had their assistance in the farm work, and there Abram Nave acquired a robust constitution and confidence in his own powers.

A keen observer and an apt scholar, he received sufficient education at the country schools for business life, and when nineteen years of age took a drove of mules to Louisiana on his own account. Upon his return from this trip, which consumed some months, he opened a country store at Savannah, Andrew county, Missouri, with a capital of about a thousand dollars. This was the commencement of a profitable business enterprise, and five years later, in 1846, he established a branch house in Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, under the management of James McCord, and another at Hawleyville, Iowa.

He was married in 1842 to Miss Lucie McCord, by whom he had five children, four sons and one daughter, all now living.

In 1852, during the great emigration to California, he and James McCord commenced buying herds of cattle to send across the plains to that new Eldorado, and continued their stock business near Sacramento City, California, till 1857. During this period, however, he still continued his mercantile houses at Savanah and Oregon, Missouri, and Hawleyville, Iowa. In 1857 he and James McCord established a wholesale grocery house at St. Joseph, Missouri, under the style of Nave, M'Cord & Co. This step was considered an experiment at that time, but the house has gradually grown, and is now perhaps the largest and best known grocery firm in the West. This well known house has established several branch houses, three of which still exist. The first was opened at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1861, and the second at Council Bluffs, Iowa, the following year. In 1862 the firm of C. D. Smith & Co., (in which he is a partner) was formed at St. Joseph, Missouri, and has become well and favorably known as one of the best and most substantial in the West. In 1868, after the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, it was decided to cease the Omaha and Council Bluffs houses, although both had done a large and profitable business. But the same year another house was started at Kansas City, Missouri, under the firm name of McCord, Nave & Co. This establishment is managed by James M. Nave, son of Abram Nave, and its annual sales are, with the exception of Nave, McCord & Co.'s, the largest in the State outside of St. Louis. In 1872 he, with James McCord, J. W. Goddard, and L. G. Peck, opened the St. Louis house, of which he is

now the head. The time was auspicious, and opening as they did, with ample means, the highest commercial credit and extensive connections, it is not strange that its success has been marked, even in the face of an extraordinary season of depression in general trade. Mr. Nave's interests extend to the house in Kansas City and the two in St. Joseph, with which he is still closely identified, and which receive his personal supervision. In the light of his experience and judgment, which have carried him and his associates safely through so many trying times, they have little to fear from the easy and beaten path that lies before them. It is to his industry and energy that they are indebted for the safety and success that now attend their operations.

He is a master spirit, directing the movements of a chain of grocery houses that, in their combined aggregate, probably exceed any competitor in the United States. Large and active physically and mentally, comprehensive in his ideas, too self-reliant to be annoyed by responsibilities, too confident in his views to feel any timidity, he carries along a weight of business under which many men would sink. A jovial, generous disposition that finds much in humanity to commend, assists him also in obtaining a clear insight into the main-springs of human action, and to organize and carry forward schemes which require combinations of talent and capital, and which, in less able hands, might wither to decay. In the development of that system of commerce which has been so potent for good in the Mississippi Valley, he has been a keen observer and an active worker, and may be said to be one of the builders of a structure that is none the less real because it is not measured by line or compass. In the exchanges of trade, his name has been honorably spoken among men from ocean to ocean, and St. Louis honors him as a representative Western merchant.

DANIEL READ, LL.D.

THE history of Dr. Read, of his long and prominent career as a university officer, now extending as such over a period of more than fifty years in Western State Universities, renders his life as an educator singularly noticeable. He was born June 22, 1805, at Marietta, Ohio. Upon the removal of his father to Cincinnati, before the tenth year of his age, he was placed in the old Cincinnati Academy, and was there the schoolmate of the Lytles, the St. Clairs, the Vances and others who became distinguished men. Subsequently he studied at the Xenia Academy, then considered one of the best classical schools in the Northwest, and early in 1819 entered the academy of the Ohio University at Athens, preparatory to entering the freshman class the next year. Here it was his good fortune to enjoy the instructions of Joseph Dana, the author of the "Liber Primus," the "Latin Tutor," and other elementary books of a Latin course, then in universal use. The Ohio University, which was, in its preparatory department, opened in 1809, became distinguished for its product of eminent men, among whom was the late Thomas Ewing, the well known lawyer and statesman, who was its first graduate (in 1815), and indeed the first to receive the degree of A. B. northwest of the Ohio River. The inspiring influence of this remarkable man, wonderful for his industry and talents as a student, produced its effects upon many generations of students. In college he was the associate of Geo. W. Summers, of Virginia, of Samuel Biggers, afterward Governor of Indiana, David Lindley, the celebrated African Missionary, J. N. Reynolds, who was famous for getting up the South Pole expeditions, and other celebrities. No one as a student could have been more ambitious, and in English and Latin composition he bore off many prizes. He graduated in 1824, and, though the youngest of his class, was awarded the first honors.

He at once entered upon the study of the law under James Cooley, Esq., who being soon afterward appointed Charge d'Affaires to Peru, (which was then the title of that grade of ministers) invited his young pupil to act as his secretary. This offer he declined, thus probably

saving his life, as both Mr. Cooley and his secretary died of yellow fever soon after reaching Lima. His plans were, however, broken in upon, which induced him to accept the place of preceptor of the academy of the Ohio University (which through the influence of Prof. Dana was offered him); and under this title he became a member of the faculty. The academy was strictly a school of preparation for the regular college course, and embraced classes in Virgil, Cicero, Ovid, etc., and in the Greek, Delectus and Minora. His first step, although he had many pupils older than himself (at least one-half of them) was to require them to study under his own inspection. The main object of this was to make the drill work more thorough, and though at first there was some dissatisfaction, the students soon became convinced that by the presence and aid of their preceptor their progress was made not only more rapid, but their knowledge more accurate. His requirement of attendance was seven hours—one hour before breakfast, and three in the forenoon and three in the afternoon. By holding up before his pupils examples of high effort, and by his own constant personal presence and assistance, he inspired them with the utmost enthusiasm in their studies. The motto of the school-room which he had conspicuously posted was "*Labor ipse Voluptas.*" It need not be said that this vigor of administration at once gave him a very high reputation.

Not yet having given up the idea of the law as his profession, amidst all these labors, by allowing himself the least possible time for sleep, he completed his law studies, and was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court, after the rigorous examination then required in Ohio. Dr. Read has often been heard to say that the most valuable intellectual discipline which he ever gave himself was the mastery of Blackstone, in a manner so thorough that he was able to repeat the analysis of the whole work, of each of the volumes separately, of every chapter, and every title, and to give the definition also of every legal term, and every maxim and its application.

Becoming more and more interested as a college professor, he relinquished the idea of entering upon the practice of the law. He devoted himself with increased energy and enthusiasm to the building up of the University, not only as a teacher, but as a disciplinarian and organizer. No other officer was so much looked to in the affairs of the University. Indeed, upon some vacancies occurring, and others being declared in the faculty, the whole charge of the institution was, for a time, given over to him, with one other officer, who, on account of his age, was able to take little share of the burden.

Upon a reorganization of the faculty, the presidency was offered him, but he earnestly and cordially urged the election of Wm. H. McGuffey, which was made, himself being chosen vice-president.

With the organization then made, perhaps no institution, East or West, had a more able or energetic faculty. The institution under such men greatly prospered. Professor Read had become the Professor of Political Economy and Constitutional and Public Law, and, in the discussions which divided the parties of the day (1836–'42) sided with the Democratic party in their views of tariff and banking, but held himself entirely aloof from party organization. He used his pen, however, freely and vigorously in the expression of his views.

The funds of the University proved entirely insufficient to carry on the institution under its then existing organization. Professor Read believed that the lands of the University, held under a perpetual lease, were, according to law, subject to re-valuation, and proposed that measure as affording relief, and as a positive duty on the part of the trustees of the University. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the right of re-valuation. The end of the matter was that the Legislature intervened, the re-valuation failed, Dr. McGuffey resigned, and soon after Professor Read and other professors also resigned. The sacrifice on the part of Professor Read was a very great one, as he had become the owner of one of the most comfortable homes in the State, but he valued his professional position above any other consideration.

In 1840, he served as a visitor to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and, as secretary of the Board, drafted the report of that year, which was favorably reviewed in the *North American*.

Preceding his resignation in the Ohio University, he was elected Professor of Ancient Languages in the Indiana State University (in 1843). Here, as he had been in Ohio, he was not only the able and earnest university professor, but was prominent in all educational movements: not only this: his influence in matters of State improvement was that of a leading citizen.

In 1850, he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention. This was a body composed of the very ablest men of the State, and the prominent part which was assigned him sufficiently showed the estimate in which he was held.

In the year 1856, he was elected to the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, which, on account of the great beauty of the place, and the inducements held out by a rapidly growing city, he accepted. Here, in this new field, as a

college officer, as a citizen, as active in all matters pertaining to educational advancement, as a writer on subjects of general interest, he soon became known throughout the State. In all the concerns of the University, and in every way promoting its advancement, and especially in the measures relating to the concentrating of funds to make a single strong State institution, he was a leader.

In 1866, after the death of Mr. Lathrop, Dr. Read was unanimously elected president of the University of Missouri, which was, from debt, from want of endowment, from dilapidation of buildings, from party prejudice, and general neglect, in a deplorable condition. He at once proposed a plan to the board of curators for the re-creation of the institution with the proper departments of a university, taking the requirements of the Constitution of the State as the basis of the organization; not, however, definitely accepting the presidency until April 1867, after the Legislature had acknowledged the University as the State University under the Constitution, and largely increased its endowment, which he had made a condition of acceptance. The progress of the institution since that time is well known. It has in its endowment, in its departments of instruction, in the number of its professors and students, in its libraries and equipments, become one of the leading institutions of the West. In this great work, so speedily accomplished, no person, unless blinded by utter ignorance and prejudice, denies that Dr. Read has been the main spring of action. He has, as forcibly expressed by the Hon. James S. Rollins, the very founder of the University, "been the arsenal from which all the material of action has been furnished, and so ample has been the supply we had need to go nowhere else."

In such a work, opposition was to be expected. It did not come at first, for there was nothing to oppose, but as the institution grew in means and power, it became an object desirable to be controlled on many accounts. His opponents have been the reactionary, the ignorant and the prejudiced; those who know nothing of the educational movement of the day, and whose faces and steps are turned backwards. Those who have labored most and done most for the University ascribe most to Dr. Read.

In the review of such a life, it strikes us as almost a phenomenon that a man of acknowedged ability, great force of character, indefatigable industry and enterprising spirit, should for so long a time here in the West have adhered to one line of life—and that one likely to generate habits of inaction, if not indolence; and this with numerous temptations to other pursuits. In it he has manifested all the zeal, enthusiasm,

untiring labor and intensity of purpose, which leads to success in law, in politics, or business enterprise. He has never spared either labor or money in his work; he has employed almost every vacation of his professional life in visiting colleges and universities, libraries and polytechnic institutions: and in mingling and consulting with the leading American educators, in educational associations, especially the National, in which he has been largely a participant. His punctuality in the routine of college duty has been well nigh perfect, and his preparations for the class-room never omitted or remitted.

His pupils are now scattered abroad in every State, and almost every country. A distinguished gentleman wishing, for a reason, to know the estimate in which Dr. Read was held by them, wrote to a considerable number of the most distinguished of them in public life. The response was, without exception, of the same general tenor. They acknowledge him as the teacher, of all others, who had taught them how to study and how to learn, how to classify their knowledge and how to use it, and as having inspired them with high and ennobling ambitions.

Dr. Read is now the oldest American college officer in continuous commission in the United States, having received his first appointment April 8, 1825, and has been in commission as such to this time without any intermission, and except when absent on public duty connected with the interests of education, has been engaged in the daily routine of lecture, recitation or class examination. Dr. Read has not yet abated one jot or tittle of his former vigor and intensity of purpose; his health remains well nigh perfect; in study, in writing, in teaching and lecturing, he is as intent and earnest as ever, and spends more hours of labor than most men of any age.

Dr. Read was married, when barely twenty-one years of age, to Alice Brice, daughter of Thomas Brice, a merchant of great enterprise in that part of Ohio, and found in her truly a "help-meet." To her prudence, good management, taste, and encouraging influence, he attributes largely whatever of professional success he has been able to achieve. Her death occurred in May 1874. He had a large family, four of whom survive (daughters). His oldest son, General Theodore Read, fell in the last contest before the Appomattox bridge, mention of whose heroic conduct and death is made by General Grant in his final report.

HON. CHARLES P. JOHNSON.

AMONG the many distinguished men in the State, who have been brought prominently before the public since 1860, none stands higher, or is more deserving of the reputation he enjoys, than HON. CHARLES P. JOHNSON, late Lieutenant-Governor. His career, so successful and honorable, affords another illustration of what can be accomplished by aspiring American youth, even without influential friends and great opportunities. It shows that the path to honorable distinction and usefulness is open to all, and that he who pursues it steadily and perseveringly, is sure to be successful sooner or later. In his case, he has accomplished, at a comparatively early age, what most men of maturer years would be proud to have done.

CHARLES PHILIP JOHNSON was born in Lebanon, St. Clair county, Illinois, on January 13, 1836. His ancestors were among the early pioneers of that State, and bore an honorable part in its history: and at a later date his maternal uncle, Hon. Philip B. Fouke, represented the Belleville district in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and was re-elected, but resigned to serve his country as a Colonel of Volunteers. His youth was spent chiefly at Belleville, where he attended the public schools; but his education was directed and his character moulded largely by an excellent mother, whose influence in moulding the characters of her children was unbounded, and whose presence now, is to him and her other children a constant benediction.

At this time young Johnson evinced a desire to do something useful, and accordingly spent much of his leisure in his uncle's printing office, where he learned to set type and do other things pertaining to "the art preservative." He acquired a fair knowledge of the business, and in 1853, though still a boy, started a printing office on his own account and commenced the publication of a weekly paper in the town of Sparta, doing most of the mechanical and editorial work himself. At the end of eighteen months his ambition took a new turn. He still had a liking for the newspaper business, but he saw the necessity of qualifying himself further for the responsibilities of life. His printing office was converted into cash, and he started for McKendree College.

at Lebanon, where, on his arrival, he enrolled himself as a student. At this institution his progress was commendable, and though he did not take the entire course, such studies as he chose were thoroughly mastered and became of practical value to him in after life. After leaving McKendree, Mr. Johnson came to St. Louis and commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Robert F. Wingate, late Attorney General of Missouri. In 1857 he was admitted to the Bar, and was not long in securing a fair practice. He made friends easily and retained them after they were won, and it was not long before he was regarded as a leader in political and literary clubs. The Free-labor or Emancipation party began to be popular in St. Louis in 1859, and as its principles and leaders pleased him, Mr. Johnson gave it his support. His friends insisted that he would bring strength to the ticket in the spring of that year, and he was therefore placed before the people as a candidate for City Attorney. His election by a handsome majority gave evidence of his popularity, and his faithful performance of the duties of the office afterward, showed his fitness for the position.

At the beginning of the civil war in 1861, Mr. Johnson was one of the firmest adherents of the Union cause, and did much to arouse the young men of the city to active efforts in defense of the country. When the Third regiment, Missouri Volunteers, was organized for the three months' service, he enlisted as a private, but was elected Lieutenant of one of the companies before the regiment was mustered for service. He acquitted himself creditably during the short campaign.

On his return, he materially assisted in the recruiting and organization of the Eighth infantry (Zouaves), and was sent to Washington to tender this regiment to the Government. The position of Major was offered him, but he declined it on account of his limited experience in military affairs.

During the summer of 1862, a division occurred in the ranks of the Union men. General Frank P. Blair, who from the first had been the recognized leader of the Emancipationists and War men, saw fit to take issue with General Fremont as to the proper way of managing affairs in the Western Department. The Germans and a large number of American Republicans stood by Fremont and condemned the course of Blair. The Conservatives and gradual Emancipationists thought a point could be made by encouraging General Blair in his warfare on Fremont, and accordingly gave him all the aid in their power. In return, General Blair aided them in their efforts to crush the Radicals. He had the ear and confidence of the President, and succeeded in effecting Fremont's

removal; but when the issue of emancipation or anti-emancipation came before the people in November, the most radical sentiment prevailed. In this contest, in St. Louis, Mr. Johnson was the acknowledged leader of the advanced emancipation sentiment. He was bold, earnest and aggressive, taking the position that none but the most vigorous war measures could put down the rebellion, and that a permanent peace with the South could not be secured as long as slavery existed. On this platform he was nominated for Congress by the Emancipationists of the First district against his old friend and leader, General Blair; but being only twenty-six years of age, he thought it would be better to decline in favor of Hon. Samuel Knox, and take the nomination for a seat in the lower house of the State Legislature. He did so, and was elected by a large majority over the combined forces of Conservatives and Democrats.

When the Legislature met in the winter of 1862-'3, the advanced Union men were somewhat confused. Men whom they had trusted as leaders advised a moderate course, especially on the subject of emancipation. Mr. Johnson met them in caucus, and, with all his earnestness, urged a positive declaration of principles on all questions pertaining to the war, the calling of a State Convention to secure emancipation at the earliest practicable moment, and the election to the United States Senate of men of well-known anti-slavery and Union sentiments. His views met a ready response from a respectable number of members of each house, and a strong party organization was effected.

In the formation of the committees of the House, Mr. Johnson was by courtesy made chairman of the Committee on Emancipation, and had much to do with drafting the bill under which a convention was called, which framed the present Constitution.

In the senatorial contest, lasting two sessions, and which resulted in the election of Hon. B. Gratz Brown and Hon. John B. Henderson, Mr. Johnson bore a conspicuous part, and throughout remained the steadfast friend of Mr. Brown, against whom the fight by the Conservative forces was made.

In 1864 he was nominated for Congress in the First district, against Hon. John Hogan, a Democrat, and, after a gallant contest, was defeated; not, however, from fault of his own, but because some disaffected Republicans, unwilling to abide the decision of the nominating convention, put Mr. Samuel Knox in the field as a candidate against him.

Mr. Johnson was again elected to the Legislature in 1865–'6, to fill a vacancy, and performed distinguished services to his constituents in committees, and on the floor of the House as an advocate of important local measures. He did not at this time, however, act in harmony with a majority of his Republican associates, having taken issue with them on the question of the adoption of the new State Constitution (known as the Drake Constitution). Receiving from Governor Fletcher the appointment of circuit attorney of St. Louis county, he resigned his seat in the House of Representatives, and entered upon the duties of his new office. His thorough knowledge of criminal law, and his previous experience as city attorney, admirably fitted him for this position, and so well did he fill it, that at the expiration of the appointed term he was elected for four years, by a large majority.

In 1870, when the Republican party assembled at Jefferson City in a delegate convention, to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers, Mr. Johnson deemed it his duty to unite with the Liberal element of his party, and became an earnest supporter of B. Gratz Brown. Although he had been an uncompromising opponent of slavery, and an earnest advocate of war against rebellion, he entertained no personal animosity or hatred against slaveholders or rebels. When the nation's war ceased, and the cause had been removed, his fight against both was at an end. It was, therefore, in keeping with his generous nature to freely forgive those who had returned from the South, and as a proof of his forgiveness, to be willing to extend to them full citizenship. With this view, and with these motives, he aided the Liberal movement, not only in St. Louis, but throughout the State, by his convincing and persuasive eloquence. His friends of the Democratic party, however, did not treat him with the same liberal spirit, for in the same year they defeated him again in his congressional aspirations, and elected instead Hon. Erastus Wells. His defeat, this time, was, in some measure, due to the straight Republicans, who either voted against him or refused to vote at all. But Mr. Johnson's personal defeat did not affect his views regarding public policy. He believed the time had come for a general change in the tone of national politics, and was willing to unite with Democrats or Republicans to bring it about. As a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, and in other positions where he was called to act, he labored for this end.

In the Liberal State Convention of 1872 Mr. Johnson was a delegate, but had no intention of being a candidate for a State office; when, however, Colonel Gilmore, of Springfield, who had been nominated for

Lieutenant-Governor, declined, he was substituted on the ticket by the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Committees. His election was easily accomplished, as many of his old Republican friends voted for him, and few, if any, Democrats voted against him. And no one ever filled the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri with better satisfaction than he. He made himself a master of parliamentary law, and, as presiding officer of the Senate, was prepared to meet every question or motion that was presented. His manners were courteous, dignified and pleasing, and no Senator ever made complaint against his rulings or manner of guiding senatorial proceedings. It is somewhat remarkable that no appeal was ever taken from his decisions. On one or two occasions, during his term of office, Lieutenant-Governor Johnson left the president's chair in the Senate to take part in public debate, and frequently during the absence of Governor Woodson, he was called upon to exercise executive functions.

Since his term of office expired, Governor Johnson has devoted himself assiduously to the duties of his profession. He is, without doubt, the most successful criminal lawyer in St. Louis, and perhaps in the West. His knowledge of criminal law is extensive and varied, and his manner before a jury is impressive and convincing. In nearly all the important criminal cases that have been tried in St. Louis county for the past ten years, he has been engaged as counsel either for the plaintiff or defendant, and frequently has been employed in important cases in other counties of this State and in Illinois.

He is still in the prime of life, with a clear and vigorous intellect, and a sound and healthy organism—the result of temperate living and abstinence from the vices which ruin so many successful young men. He is a close student and an ardent admirer of the good and beautiful in art and nature. Such a man, with pleasant domestic surroundings beside, can pass life happily, even without the honors of office or the applause of men. But Governor Johnson will not spend his days in retirement—such men are needed in our country, and will be sought for sooner or later.

DR. JOHN SIDNEY MOORE.

DR. JOHN SIDNEY MOORE is one of the pillars of the medical profession in our city. From a period which extends back into a time that is a recollection with very few now living, he has been identified with St. Louis as a practitioner and a teacher of the profession which he adorns. His name has come to be synonymous with careful and exact knowledge in that department of science which is one of the earliest to which the human mind addresses itself, and one in which it is continually greedy for further instruction and improvement.

He was born in Orange county, North Carolina, October 5, 1807. His father and mother were respectively of Irish and English blood. While he was yet an infant, his father, who was a farmer of competency, removed to Tennessee. John Sidney, the oldest of the children, received a liberal education, and, in 1828, graduated at Cumberland College, then located at Princeton, Kentucky, since removed to Lebanon, Tennessee. After his graduation, having determined upon adopting the profession of medicine, he attended the Cincinnati Medical College, taking his first course in 1830. In 1829, he was married to Miss Susan A. Morrison, daughter of the professor of mathematics in Cumberland College. Between his first course of lectures and his final graduation in 1836, he practiced medicine in Carlyle and Mount Vernon, Illinois. After graduating he located in Pulaski, Tennessee, and practiced there for a period of nearly five years.

In 1840, Dr. McDowell, so justly revered for his labors in behalf of the profession of medicine, called him to take the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Kemper, now Missouri Medical College. One year later, he was transferred to the professorship of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and for thirty-four years has held the same chair. During this long period, he has conducted a laborious and extensive practice, and has, in his own person, enjoyed the unbroken physical health that a good constitution, determined will

and regular habits so strongly promote. With the exception of transactions in real estate, which have proven very successful, he has not suffered his attention to be distracted from the grave responsibilities with which his position invests him.

Could we sweep away the mist of uncertainty that hangs over all human endeavor, and trace with absolute accuracy the measure of his usefulness, we should see thousands of skillful practitioners scattered over the entire country, pointing to him as the founder of their success. We should find a beneficent influence ramifying through every avenue of social life, and acknowledging him as its author.

Thos: Allen

1879

THOMAS ALLEN, LL. D.

IT has been said that we live in a world of fractional truths, of judgments resting on fractional premises. Perhaps this is not more manifest in anything than in our estimates of men's lives. We are prone to judge their conduct by a fixed standard, without much reference to the conditions under which they act; to exact of all like results in like positions, with little consideration for the peculiar character of each, which essentially enters into and qualifies their work. We make more allowance for the relative intelligence of men; forgetting that character is a greater power in life than mere intellect. Philosophically considered, ability includes character as well as intellect or knowledge.

Thomas Allen, the subject of the following brief sketch, is a man of strong and marked character. Without a full comprehension of it, it is not possible to form a fair appreciation of his life and work. He is a man of firm, resolute, persistent nature, patient and steadfast, self-reliant, reserved, but sympathetic. His temper is calm and impassive; his disposition is undemonstrative. His feelings and passions are deep, and rarely manifest on the surface. He is inflexible in all his convictions, and steadfast in all his conduct. Indeed, from whatever point of view we look upon Mr. Allen's career in Missouri, it must be conceded that, for the public importance of his administration, for the vast aggregate of his labors to advance his own and the public interests, few men in St. Louis or elsewhere have higher claims to eminence. For it is with his life in Missouri, and chiefly with his railroad life, that the public are best acquainted, and it is of his services to the people of this State that we propose to add some words of appreciation.

Mr. Allen belongs to a family long known in the history of Massachusetts. His grandfather, after whom he was named, was the first minister in the town of Pittsfield, in that State, having been ordained in the year 1764, and remained pastor until his death, in 1811. He was a zealous patriot in the war of the Revolution; served as chaplain in several campaigns, and with his musket in hand, continued with his

people at the battle of Bennington, which took place in the year 1777. He married Elizabeth Lee, through whom his descendents claim, among their ancestors, William Bradford, the second governor of the Plymouth colony, and one of the most distinguished of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Of Rev. Thomas Allen's twelve children—nine sons and three daughters—all were of marked character. Of these the Rev. William Allen succeeded his father in the Pittsfield pastorate, and afterwards became President of Bowdoin College and an author of considerable note.

Jonathan Allen, the father of the subject of this shetch, was several times Representative and Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature; was quarter-master in the war of 1812; was one of the founders of the Berkshire Agricultural Society; became one of the earliest importers of fine wool sheep in Massachusetts, and was postmaster at Pittsfield at the time of his death. In a word, he was through life, a man quite faultless in all the social relations—a devoted husband and father, a kind neighbor, a true and fast friend, a man of thought, enterprise and public spirit. By his first wife Mr. Jonathan Allen had two children; by his second (Eunice Williams Larned, daughter of Darius Larned, of Pittsfield), eight, of which the third—Thomas—was born August 29, 1813.

During the earliest boyhood of Thomas, his father occupied the homestead erected on the glebe of one hundred acres, which with other lands had been assigned to the first minister of the town. Close by stood the village Academy, shaded by the famous old Forest Elm, of Pittsfield, and it was here that Thomas received his first schooling. At a subsequent period, and while employed on his father's farm, which graced the banks of the Housatonic, Professor Chester Dewey, then well known, and since still more distinguished, as a scholar and a naturalist, resigned his chair in Williams College, and established in Pittsfield a seminary of a peculiar character, which, under the name of the Berkshire Gymnasium, immediately took a high rank among similar institutions. At this school, his father having determined to give him a liberal education, Thomas completed his preparatory studies; having the good fortune to be a room-mate for a while with Mark Hopkins, then one of the teachers, and late the venerable and eminent President of Williams College.

Thomas entered Union College in 1829, attaining the requisite age of sixteen between the day of examination and the beginning of his first term.

His college life was distinguished by no remarkable incident, but he maintained with ease a good standing as a scholar, and remembers with

special gratitude the senior year's instructions of President Nott, as having been of great advantage to him through life.

He graduated in 1832, but having left college a few months previous, in order to commence the study of the law, he received no award of honors from the faculty. He, however, in accordance with the election of the Philomathean Society, delivered a farewell address to the class.

His legal studies, which had been commenced at Albany, were interrupted by the approach of the cholera to that city, in its first fearful visitation to America; and, before they could be resumed, family misfortunes, involving much loss of money, had rendered it impossible for him to resume them as before.

The course of the young law student under these circumstances is a happy proof of what good New England blood, education and character, under the impulse of a firm will, can do in the world with twenty-five dollars, which his father had given him, for sole capital. He started for the city of New York, and, arriving there on the evening of October 18th, 1832, took lodging at the corner of Wall street and Broadway. Knowing that he had to work his passage into the profession, he kept a vigilant eye out for employment. Through an advertisement in the *Evening Post* of "A Clerk Wanted," Thomas obtained permission to remain in the office of Hatch & Cambreleng, in Wall street, where he could read the books, paying for the privilege in clerical labor. Here necessity, if nothing else, drove him to industry, and he soon won much of the business of the office; became firmly installed in a clerkship, with a salary of three hundred dollars per annum. Here he remained for three years, learning the practice of law from the labors thrown upon him, and employing his leisure moments in studying books. Hopefully persevering, he increased his small income somewhat by copying for other members of the bar.

In 1833 President Jackson visited New York, followed a day or two after by the celebrated Indian, Black Hawk. Thomas wrote an account of the visit of those chiefs, describing their personal appearance and the scenes following them in the city. He also wrote, now and then, a comment or a criticism upon passing events, which he sometimes published in the newspapers.

In September 1834, he became the editor of the *Family Magazine*—a monthly illustrated journal of useful general intelligence—J. S. Redfield, publisher. He edited this magazine, in such moments as he could get from his law pursuits, for about a year and a half. The magazine contributed materially to his support. About this time he was engaged

by the principal law book-selling house of New York to assist in compiling a digest of the decisions of the New York courts, from the earliest times down to that period. Upon this work he labored over a year. For his share of labor in that work, he received a small but select law library.

The *Family Magazine* flourished under his management, and some of his contributions to it have since been published in Sear's illustrated volumes, among others. The Digest, published and republished, was long a standard work.

In 1835, at the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the bar by the New York Supreme Court, received the degree of Master of Arts from his Alma Mater, and was elected an honorary member of the Phi-Beta-Kappa of New York, an honor not often lightly bestowed.

In 1836, he supported, by addresses in his native town and elsewhere, the election of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency. In the same season, his uncle by marriage, General E. W. Ripley, one of the well known heroes of Lundy's Lane, and then a Representative in Congress from Louisiana, invited him to remove to that State, offering to resign to him his law office and practice. The offer was accepted; and although not carried out, proved indirectly of great influence upon Mr. Allen's future.

In the spring of 1837, General Ripley's health of body and mind failing completely, Mr. Allen postponed forever, as it proved, his removal to Louisiana, and made a visit to Illinois to inspect scattered tracts of land, which his uncle owned in the military reservation of that State. While at Peoria he first learned of the general suspension of specie payments and the crushing financial misfortunes which befell the country. While here he received letters from eminent statesmen, urging him to return to Washington and establish a new journal. He at once returned to New York, where, at the continued solicitation of the friends of the enterprise, he consented to undertake it. The prospectus of the *Madisonian* was issued, and Mr. Allen was soon at his post, in Washington, with presses, printing materials and printers. The first number of the *Madisonian* was issued August 16, 1837, and met a favorable reception all over the country. Congress met on the 1st of September, in extra session, and the message of President Van Buren was unexpectedly found to recommend the sub-treasury scheme, which was understood to foreshadow a war upon the currency, and was certain to endow the Executive with excessive patronage and power. The *Madisonian* had assumed its position and maintained it, without regard to the unlooked-for opposition of Mr. Van Buren. An immediate

opportunity to test its strength occurred, and at the election for public printer, and after a hard contest for three days, Mr. Allen was chosen on the twelfth ballot, his opponents being Messrs. Gales and Seaton, of the *Intelligencer*, and Messrs. Blair and Rives, of the *Globe*.

In the preparation of the political campaign of 1840, Mr. Allen preferred as a candidate for the presidency, Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, a conservative Democrat; but upon the nomination of Messrs. Harrison and Tyler, finding their real views to differ little from his own, and feeling the folly of maintaining a separate organization in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, he gave them a zealous, laborious and persevering support, as the representatives of true democratic republican principles.

In the midst of the campaign, on the 11th of April, 1840, his printing office, with all that he possessed except his library, was burned, as was supposed, by an incendiary. But on the 2d of May, the *Madisonian* re-appeared, announcing itself:

> "Self-born, begotten by the parent flame
> In which it burned—another, yet the same."

Its vigor, as may be imagined, was not diminished by the ordeal of fire, and it reached, during the presidential campaign, the circulation—then very large—of twenty thousand.

Nor was Mr. Allen's voice silent during that contest. He addressed the National Convention of young men, at Baltimore, as one of its vice-presidents; spoke at a public dinner given him by the citizens of his native town; and made political speeches in several States.

The result of the election in the overwhelming choice of Messrs. Harrison and Tyler is a matter of history. General Harrison, on his arrival at Washington, cordially acknowledged the great services of Mr. Allen, said that he had correctly represented his views, and consulted him on the formation of his cabinet. Of the sad group who stood by his bedside when the venerable President died, Mr. Allen was one.

Passing over much that is interesting in Mr. Allen's history, we come down to the spring of 1842, when he moved to St. Louis, where on the 12th of the following July, he married Miss Ann C. Russell, the daughter of William Russell, Esq., of this city. He opened a law office here, but soon closed it, and began to devote his attention to public interests, and was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the St. Louis Horticultural Society, of which he became president. In 1848, he began those labors in behalf of internal improvements in Missouri and neighboring States, which have continued ever since, and have

accomplished results which could hardly have been hoped for at that time.

His first effort in behalf of railroads, or at least the first of a public character of which we find mention, was an address to the voters of St. Louis, in behalf of a subscription to the St. Louis and Cincinnati railroad, written at the request of a public meeting in 1848.

In February 1849, at a large meeting of the citizens of St. Louis, called to take action for a line of railroad to the Pacific coast, Mr. Allen reported resolutions strongly in favor of such a national central highway, which were unanimously passed, and were approved by the State Legislature.

In the October following, under a call of the citizens of St. Louis, written by Mr. Allen, a national convention assembled in this city, delegates from fourteen States being present. Senator Benton, Mr. Allen, and others made speeches in favor of the enterprise, and to Mr. Allen was entrusted the preparation of an address to the people of the United States and a memorial to Congress.

In January 1850, Mr. Allen called public attention to the charter of the Pacific Railroad, which had been procured, and at a called meeting he read an address whose comprehensiveness of view, accuracy and fullness of detail, and earnestness of manner, were irresistibly convincing, and $154,000 of the stock was taken on the spot. Ground was broken on the road July 4, 1851, and the contractors were fairly at work in September.

In 1850 Mr. Allen was chosen for four years to the Senate of Missouri, where he was immediately made chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, and by persevering efforts, succeeded in obtaining a loan of the State credit in aid of the road to the amount of $2,000,000.

In 1852, Mr. Allen proposed a plan which, although the Legislature was not then prepared to accept it as a whole, was subsequently carried out, and a loan of State credit to each, with the exception of one line, was made.

The system comprised the following lines: The original Pacific with a State loan of $3,000,000, and an assignment of 1,250,000 acres of the national land grant; the Southwestern branch—loan $1,000,000; Iron Mountain—loan $750,000; Hannibal and St. Joseph—loan $1,500,000, land grant, 600,000 acres; North Missouri—loan $2,000,000.

Thus in three or four years of hard work, a very great part of which fell to Mr. Allen, and under his well directed influence, the apathy which

had hung over the State in regard to internal improvements was broken up, and a policy established which may well be called liberal.

In 1834, thirty-eight miles of the road being in operation, and over one hundred more under construction, Mr. Allen resigned his position as president and director of the Pacific road. In the same year Mr. Allen also retired from the Senate, and declined a re-nomination, which was tendered him.

In 1857, Mr. Allen was chosen president of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, but finding it deeply in debt, withdrew and recommended a re-organization.

In 1858, he founded the well known banking house of Allen, Copp & Nisbet, of St. Louis, he furnishing the capital.

Entrusted by the State of Missouri with $900,000 of her guaranteed bonds, in aid of the southern branch of the Pacific Railroad, he disposed of them to great advantage, and without charge.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Mr. Allen was found on the Union side, and aided, with all the means at his command, the Union cause.

In 1862 he was candidate for Congress of the "Unconditional Union men" of the Second Missouri District, and was defeated by means familiar enough in those distracted days, but which we will not here discuss.

In 1865, Mr. Allen, with his eldest son and daughter, visited Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

In 1866, he presented a plan for the liquidation of the national debt by a grand patriotic subscription, in commutation of taxes, and also based, in part, on re-payment in public lands.

By purchase, Mr. Allen became the owner of the Iron Mountain Railroad in the year 1867, it having been surrendered to the State with only eighty-six miles completed. In spite of great natural and political obstructions, he finished the road to Belmont in 1869, 120 miles further. He then extended a branch from Pilot Knob to Arkansas in 1871-72, and having, with his associates, purchased the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, of Arkansas, he completed that road in 1872-'73 from Cairo to Texarkana, some 375 miles. He thus constructed about 100 miles of railroad every year for six years. While doing so he was president of four different railroad corporations, all of which were consolidated in May, 1874, under the title of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, the whole of which, in the aggregate, were 686 miles long. Connected with this extensive property, in which, first and last, some

$24,000,000 have been invested, is a landed estate, in Missouri and Arkansas, of about 1,500,000 acres.

Mr. Allen was a member of and took a prominent part in the organization of the National Board of Trade at Philadelphia and Cincinnati in 1868. In 1871 he endowed a professorship in Washington University, of St. Louis, with the annual interest of $40,000, at 7 per cent., which is well known as the "Allen Professorship of Mining and Metallurgy." In 1872 he was elected president of the University Club, of St. Louis, its members consisting of the graduates of all colleges, and embracing other men of culture, and numbering now near three hundred. The same year he was elected president of the Railway Association of America, which is devoted to railway economy. He has also established a free library in his native town of Pittsfield, Mass., and erected for it a beautiful stone edifice, at a cost of about $50,000. Here he habitually spends his summers, and amidst his native hills and vales he indulges himself in what he considers the luxury of a farm, and takes not a little pleasure and pride in his Jersey cattle, Southdown sheep and other fruits of agriculture. He is president of an Alumni Association of his Alma Mater, and, while engaged in an important land litigation in court in Mississippi county in 1853, received from Union College, New York, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He is an honorary member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and a member of several other prominent societies, such as the New York and Wisconsin Horticultural Societies; a fellow of the American Academy of Design, and of the American Geographical Society. He spent the summer of 1874 in London and Paris, his youngest son accompanying him.

While he is the presiding officer of the several corporations mentioned, and of several others not named, he is also the head of a family, reared in Missouri, consisting of his wife, four sons and three daughters, and may be pronounced one of the busiest executive men in the nation. Several thousand persons have, at times, been in his employment, developing the wealth and advancing the civilization of the country, their joint labors with his tending directly to promote the growth of his adopted city. His mind and character have strengthened with his labors. Innumerable questions in law and physics, in political economy, natural and moral philosophy, trade, commerce and finance, are pressed upon him, in the emergencies of his varied business, for practical solution. Some men become doctors of law nominally by favor. Upon him the doctorate is thrust by force of circumstances. To perform his duties successfully requires robust health, clear brain,

cool judgment, imperturbable temper, varied knowledge, industry and great experience. He is one who makes history, and his works are his best monument. When they are finished, truly may he say "*Exegi monumentum ære perennius.*"

Of Mr. Allen it would be faint praise to say that his private relations are above reproach. His personal morality is of the highest type. He is unostentatious, just and honorable. He is exceptionally consistent in all his personal connections. The ties of kindred are intensely strong and close with him, and he fosters the welfare of those to whom they bind him with excessive care. As head of a family, he is a model for men to applaud and copy. It may truly be said of him, that he walks all the common ways of life with the upright carriage of a considerate, kindly, worthy, Christian gentleman.

Western Engraving Company of St. Louis

Yours truly

Wm S Haney

GENERAL WILLIAM S. HARNEY.

GENERAL WILLIAM SELBY HARNEY stands among us a monument and an illustration of the second period in the military history of our country. The first period, which covers the Revolution and the subsequent struggle which the initial force of its policy led up to, was controlled by men collected from all nations, and from every avocation. A great idea had but one field upon which it could find a satisfactory solution, and the genius of the world was collected upon our shores to give embodiment to the darling hope of centuries. All were earnest, most were heroic: yet, they became congruous only through the unity of a thought to which recorded history has furnished no parallel. They were all patriots, and some of them were soldiers. They organized such forces as they could command, and our Republic was the fruit of their devotion. On occasions when their skill might have been questioned, the purity of their motives silenced all criticism. Their services have crystallized into history, which it is our dearest duty to preserve and honor.

In the second period, our military operations were directed by professional soldiers. The early heroes, profiting by their own experience and the teachings of history, were the founders of a system under which the flower of the youth of the Republic were bred to the profession of arms. The system was one which all human experience approved, and one for which no adequate substitute can ever be devised. It gave to the nation a body of officers skilled in the science and art of war, whose habits of thought, accuracy of judgment, and promptness of action, made them in a very considerable measure the counselors of statesmen, as they were also the custodians of the national honor. Entirely divorced from the operations of trade and the machinery of politics by their education, their life and their ambitions, their judgment was not warped by any of the considerations which are so potent in civil life. Beneath each uniform was the heart of a paladin in action,

of an unselfish intelligence in council. To the system rather than the individuals that composed it, are to be attributed the peculiarities presented by its members.

These are the men who in our army and navy carried the flag of the nation with honor; who in general applied, when they did not direct, the policy of our intercourse with the nations of the old world, and our neighbors in this. They were frequently called upon to decide nice questions of diplomacy and international law, in situations where blunders would have magnified into crimes: yet the uniformly high character of those decisions is a proper subject for national pride. Our intercourse with the Indians, whether friendly or hostile, was almost entirely in their hands; and when exceptionally not so, it was a matter of regret. They faced the brave Aborigines of North America for half a century—a people of keen discernment and the highest genius for war that has been developed by any native race in the world. Using force with prudence, yet preferring conciliation when it did not conflict with justice, they commanded the respect and admiration of their enemies, as well as of their own people. Their picket line on the frontier was the protection of civilization against the vengeance of the Indians and the rapacity of the Mexicans.

This, the second period of our military history, may be said to have ended with the opening of the civil war. With that great struggle, the incidents of which are too fresh in the minds of men to be accurately viewed, came the opening of the third period. In some respects it was not unlike the first. New men, with questionable claims to preferment, were placed in command of men, simply because armies were too numerous to be officered by professional soldiers. Politics and intrigue united also with military reasons in shaping a military policy. Armies were formed in which men and officers were equally ignorant of the business of war, and it took time to acquire that discipline which alone can make valor formidable to civilized man.

It is with the second of these periods that General Harney is identified. For nearly half a century he wore his country's uniform, and through all bore himself with dignity, and distinguished honor and ability. His record has already passed into history with the period to which it belongs, and is now, so far as it goes, secure from the danger of being misunderstood. Of his services at the opening of the civil war, and the policy which he had marked out, there is much to be said.

He was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, August 22, 1800; and is the youngest of eight children. He was early marked for military

life, and on the 13th of February, 1818, was appointed by President Monroe to the army.

His father was one of the early settlers of Tennessee, and one of the best known and most highly considered men in the State. Unsuccessful as a merchant, he became a surveyor, and, in that profession, became known and esteemed throughout Tennessee.

General Harney, when a boy, had contemplated entering the navy, and to that end studied navigation, and fitted himself, so far as circumstances permitted, for that profession.

Nature had gifted him with the finest physical organization, and left no weak points. In person he is six feet and three inches in height, well rounded, without any superfluous flesh, and as lithe and firm as steel. The dark red hair of his youth has in three-quarters of a century become entirely white, yet he retains the grace and manly vigor of his prime. The same decisive and elastic step, the same mental activity and determination that distinguished his early manhood, distinguish also his venerable age.

While on a visit to a brother who was a surgeon in the army at Baton Rouge, he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the First regiment of infantry, and a few days later his company was sent to southern Louisiana, to break up the contraband trade carried on by Lafitte and the notorious pirates he had gathered around him. A few months later he was sent to Boston on recruiting service, where he remained about a year. In July, 1820, he returned to New Orleans with about 130 recruits, and at once joined his command at Baton Rouge, and soon after was ordered to Devil's Swamp, and from there was sent home on account of ill-health among the men.

The succeeding year, 1821, the famous treaty with Spain was effected, which gave the United States possession of the territory of Florida by purchase. General Jackson, however, on taking possession in behalf of the Government, exercised all the authority of the old Spanish Governor. One of his aides-de-camp being absent, he requested Lieutenant Harney to act in his stead. This kept him in Florida until the final consummation of the treaty, which formally took place with the exchange of flags. With the close of these formalities, General Jackson was mustered out at his own request, and Lieutenant Harney was ordered to Baton Rouge. Upon arrival at Baton Rouge he was transferred to the First artillery and sent to Eastport, Maine, and Lieutenant Brent was sent to Baton Rouge in his stead. The change was disastrous to the temporary health of the two men, and the next year they were re-

transferred, and Lieutenant Harney reached his old post. The next year, 1823, an Indian war was anticipated, and four companies from Baton Rouge, his own among the number, were moved North. Stopping for a short time at St. Louis, they started for Council Bluffs, but had gone only about twenty miles when an express met them with the information that peace had been declared, and the command spent the winter at Bellefontaine, fifteen miles above St. Louis.

The next spring they moved up to Council Bluffs with a Peace Commission, composed of General Atkinson and Major Ben. O'Fallon, with Mr. Langham as secretary, and made treaties with all the tribes on the Upper Missouri as high as what Lewis and Clark called the Two Thousand Mile creek. One tribe could not be found—the Assinaboins—a warlike and powerful band of the Sioux.

The Mandans were the last of the tribes with whom treaties were completed.

Council Bluffs was the rendezvous. The present city of Council Bluffs, opposite Omaha, is situated upon the site of the trading house of Mr. Cabiness and his son Charles. Old Council Bluffs (Fort Atkinson) was about fifteen miles below, on the same side of the river. The fact is one not generally known, and has even been disputed by those whose recollections have been so confused as to mislead them.

On the conclusion of the treaties, the first and sixth regiments of infantry returned to Council Bluffs, where Lieutenant Harney received promotion to a captaincy. In 1825 he proceeded to New Orleans to take command of his company. In the fall or 1827 he was ordered to Jefferson Barracks. In the summer of 1828, under the command of General Atkinson, he participated in an expedition against the Winnebago Indians, in Wisconsin, but they submitted, and made treaties before active hostilities began. When Captain Harney first came to Jefferson Barracks, they were in process of construction; after his return from this latter expedition, they were completed. A portion of the First infantry, including Captain Harney's company, was soon after ordered to Prairie du Chien, and from there, his company and that of Captain Cobb, were ordered to Green Bay, Wisconsin, to relieve the Fifth infantry. The succeeding autumn the two companies were ordered back, under Major Twiggs, to the portage between the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, to establish a post which was afterward called Winnebago. Their arrival there about the middle of October, 1828, was signalized the next day by a fall of snow about four inches in depth, and very severe weather. The next two years were years of monotony and peace

in Fort Winnebago. The whites and reds were getting along in comparative quiet, when the Black Hawk war broke out.

Captain Harney had come to St. Louis where he saw preparations for war going forward. When he left Rock Island there were all indications of a continued peace. Hastening back to his post, he took part in the preparations going on there.

Regulars and volunteers assembled at Rock Island, and started out in pursuit of the enemy. Provisions soon became scarce, and General Atkinson ordered the volunteers to pursue a certain route, and if they met no Indians they would be discharged. If they found them in formidable force, he would come on with the regulars, subsisting them on horse meat, and assist in the fight. Captain Harney, with a Captain Gordon, then unattached, and a party of four men, started out on a reconnoissance. They soon found the Indian village, and reported the fact at their own camp. Once the volunteers camped on a spot where the Indians had been before them, and where they had trimmed their scalps. This should have been enough to have aroused the spirit of vengeance in the most sluggish breast, but the volunteers avoided a fight by moving out of the path laid down for them by the General, and were mustered out at Ottumwa.

Another levy of volunteers was made, and a force collected under General Whitsides that made another expedition, and a fighting one. Many of those mustered out joined again for the second term, and did gallant service.

When the second expedition arrived at the mouth of the White Water, the Indian trail was lost. General Atkinson, from information which had been conveyed to him, sent for Captain Harney for consultation. Captain Harney told him that the Indians had but one hiding place in the whole country, and that was not difficult to find. He asked for fifty men to make a reconnoissance. The General thought so small a party in danger of being entirely cut off, and told him to take along also 300 of the Potowotamies, a friendly tribe attached to our force. Upon consulting with the Indian chief, he said he thought his men would not go with such a small force, and after a talk of some of the the leaders, they did indeed refuse. Captain Harney, therefore, started with his fifty men and thirty friendly Menonomes. Soon he came upon one sign after another, showing him to be near the Indian camp, when the friendly Indians counseled a return. Captain Harney, however, persisted, and all the Indians left him except one, who told him he would stay by and die with him, if it came to that. This Indian was

one with whom Captain Harney had once had a desperate hand to hand fight, in which the savage had been overpowered and disarmed. After that he was a steadfast friend of his white ally. Proceeding in his quest, he came at last to where a fire was burning brightly, and knew that he was close upon the Indian position. He then returned to camp and made his report. On his return he found much alarm for his safety, on account of the reports which had preceded him, given out by the Indians who had gone back. Captain Harney had located the position of the Indians, but about four hours later an express arrived from General Dodge, with the information that he was upon the Indian trail, and in close pursuit. From that time, it was a forced march to the Mississippi river. The Indian enemy was disheartened and getting away as rapidly as possible. Those who were unable to cross the river at last made a desperate fight, but it was the fight of despair, in which they had nothing to gain and no hope save in a treaty.

General Scott, who had hastened on from Chicago with artillery, arrived at Rock Island after the war was over and the troops had assembled there, and made a treaty. With the artillery he also brought cholera of a malignant type, which killed off one-sixth of the whole force. The humbled and conquered Indians were anxious for peace, and disposed to keep quiet. This was the termination of the Black Hawk war. After the treaty, Captain Harney obtained leave of absence for some months, which time he spent in St. Louis. During his stay in St. Louis he became engaged to be married.

About the time of expiration of his leave in 1832, he proceeded to Washington, and was appointed a Paymaster. The appointment was given him by General Jackson, and without any solicitation on his part. His duties then called him from post to post, and were fulfilled by him for two years. In 1835 the Second Dragoons was raised, as the bill said, "for the better defense of the Western frontier." The bill itself was the work of General Ashley, member of Congress from St. Louis. Major D. E. Twiggs was appointed Colonel, and Wharton Rector, of Arkansas, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. Rector, who seems to have been unambitious of distinction in the line, would rather be a Paymaster, with the rank of Major, than Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, while Harney, who became a Major on his appointment as Paymaster, was eager for the appointment.

As the first step toward the consummation of their wish, Rector declined, and Harney resigned his commission. Major Harney, accompanied by Rector, then went to see General Jackson, at the

Hermitage, who gratified both, by appointing Rector to the paymastership, and Harney to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Dragoons.

A few months after this change, our Western frontier yet remained quiet; but trouble had originated in Florida, and Lieutenant-Colonel Harney volunteered to take command of some 350 men, who had been recruited in New York and other Eastern cities for his regiment, and to proceed to Florida for service.

His offer was immediately accepted, and he was ordered to Florida. On taking command at Black Creek, he was ordered to Lake Monroe, on St. John's river, when he was met by a detachment of two companies of artillery, under Colonel Fanning, to whom he relinquished the command. Colonel Harney's long experience as an Indian fighter was of signal advantage to the command at the outset. On the second day he discovered that Indians were about, and on the third day he communicated to the commanding officer his conviction that their camp had been reconnoitered the night before, and that they would be attacked at once. Rather to give confidence to the recruits, than from any substantial principle of defense, he counseled the erection of temporary breastworks. The men who were unused to fighting, even if impressed with a sense of safety by such works that were mainly illusory, would be preserved from the greater danger of a panic. Not one of them had as yet heard an Indian yell, and it required careful management at the outset to make them staunch soldiers. The event proved the correctness of the prediction, as an attack was made before day the next morning, though very little damage was done on either side. From this time on, the camp on the lake, called Fort Mellen in honor of a captain who was killed there, was occupied by the troops until fall. The serious business of these months was the drilling of the troops, but sickness prevailing later on in the season, the command was ordered to the seaboard, at the mouth of the St. John's river.

The campaign being closed for the season, Colonel Harney spent the summer at his home in St. Louis, on a leave of absence.

The next year opened with General Jessup in command, and Fort Mellen as the base of operations. Several little skirmishes occurred when the Indians met them in force at a creek called Elusahatchie, near Jupiter inlet. The Indians were occupying a very strong position General Eustis formed his command of six hundred men, with Colonel Harney and his dismounted dragoons on the right. Colonel Harney soon discovered that in the position which he occupied he would not be

in the fight at all, and that the Indians would not be driven from their position without a change in the plan of assignment.

On our left, when the attack commenced, the Indians fought furiously, and were getting the best of the battle. They were in a position from which they could not be dislodged from the front, and were inflicting much damage. Colonel Harney made a rapid reconnoissance and then, under the circumstances, determined upon a change in the plan of assignment. Dexterously crossing the stream in front with his whole force, he attacked furiously in the Indian rear, and the result was a total rout in a few minutes.

On our left the volunteers had fallen back under a murderous fire, when they met the reproaches of General Jessup. They replied that they had no commander; Jessup gallantly put himself at their head, and led them back. He became at once a mark for the enemy. One bullet striking him in the temple would have killed him had it not been deflected by the frame of his spectacles. Stopping under the fire of the sharpshooters he coolly recovered his glasses and retired, the volunteers having left him alone while he was searching for his spectacles. Colonel Harney asked permission to pursue, which was granted, but had barely made his arrangements and proceeded a few hundred yards, when a most remarkable rain storm put a stop to the movement. The rain fell in such torrents that progress was impossible. Next morning some Delawares, who were in the United States service, and who had been reconnoitering, reported that they had found the Indians in force. General Eustis, who was the local commander, ordered Colonel Twiggs to send Colonel Harney with four companies after them. Colonel Harney was eating dinner when the order came, and was astounded at the inadequacy of the force; yet he proceeded at once to its execution. On reaching the place where the Indians were reported to be, he ordered his dragoons to dismount and tie their horses, fully convinced that they would have no further use for them after the fight that was about to be brought on.

Reaching their camp, he was surprised to find that they had all fled into the everglades. Next day the entire force moved down to Jupiter inlet, and sent to Indian river for supplies. Reaching there, Colonel Harney, who was familiar with the Indian character, advised sending for the Indians for the purpose of trying to effect a treaty. He was confident that they had been sufficiently punished and terrified to secure a desirable and permanent peace. At his instance, the treaty was made, and resulted in emigrating more Indians to the West than had been moved since the commencement of the war by every other commander.

After this treaty, there was yet a warlike band, under Sam Jones, that continued hostile; and Harney, with his dragoons dismounted, pursued them into the hunting grounds. After a pursuit for about a hundred miles, much of the marching done at night, Harney surprised them, and attacked, when they fled into the Mango swamps, where troops could not follow. From this expedition he returned to Tampa Bay. In one of his skirmishes, one of his men had accidentally shot an Indian woman, and, it was thought, mortally wounded her. He was much distressed at the thought of killing a woman. It was told to Colonel Harney that this was Sam Jones' wife, and that as the chief would probably come after her that night, he could set a trap for him and kill or capture him. This, Colonel Harney refused to do, saying that an enemy, when seeking to succor his wife, should be free from harm by him. The woman was placed outside of the camp, and made as comfortable as possible, and that night she was secretly removed by Sam Jones. To the great joy of the man who shot her, and of his comrades, she was afterward discovered alive and well.

Some months after the close of this last expedition, General McCombs was sent down by the Secretary of War with a *carte blanche*, to use his own discretion in putting an end to the war, and to make a treaty upon any terms he thought proper.

The treaty was finally consummated at Fort King. The chief was too old to come, but he sent Chitto Tustenuggee, as a special deputy with power to treat. Under the invitations sent around for the Indians to meet General McComb, at Fort King, they came in. Colonel Harney, who had been consulted by General McComb, laid down a proposition which he thought would be acceptable to both parties. As a basis, he said, the Indians must have undisputed possession of a certain section of land, and this could be given them where it would be almost valueless to white men. General McComb, with his pencil, first marked off a very large section, all of which he was willing to concede. The boundary would have given the Indians nearly the whole of the peninsula. Colonel Harney thought it would be proper to cut down the limits materially, as that would satisfy the Indians, and also have less tendency to excite the encroaching spirit of the whites. These amended limits for the Indian reserve were finally formally adopted at the treaty. The Indians were very suspicious, but had great confidence in Colonel Harney; and he assured them, if any change was proposed by the Government, he would give them all of his ammunition, and

three days to prepare, before he would make any hostile movement if the treaty was not suffered to stand.

The pledge of Colonel Harney was perfectly satisfactory and harmony was restored. A trading post was established on the Caloosahatchie, the Indians were told to make their complaints to Harney, if they had any, and to look to him for everything they wanted. He had the reputation among them of being perfectly upright, as well as thoroughly brave, and they were happy and satisfied and confiding.

In the meantime, Colonel Harney, in the line of his duty, went over to Tampa bay to visit General Taylor. His object was to secure two companies for the protection of the trading house and the country. He was anxious to carry out the expressed views of the administration. He knew that the Indians had been enemies too long to be suddenly trusted, and he saw the necessity of a force adequate to hold them in check. In spite of his entreaties, General Taylor stubbornly refused to let him have any men, or even a single officer. It is perhaps fortunate for Colonel Harney that he took the precaution of at once writing out this conversation and enclosing it to General McComb, as an explanation of his course. While he was gone, events transpired of which he was unfortunately in ignorance.

The Floridians were opposed to the Indians staying in the country at all, and were loth to believe that the treaty had really been consummated. One of their number, a gentleman from Tallahassee, wrote to the Secretary of War to inquire if the treaty was made in good faith and was to be adhered to by the United States. The Secretary, Mr. Poinsett, replied that it was a mere temporary arrangement, that it was an expedient to get the Indians together, so that they might be emigrated more readily. The news, almost as soon as it arrived, was known to the Indians, and they had time to meditate over an act which we may excuse savages for believing was a cold-blooded double treachery.

On Colonel Harney's return from Tampa Bay, he knew nothing of this correspondence, but the Spanish residents had read it, and the Indians were fully informed of it through them. They judged, in their suspicion, that Harney was a party to this heartless perfidy, and were planning vengeance, while he was unconscious of the whole affair. Billy Bowlegs came down to the boat and told him that the chiefs wanted to see him. Harney replied that he would wait and see them. It was afterward known that this was a ruse to shut off any possible chance of his escaping the massacre they were planning. A sergeant and the traders at the post came on board, and Harney conferred with them

as to the behavior of the Indians. Their tone of confidence in the good intentions and peaceful disposition of the Indians did not please him, and he cautioned them against any relaxation of vigilance. Intending to review the disposition made of the troops, he lay down in his tent to rest, but long exposure in the hot sun had made him unusually tired, and he slept soundly until awakened in the morning by firing and the yelling of Indians. Rushing to the front of his tent, he saw his men being slaughtered and without arms, some of them struggling in the water, and being killed with their own guns. His first act was to get on his boots, but he thought that useless; his next resolve was to die with his men. But there were no men there; those who were not killed were scattered fugitives, without arms, and the instinct of self-preservation made itself felt, with no duty to come in conflict with it. That the Indians had risen was apparent when he first heard the noise, but he was entirely ignorant of the cause. With the desire to save himself, he yet saw no way, until, as an inspiration, the thought came.

Running down the edge of the bay, distant about two hundred yards, he walked into the water and then walked backward out again to the shore, thus conveying the impression that two men had walked in. As he disappeared in the underbrush of the shore, he heard the baffled yell of the Indians as they entered his tent. They had stopped to plunder in the quarters of the men and delayed sufficiently for him to get a start. On reaching the point where he entered the water, they concluded that he and a companion had drowned themselves rather than be killed by them. A negro who was with them and who was friendly, but who was yet more attached to Harney than to them, also did what he could to mislead them and so give him valuable time. With all the Indian confidence in his power and respect for his soldierly qualities, there was mingled too, a superstitious fear that made them wary and increased his chances for escape. One of his men, who had noticed his stratagem while hidden in the palmetto thicket on the shore, soon joined him in his painful and perilous march. His objective point was a lumber pile, fifteen miles away from camp, much of the distance over mango roots that made the walk distressing. In the operations of the four preceding days the lumber pile had borne some part. To reach this point that might already be in the hands of the Indians, required, on his part, all the address and endurance that were possessed by his savage foe. He had to make experimental trips to the water, to learn his location; and, if he met any Indians, his safety depended on seeing

them first. On one of these reconnoitering trips, Britton, the man who was with him, reported that he had discovered the Indians.

"Britton," said his Colonel, "do you feel that you can fight?"

"Yes, sir," "I will die with the Colonel;" stoutly replied the man whose business it was to fight, though they had both but lately passed through scenes that chill the marrow of brave men. They had seen their comrades killed without any chance to make a defense.

The Colonel then said: "Let us cut some of these pointed limbs to make them cautious in approaching us. They will make good weapons, too, when we come close."

The next step was to cut some of the luxuriant grass and bind it about their heads as a protection against the blistering sun, and then to reconnoiter the enemy, so as to get the first sight and keep themselves hidden. To raise his head above the bank was the labor of minutes, and the first thing that he saw was his canoe. In the canoe, if not disturbed, he knew there should be a harpoon, which he used in his fishing expeditions, and the present occasion would make it a very effective weapon. On reaching the canoe the harpoon was there, and Colonel Harney's gratification expressed itself in a yell that made the sluggish forests of Florida resound for miles. Some afterward said they heard it five miles distant. He was again a Christian warrior with a canoe beneath his foot, and a trusty though somewhat peculiar weapon in his hand, and he could yet exercise the prerogatives of a commander: the succor of fugitives, and attention to his dead. Instructing Britton in paddling the canoe, the two paddled on until they overtook a boat load of their own men, and then Colonel Harney announced his intention of going back to see what had become of his force that very night, even if he had to go alone. The men, though badly demoralized, volunteered to go with him though he would not order them to do so. The night was a bright moonlight one: the worst possible for his purpose. His whole force consisted of seven men with insufficient arms, yet he made the reconnoissance with five men and two guns, and collected and counted the dead for the purpose of gaining tidings of the living. He looked in the faces of the men and found them all but five. Goaded by the ghastly sight around him and a soldierly desire to avenge his comrades at once, he was anxious to make an attack upon the Indians that night in their camp. Colonel Harney relied upon a surprise, and the fact that two barrels of whisky, that they had found in the sutlers' stores, had probably placed most of them in a condition that would keep them out of a fight. There were but five men in the party, as two of the seven had

been left in the rear with the other boat, and these five were too much unnerved to be willing to take the hazard. It is possible that the measure of the courage of these men was in truth the measure of safety. Colonel Harney's solicitude for his men who were yet living led him to shout and invite them to him. Two of them, he afterward learned, heard him but were fearful that it was an Indian ruse to draw them from their hiding places. The sad party then left; one party was sent back to Tampa Bay with the painful intelligence, and the Colonel went to Cape Florida, his headquarters.

Three Englishmen who belonged to the United States forces, were in a manner responsible for the trouble, in that they fomented the suspicions of the Indians and precipitated the outbreak. They afterward paid the penalty which an act of treachery always brings down upon its perpetrators. The Indians were always distrustful of them and at last killed them as an act of self-defense.

Colonel Harney was yet painfully ignorant of the cause of the outbreak, where all had seemed so happy and satisfactory, when the mail packet arrived at Cape Florida with letters and papers, and the famous letter of Poinsett, Secretary of War, for whose lack of moral courage and double-dealing, brave men in the front had been sacrificed.

Colonel Harney went to Washington determined to sift the matter to the bottom. He saw General McComb, who asserted that he acted under a *carte blanche* from Poinsett. Of that, Colonel Harney was already perfectly aware, as the authority had been produced when he arrived in Florida, and yet he was unwilling to prefer charges that would lead to a thorough investigation.

It soon became evident, however, that an investigation was not to be had, and he left Washington without getting any satisfaction. Colonel Harney was now assigned to the command of the district of the eastern coast of the Atlantic, and proceeded vigorously against a band of Spanish Indians, of which Chekikee was the chief. The band were pirates, deserving extermination, and were a part of the band that had murdered his men at Caloosahatchie. Retribution, swift and terrible, was now to come upon them.

On taking leave of General Twiggs, Colonel Harney promised that he would send him Chekikee's scalp—a promise that he shortly fulfilled.

On the trip down to Cape Florida, an incident occurred which shows the deliberation with which Colonel Harney acted, and the reticence that marked his official life. The steamer broke a shaft, near the mouth of New Smyrna river, and another vessel had to be procured,

While waiting, a fishing smack anchored in the river opposite the camp, and the Colonel went on board. The Captain of the craft gave the Colonel a coil of rope to sit on, and in the course of conversation spoke of the rope, and was eloquent in its praise as the strongest and safest rope made. Colonel Harney bethought him that he needed some good rope, and made a bargain with the skipper for the coil. The coil of rope was loaded with the other stores and sent to Cape Florida, and it was only when the band was caught, that it was learned that the use of the rope was to cure piratical tendencies among adventurous Indians. It was a somewhat severe remedy, but was entirely effectual.

Immediately on reaching Cape Florida, an expedition was fitted out for the Everglades, which was the stronghold of the piratical Indians. It was found impracticable to provide canoes for more than eighty-eight men, or less than a company of infantry. Of these, fifty were dragoons and thirty-eight artillery, light ordnance. The officers were, Colonel Harney in command, Captain Davidson, Lieutenant Ord, and Lieutenant Rankin, of artillery, Dr. Russell and Mr. Carter.

Judge Carter, now residing at Fort Bridger, was suttler at Cape Florida at the time, but he was always a volunteer in every expedition that had a fight in it, and he was one of this party.

On a dark, rainy night, the expedition set out. It was hazardous in the extreme, as its only hope lay in surprising the Indians. The surprise proved to be a complete one. Chekikee was killed, the band were nearly all captured, and the Florida war closed.

With the close of the war in Florida, Colonel Harney was ordered to Baton Rouge, where he remained some time. He was then ordered up the Washita River, and established Fort Washita in the Chickasaw nation. The force under his command consisted of two companies of the Second dragoons, dismounted rifles.

From this time on until the opening of the Mexican war, the United States may be said to have been entirely at peace. The military genius, combined with the diplomatic skill of our regular army officers, had dispersed or conciliated the Indians, and the hardy frontiersmen went on gathering in the sheaves of civilization unmolested by the savage warriors.

When Mexico declared war, it was seen that the contest was to be a severe one, and that the prize was rich in proportion to the toil and danger. Then the neglected sons of war felt that they were to be again appreciated, and could exclaim with Bertram,

"Discord gave the call,
And made my trade the trade of all."

At first Colonel Twiggs was appointed Brigadier General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Harney was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Second Dragoons. His first orders from General Taylor sent him to the command of the forces protecting the Texas frontier, and he was thus kept out of the first of the brilliant and memorable engagements which were a part of the march of our army to the City of Mexico. The service in which he was engaged was one in which it seemed there was no military fame to be earned. The Mexicans got out of the way so nimbly that he had no chance to fight, and his position was almost unendurable to him; knowing, as he did, that his regiment was marching on with the triumphant main army, and winning victories in which he had no share. Receiving information that the Mexicans were about to cross the Rio Grande, he moved down there with his force, but they got away without an engagement. He called a council of his officers, and proposed to go to Monterey, but none of the men supported him in his wish. In the meantime, General Wool ordered him to leave the Rio Grande and return to his former position at San Antonio. On his way back he was met by an order of arrest, General Wool having been falsely informed that Colonel Harney would not return.

When promoted he had demanded orders to join his regiment, then at Monterey, and received orders accordingly. He then reported to General Wool at Buena Vista, and was immediately ordered to proceed to the mouth of the Rio Grande and report to General Scott. Soon after, he was ordered back to report to General Taylor and away from the headquarters of his regiment. This order, transmitted through General Worth, he refused to obey.

Although remonstrated with, he adhered to this resolution, and was court-martialed for disobedience, and sentenced to suspension for six months and a reprimand. The sentence was, however, never executed, as General Scott ordered him to duty. It was not supposed by any one that there would be any more fighting on General Taylor's line, and Colonel Harney consequently did not want to move in that direction, nor was he content to be taken away from the command of his own men.

At Vera Cruz he was in command of his darling dragoons, and rode at their head with all the confidence and pride that belonged to the original conquerors of Mexico as they made their way to the palaces of her ancient kings.

On the road from Vera Cruz to the beautiful town of Madeline, about nine miles distant, was a bridge distant from Vera Cruz about four miles. The bridge was defended by a strong fortification, which cut off all

communication between the American army and some French gardeners on the other side, who were anxious to furnish the Americans with vegetables, of which they were sadly in need. General Scott ordered Colonel Harney to feel the strength of the enemy in the fortification and then to retire, but on no account to engage them.

It was only after much solicitation that General Scott permitted this reconnoissance in force. Colonel Harney represented the sufferings of the army for the lack of vegetables; that scurvy had already appeared, and that a delegation of French citizens had assured them that they could supply the army if communication was opened. At last, General Scott gave a reluctant order for him to feel the enemy, but not to fight. The latter part of the order he repeated several times to make it more impressive.

Colonel Harney proceeded promptly to reconnoitre, and had learned the strength of the enemy and his position, and had drawn off his troops to the rear, when his valor got the better of his discretion, and he faced about and captured the works and pursued the enemy to the town. The advantage secured was the established communication between the American army and the French market gardeners, who were friendly to each other, and carried on a desirable trade afterward, our troops being able to buy articles of food that their health demanded. It also cut off the supplies of the city both from the gardens and the Spanish ships. The second day after this action the city capitulated. The next morning, Colonel Harney sought General Scott and made a clean breast of the whole affair. He described the initiatory movement, and then his chagrin as he rode back; "and then," said he, "I turned back and did what you yourself would have done, if you had been in my place."

"Well, well," said General Scott, "we will let it pass."

And so frankness saved him from the consequences of his soldierly impulsiveness. He had violated a plain order while in an enemy's country, and had made himself amenable to the extreme rigor of military law. A court martial could not have done otherwise than order him to be shot, and he himself could not have demurred to the sentence, yet here a breath between two old soldiers, each of whom appreciated the feelings of the other, swept away the fault as readily as the tear of the recording angel blotted out the record of a venial sin.

While the army lay at Vera Cruz, General Scott received information that a strong force of the enemy was stationed at Antigua, and ordered Colonel Harney to proceed with a sufficient force and attack them. This he did, but the Mexicans managed to retire without an engagement.

The leading incidents of the Mexican war, the movements of the troops, the disposition of the forces, are a part of our national archives, and have been woven into the consecutive descriptions which, more or less properly, present them under the name of histories. From Vera Cruz, the main army moved after its capitulation to Cerro Gordo, and closed its series of victories at the capital in the City of Mexico. The dragoons, from the greater celerity of movement of mounted men, were in front and hovering on the flank of the main army, resisting the attacks of detachments of the enemy and guarding against surprise.

THE STORMING OF CERRO GORDO

Was one of the most brilliant and desperate of that long line of feats of arms which belong to the history of the Mexican war. Of General Harney's part in it, the following brief extract is from Brooks' "History of the Mexican War:"

> Throughout the night there were 8,000 Mexicans lying upon and around the various heights, protected by breast-works and fortifications, and further secured from direct assault by deep ravines and almost precipitous rocks, up whose steep sides they imagined a man would scarcely dare to climb. In addition to the force thus formidably posted, there was a reserve of 6,000 men, encamped upon the plain in the rear of Cerro Gordo, and close to the Jalapa road.
>
> Meanwhile Harney was organizing his storming party. This consisted of the Fourth infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Plympton, the rifles under Major Loring, four companies of the First artillery under Colonel Child, and six companies of the Third infantry under Captain Alexander. All of these, composing the forlorn hope, were regulars, picked men, daring and resolute. Many of them were veterans who had passed not unscathed through the desperate battles of Palo Alto and the Palm Ravine, and the still more deadly storm of Monterey. Now they were about to wrestle with a danger perhaps more imminent than any they had hitherto encountered.
>
> Onward they rushed, impelled by the double consciousness that the eyes of the General-in-Chief were upon them, and of the terrible consequences that would follow a disastrous issue. Harney led the way, conspicuous above all others by his full military uniform and his commanding stature. Waving his sword and calling on his men to follow, he rapidly ascended in full view of the enemy, while his cheering voice infused into the breasts of his command the same energy and dauntless enthusiasm which animated his own. It was a race for glorious renown wherein each strove to be foremost. The front ranks fell, but the survivors still pressed on, and still above the thunder of the war rose high, distinct and clear the voice of their intrepid leader.

The key to the whole position was ours, captured under the eye of the General-in-Chief, by an assault that stands out as one of the most fiery and desperate onsets of modern war.

On the arrival of the army before the city of Mexico, General Scott sent for Colonel Harney to advise as to the feasibility of making his attack by the causeways which formed the approaches to the city. Colonel Harney gave it as his opinion that though it was possible to attack in that manner, many men would fall by the way, and that as the most formidable resistance would remain to be overcome after the causeways were passed, some better means of attack should be devised if possible. From that time the subject was not absent from his mind; plan after plan was formed, only to be in turn rejected, until one day in conversation with one of his guides, who had been a former resident of the city, he asked him if he knew any better way of approach than by the causeways. The man's name was Jonathan Fitzwalter. He said that the city was supplied with water through an acqueduct, and that, through the protection the pillars afforded, a very desirable approach could be gained. Colonel Harney followed his description closely, and then was unable to suppress the ejaculation, "There is the place to attack the city!"

The suggestion was so apt and so practical that he hurried to General Scott with his discovery and his plan. It is enough for the vindication of the truth of history to say that it was adopted, and the original idea of Jonathan Fitzwalter, seized upon by Colonel Harney and conveyed to General Scott, was the suggestion out of which grew the final plan upon which the city of Mexico was captured.

The fight offered no field for the services of cavalry, and General Scott asked him to take charge of the camp containing the prisoners and the supplies of the army, at a place called Musquak. During the attack he was chafing under his restraint, but had the satisfaction of hearing the whistle of the bullets in the last volleys, as he went in to make a report to General Scott.

The capture of the city of Mexico was in effect, as it soon became in fact, the close of the war. General Scott sent for Colonel Harney and told him that he wanted an experienced officer to take a train to Vera Cruz, and that he had decided upon sending him. This service once performed he would be at liberty to spend some time at home. This train was composed almost entirely of Mexican wagons, carrying a large treasure. The guard numbered less than one to the wagon, and it was so long that when the last wagon left camp the first was going into the new camp. The train was about fifteen miles in length, that being the distance of an ordinary day's march. The train having reached Vera Cruz in safety, Colonel Harney embarked for home, and after spending

a time here, proceeded to Washington with dispatches, with which General Scott had intrusted him.

After the declaration of peace, numbers of the American soldiers whose terms of enlistment had not expired, and who had married in Mexico, remained behind. Among this number was General Harney's orderly, a gallant young soldier, in whom he took a warm interest. Technically these men were deserters, yet General Harney took the ground that those who had fought bravely through the war deserved leniency, and he prevailed upon the President, Mr. Polk, to issue a general pardon to all who served faithfully up to the declaration of peace.

In 1848, he was ordered to Austin, Texas, with the dragoons, and staid there about four years, or until 1852. While there he organized several expeditions to take the field against hostile Indians, but from one cause and another, they were knocked in the head by his being superseded by superior officers.

General Persifer Smith, to whom he was warmly attached, came down in command, and General Harney, who had asked few indulgences during his long and arduous services, applied for leave of absence, to spend some time with his family in France. His family was already there, called abroad by solicitude for the health of one of his children, and he expected, not unreasonably, that he might spend two years with them. His leave was granted, and he had joined his family, but after a luxurious ease of two months, was ordered back to take command of an expedition against the Indians.

At that time a general Indian war was imminent, and General Harney was regarded as the man of men to bring it to a successful conclusion. On his arrival, the President, Mr. Pierce, sent for him and said, frankly: "General Harney, you have done so much that I will not order you to the frontier, but I do wish you would assume the command and whip the Indians for us." This to a professional soldier was more than a command. General Harney went at once to Leavenworth, which was the general depot, and made his movement against the Sioux. Moving from Leavenworth up towards the Platte, he came upon the Indian camp. The chief had previously sent him word that he would meet him to shake hands or fight. To fight was General Harney's mission, and he was convinced that any treaty, without first punishing them severely, would be of no effect. Knowing that he was close upon their position, he reconnoitered their camp, ascending to a hill-top from which he could count the lodges. With a full knowledge of the position, he made the disposition of his forces for the following day.

About one o'clock at night the cavalry moved and took up a position, such that if the Indians fell back they would be in their rear. The next morning he met the chief, Little Thunder, and told him that as he (Harney) had the choice of shaking hands or fighting, he was determined to fight. He then recited to the chief the outrages of which his people had been guilty, and told him he would give him one hour in which to harangue his warriors and make his dispositions for the battle. The Indians had fallen back where they were almost at the mercy of the cavalry, and the defeat had become a rout, when intelligence reached General Harney of an event that changed entirely the current of his thought. A Captain Howe, on his way to join him, was fired at from the mouth of a cave, and at once attacked there, killing the inmates indiscriminately. Of those who had taken refuge in the cave, most were women and children, and of these but two little girls escaped. It was not known at the time that any creature had been spared, but the girls were afterwards found. The effect of the report upon the old soldier, who was urging on the desperate encounter in the front, was sickening. He at once withdrew his soldiers from the head of the ravine, and allowed the Indians to escape. Some seventy-eight braves were killed, and the camp, with its equipage, and numbers of women and children, fell into his hands. The Indians had drawn their line to resist the attack on the open prairie, and, as General Harney asserts, had made the most civilized fight of any Indian engagement in which he ever participated.

From this engagement he moved on to Fort Laramie. Although winter had set in, he thought it a proper season to prosecute an Indian campaign.

On the march after leaving Laramie and following the foot of the Black Hills, the snow was one morning four inches deep, and the scouts were busily searching for an Indian trail, without, however, finding any. Operations for the season were therefore abandoned, and he went into winter quarters for the winter of 1855–6 at Fort Pierre, where he had ordered supplies to be sent. While at Fort Pierre, the Saute Sioux, a tribe of Indians on the Upper Mississippi that he had never encountered, sent him insolent and taunting messages, inviting him to come and fight them. They said they had heard so much of his fighting qualities that they were anxious to meet him, and test them. He wrote repeatedly to Washington for permission to proceed against them, but received no reply. The work of chastising them had to be done some years later.

Had not the instructions received from Washington been positive in forbidding him to cross the Mississippi river, he would have taken the responsibility of proceeding against these hostile bands, and so saved the country a subsequent bloody war, and preserved the lives of many innocent people who were about to fall before the murderous spirit that had been evoked, and which was then growing in boldness.

In the spring succeeding this fight, which has received the name of the battle of Ash Hollow, General Harney made a treaty with the Sioux, some ten bands, or tribes, being represented. He had no special authority to make a treaty, yet he felt confident that his action would meet with approval. He explained his position to the chiefs and told them that he wished to treat with them subject to the approval of the Government at Washington. This they finally consented to, and terms were made. They agreed to be fast allies of the whites, and General Harney gave the bands a military organization, appointing sub-chiefs from among the braves. Portions only of each band were selected for military service in proportion to the strength of each. Those whom he made soldiers were to enter the United States service for warfare whenever called upon. In return they were to receive uniforms once a year, and when called into service were to receive pay, the chiefs as commissioned officers, the sub-chiefs (some of whom were appoined by General Harney himself), the pay of non-commissioned officers, and the Indians the same pay as private soldiers.

This treaty met with unqualified approval in all quarters. It was confirmed by the United States Senate, and received the compliment of being referred to by the Secretary of War as a "model treaty." Unfortunately for its permanence the Government was lax in fulfilling the obligations which it had imposed upon itself.

It is an important point, one that should not be overlooked, that General Harney fought Ash Hollow with an inadequate force. He had been promised two thousand men for the expedition against the Sioux. A new regiment under Sumner was slow in coming up, but he felt that the battle should be fought at once. His effective force consisted of 800 men, including two companies of the dragoons under Cook. The battle of Ash Hollow was fought with only 600 men. The new regiment, slow in coming up, at last went back without authority, and left him in the heart of the hostile Indian country with his little force.

In the mean time there was trouble again in Florida, and the Floridians wanted him there. President Pierce also desired him to go there, and had already ordered him to do so, when there came in a third party

to claim his services. The administration was desirous that Robert J. Walker should accept the governorship of Kansas. Mr. Walker was willing to go, but coupled his acceptance with the proviso that General Harney should command the troops there.

General Harney had already reached Florida, when he was recalled to Washington. Upon a comparison of his views with those of the President, Mr. Pierce, it was found that they entirely agreed. Their view was, that though there were two hostile factions in Kansas, each desirous of a collision, firmness and steadiness could prevent it, and serve the best interests of both. The event proved the correctness of this view, as in a short time General Harney was able to inform the President that Kansas was quiet, and would remain so. Whatever there had been of danger was passed. Upon this he was ordered to Utah. This order was not distasteful, although he felt that his long service entitled him to an extended leave. He, however, got ready, and told Mr. Walker, who was furious at the thought of his leaving, and exerted his influence to have him retained, which was done. General Harney remained in Kansas until Walker left there, and Albert Sidney Johnson was sent in command of the Utah expedition. The next season General Harney was in Washington, and it was thought desirable to send him to Salt Lake, as the second in command under General Persifer Smith, who was such an invalid that he had to be carried on a litter. General Smith died at Fort Leavenworth. General Harney moved on toward Salt Lake, but heard on the route that the peace commission that had preceded him had made peace ; and he secured an order from Washington relieving him from a trip that could have no substantial fruits.

From this trip he returned to St. Louis, hoping that now at last he would be permitted to go to France and spend some time with his family.

It was during the administration of Mr. Buchanan that troubles arose with the Indians on the Pacific coast, and General Harney was ordered there to the command. No one fact better illustrates his Indian policy —the exact justice which he measured out to them, and the leniency with which he treated them when friendly—than the coadjutor he chose for that expedition. When the tribes committed outrages, he fought them with unexampled fury ; yet he fought to gain honorable peace and security for his countrymen, and not to carry on a wanton warfare. On this occasion he requested that Father De Smet might accompany him, in order to bring to bear the pacificatory influence of a divine, who, more than any other, had endeared himself to the Indians of North

America. The Secretary of War, upon General Harney's request, issued the order which made Father De Smet one of the expedition. The party left New York by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived in San Francisco in due time. A few hours after arrival at the hotel in San Francisco, where they were resting, news came that Colonel Wright, after some skirmishing, had concluded peace. In the preliminary negotiations Colonel Clark had demanded the surrender of a number of Indians who had been killing whites, but the tribes were not disposed to give them up. Upon this, Major Keys, of the artillery, asked permission to speak to the chiefs, which was granted. The Major then went on to say to them: "A great war chief is coming, and will soon be here. You had better take the terms now offered, as when he comes he will demand more." "His name," he continued, "is General Harney." They had heard of him, and the terror of his name, which had passed beyond the Rocky Mountains, was sufficient to lead them to conclude terms at once.

Terms being concluded, General Harney went to Fort Vancouver, while Father De Smet went out and brought the Indians in to a friendly talk. This was had, and, they all seeming to be peaceably disposed, the General established headquarters at Fort Vancouver, and opened up the country to settlement. The presence of the troops offered security to settlers, and the finding of gold in considerable quantities brought on an excitement which settled up the country very rapidly.

From Fort Vancouver he went up to the Strait of Juan De Fuca, leading into Puget Sound. He was aware that serious differences existed between the United States and Great Britain, as to the proper boundary line, and that the settlement of the question rested upon the finding of the true channel. In order to satisfy himself, General Harney, in a steamer, explored the strait, and, deciding that the claim of the United States was right, determined to maintain it. It afterward transpired that the British claim had its origin in the cupidity of the British Governor and his son-in-law, who coveted the island of San Juan for a sheep range. After leaving Victoria, and while the steamer was passing the island, General Harney was informed that that was the territory, the eager desire to possess which had given rise to the trouble. He immediately ordered the Captain of the vessel to run into harbor there, when Mr. Hubbs, the United States Magistrate, came aboard and introduced himself. The magistrate complained that the British refused to recognize his authority, and otherwise treated him with disrespect. General Harney informed

him that his main object in coming there was to redress the grievances of citizens, and to cause the authority of the United States to be respected and obeyed. He also told him, that in a short time a very different state of affairs would exist. The next day General Harney sent a picked force of one hundred men, under Captain George E. Pickett—the same whose division of the Confederate army afterward gained immortality by its bloody charge upon the heights at Gettysburg—and took possession in the name of the United States. It is not doubted that the British commander was then preparing to do the same thing, but his tardiness was General Harney's opportunity. He did not hesitate to seize and garrison the disputed island. The British commander next day sent out a large force in small boats, from the fleet then lying in the harbor, apparently to take possession of the island. But Pickett and his picked men showed no signs of fear, and the boats, after performing some evolutions near shore, but without attempting to land, pulled back to the fleet. Had an attempt to land been made, there is no question that it would have been resisted with force; and thus a long and bloody war between the two most powerful nations of the earth might have been inaugurated.

General Harney returned to Fort Vancouver, and forwarded to the War Department a full statement of what had been done. It was made the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments, and there were many who thought they saw war as the inevitable result. It is humiliating to relate that the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, who was then President, seriously contemplated the propriety of disavowing the step taken, and of giving up the possession of the island as a means of averting war. So great was the interest excited, and in some quarters the alarm, that General Scott was sent out to the Pacific coast with power to supersede General Harney, and disavow his act if deemed advisable. General Harney met him at the boat, and at once discovered that General Scott's plan of averting threatened war was to agree to a joint occupancy of the island by British and American forces. General Harney maintained that there was not the shadow of a reason for agreeing to a joint occupancy. General Scott persisted, however, in urging it until Harney, no longer able to control his feelings, broke out with the exclamation:

"General Scott, I have maintained the honor of our country up to this time, but if you agree to a joint occupancy I shall consider our country disgraced!"

"Yet," excitedly replied General Scott, "we both have our superiors, and must yield to instructions."

Of course General Harney, after this declaration, could remonstrate no further. He soon returned to Washington, where he did not fail to express himself warmly. The Southern States had now begun to secede, and in graver domestic dangers foreign complications had no hold upon the popular ear. It is gratifying to add, that after the war between the States was ended, the claim to the Island of San Juan was submitted to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany, who awarded it to the United States. Thus was triumphantly vindicated, after many years, the unerring judgment and unswerving patriotism of one of the bravest officers of the army.

During the remainder of Mr. Buchanan's administration, a period full of stormy events, General Harney was stationed in Washington, with orders to report to the President twice a day for consultation on the situation. He did not fail to give the President his views, who, after seeming to give them his assent, would next day reconsider his determination. This vacillation greatly exasperated General Harney, who had become convinced that the President was listening to other counselors. Unable to stand it longer, he said to the President one day: "Some one has your ear who is neither a friend of the Union nor a friend of yours." It was ascertained afterward that this sinister influence was exerted by the then Secretary of War.

In the events which preceded our civil war, and which marked its inception, General Harney was stationed in Missouri. If there was a local pride in the breast of the man who had felt equally at home when stationed in Maine, or when fighting in the everglades of Florida; who had borne his country's flag with distinction along every stretch of her frontier, from the head waters of our noble river to where the Rio Grande flings its waters to the Gulf; who had stood unflinchingly at the head of his dragoons when menaced by the combined cavalry of the Mexican army; and who had participated in the final triumphant entry into the city of the Montezumas—if there was a spot which, more than another, claimed his affections, it was that geographical division that bounded the home of his wife and his children. He had been engaged for nearly half a century in protecting the feeble outposts of civilization, as they moved westward over an empire that had been reclaimed from barbarism. Every instinct of his nature, of his professional teaching, and of his long experience, had taught him to look for enemies from without and not from within. He had seen Kansas pacified, in perilous times, by the exercise of firmness and moderation. He was ever ready to fight any and all enemies of the Government

whose uniform he so nobly wore, but he was by no means disposed to first make enemies for the satisfaction of fighting them afterward.

He was convinced from the first that the wrangling of factions in Missouri, was caused by a political ferment that would never develop into disloyalty unless met with irresolution and a teasing, tyrannous policy. There was on each side of him a party not numerous but active, anxious to stir up dissensions and to precipitate a conflict, for real or fancied benefit to themselves. And now between the bluff old soldier and the schemers grew up differences that they were far from being disposed to reconcile. He believed their aggressive policy would be fatal; they believed, or affected to believe, that his policy was unwise.

General Harney took the ground that there was no necessity for firing a single gun in Missouri, and he was determined that none should be fired until the necessity did exist.

On the 10th of May, 1861, it was announced in the city papers that General Harney had been appointed to the command of the Department of the West, and on the succeeding day, the 11th, he arrived in St. Louis, from Washington.

The unfortunate scenes which attended the arrest of the State forces drilling at Camp Jackson, on the memorable 10th, had filled the city with horror and dismay. Citizens who were terror-stricken were leaving the city by every available route, or sending their families away from a danger they could neither measure nor comprehend. The appearance of General Harney reassured them as nothing else could. His splendid reputation as a soldier, his known firmness, and his stainless honor, were sufficient pledges that peace and order would be preserved. The next day he issued his proclamation announcing his resumption of the command, and his intention to maintain the peace.

Unfortunately there were plenty of turbulent spirits to whom peace was by no means pleasing. Either their occupation was discord or they hoped to gain an occupation by fomenting strife. Then again, of the two political parties, each furiously exasperated, each was anxious to be protected and yet wished that protection coupled with freedom to harrass and oppress the other.

General Harney was the very man for the emergency. He gave protection, indiscriminately, to all, and at the same time curbed the spirit of license that was in danger of becoming prevalent. He had no reputation as a fighter to make; that reputation was too well established on uncounted fields to lead him to look for laurels where they might rather be left ungathered.

The intelligent and the prudent gave him their support, when a cabal, whose plans he interrupted, sought to move him from their path through the exercise of influence at Washington. Messrs. James E. Yeatman and Hamilton R. Gamble, as a delegation representing those of our citizens most entitled to respect, went on to Washington to represent to the President, and those by whom he was advised, that General Harney was proceeding to the true solution of one of the most difficult problems of the day.

On the 14th of May, General Harney's celebrated proclamation was promulgated, breathing the spirit of peace, yet full of a determination to conquer a peace, if other means proved unavailing:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
May 14, 1861.

On my return to this Department I find, greatly to my astonishment and mortification, a most extraordinary state of things existing in this State, deeply affecting the stability of the Government of the United States, as well as the Government and other interests of Missouri itself. As a citizen of Missouri, owing allegiance to the United States, and in common with you, I feel it my duty, as well as privilege, to extend a warning voice to my fellow-citizens against the common dangers around us, and appeal to your patriotism and sense of justice to exert all your moral power to avert them.

It is with regret I feel it my duty to call your attention to the recent act of the General Assembly of Missouri, known as the Military Bill, which is the result no doubt of the temporary excitement that pervades the public mind. This bill cannot be regarded in any other light than as an indirect secession ordinance, ignoring even the forms resorted to by the other States. To this extent it is a nullity and cannot or ought not to be upheld or regarded by the citizens of Missouri. There are obligations and duties resting upon the people of Missouri, under the constitution and laws of the United States, which are paramount, and which I trust you will carefully consider and weigh well before you allow yourselves to be carried out of the Union, under form of yielding obedience to this military bill, which is clearly in violation of your duties as citizens of the United States. It must be apparent to every one who has taken a proper unbiased view of the subject, that whatever may be the determination of the unfortunate condition of things, in respect to the so-called Cotton States, Missouri must share the destiny of the Union. Her geographical position, her soil productions, and in short, all her material interests point to this result. We cannot shut our eyes to this controlling fact. It is seen, and its force is felt, throughout the nation. So important is this regarded as to the great interests of the country, that I venture to express the opinion that the whole power of the Government of the United States, if necessary, will be exerted to maintain Missouri in her present position in the Union. I express to you in all sincerity, my own deliberate convictions, without assuming to speak for the Government of the United States, whose authority, here and elsewhere, I shall at all times, and under all circumstances, endeavor faithfully to uphold. I desire, above all things, most earnestly to invite my fellow-citizens dispassionately to consider their true interests, as well as their true relation to the Government under which we live, and to which we owe so much.

In this connection I desire to direct your attention to one subject, which no doubt will be made the pretext for more or less popular excitement. I allude to the recent transaction at Camp Jackson, near St. Louis. It is not proper for me to comment upon the

official conduct of my predecessor in command of this Department, but it is right and proper for the people of Missouri to know that the main avenue of Camp Jackson recently under command of General Frost, had the name of Davis, and a principal street of the same camp, that of Beauregard, and that a body of men had been received into that camp, by its commander, which had been notoriously organized in the interests of the secessionists, the men openly wearing the dress and badge distinguishing the army of the so-called Southern Confederacy. It is also a notorious fact that a quantity of arms had been received into the camp which were unlawfully taken from the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge, and surreptitiously passed up the river in boxes marked marble Upon facts like these, and having in view what occurred at Liberty, the people can draw their own inferences, and it cannot be difficult for any one to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the ultimate purpose of that encampment. No Government in the world would be entitled to respect, that would tolerate for a moment such openly treasonable preparations.

It is simple justice, however, that I should state the fact that there were many good and loyal men in the camp, who were in no manner responsible for its treasonable character.

Disclaiming, as I do, all desire or intention to interfere, in any way, with the prerogatives of the State of Missouri, or with the functions of its Executive, or their authorities, yet I regard it as my plain path of duty to express to the people in respectful, but at the same time decided, language, that within the field and scope of my command and authority, the supreme law of the land must and shall be maintained, and no subterfuges, whether in the form of legislative acts, or otherwise, can be permitted to harrass or oppress the good and law-abiding people of Missouri. I shall exert all my authority to protect their persons and property from violence of every kind, and I shall deem it my duty to suppress all unlawful combinations of men, whether formed under the pretext of military organization or otherwise.

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-Gen'l U. S. Army, Commanding.

Meanwhile, General Harney addressed himself to the task of pacification, and one week later an agreement, which was no compromise on his part and no abatement of what the Government had a right to expect, was entered into between him and General Sterling Price, and formally published on the 21st of May:

ST. LOUIS, May 21, 1861.

The undersigned, officers of the United States Government and of the Government of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of removing misapprehension and of allaying public excitement, deem it proper to declare publicly that they have this day had a personal interview in this city, in which it has been mutually understood, without the semblance of dissent on either part, that each of them has no other than a common object, equally interesting and important to every citizen of Missouri—that of restoring peace and good order to the people of the State in subordination to the laws of the General and State Governments.

It being thus understood, there seems no reason why every citizen should not confide in the proper officers of the General and State Governments to restore quiet, and, as among the best means of offering no counter-influences, we mutually recommend to all persons to respect each others' rights throughout the State, making no attempt to exercise unauthorized powers, as it is the determination of the proper authorities to suppress all

unlawful proceedings which can only disturb the public peace. General Price having, by commission, full authority over the militia of the State of Missouri, undertakes with the sanction of the Governor of the State, already declared, to direct the whole power of the State officers to maintaining order within the State among the people thereof. General Harney publicly declares that this object being assured, he can have no occasion, as he has no wish, to make military movements that might otherwise create excitement and jealousy, which he most earnestly desires to avoid.

We, the undersigned, do therefore mutually enjoin upon the people of the State to attend to their civil business, of whatsoever sort it may be, and it is hoped that the unquiet elements which have threatened so seriously to disturb the public peace, may soon subside and be remembered only to be deplored.

W. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.
STERLING PRICE,
Major-General Missouri State Guard.

THE ADJUTANT'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE WEST,
ST. LOUIS, May 18, 1861.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., to Brigadier-General Harney, Commanding Department of the West, I am instructed to say that prisoners of war on parole are not restricted to any particular locality, unless a condition to that effect is especially set forth in the obligation they assume in giving the parole. No such condition was imposed upon the officers of General Frost's command, who gave their paroles at St. Louis Arsenal, May 11th, 1861.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

To COLONEL JOHN S. BOWMAN, M. V. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Those who were anxious for war in Missouri saw their opportunity slipping away from them. Harmony was being restored, and the parties to the covenant might well hope for the happiest effects. Yet the opposition side held the winning card, and were only waiting for the time to make the play effective.

In presenting the history of these troubled times, many letters are produced from different parts of the State which speak of the persecution of Union men. General Harney was convinced that many of these letters were written in St. Louis, or inspired by the cabal headed by Blair, and that their object was to treat Missouri as a rebel State, when she was, in fact, a loyal State. An incident which occurred at this time deepened the conviction in General Harney's mind. He received a letter from St. Joseph, stating that ex-Governor Stewart and a number of the most respectable men in St. Joseph had been driven from their homes, and that unless soldiers were soon sent, they (the Union men) would all have to leave. General Harney called upon Colonel Blair

with the open letter, and asked him if he knew the writer. Blair merely glanced at it without reading, and replied:

"Oh, yes, he is perfectly reliable. You can believe anything he says."

"Then," replied Harney, "I will write immediately to General Price, and ask him to attend to it."

"Are you going to wait to hear from Price?" asked Blair quickly, with a gesture of astonishment.

"Certainly," replied Harney.

Two or three days later, Harney received a copy of the St. Joseph *News*, containing a letter written by ex-Governor Stewart, and a marked paragraph stated in substance: "Neither I nor any other Union man has been driven out of St. Joe."

The cry of "persecution" was still kept up, and one day Harney significantly asked Blair how one man could successfully persecute two? It was well known that the Union men throughout the State were in a strong majority—at the very least, two to one.

On the 31st of May, General Harney received Special Order No. 135, relieving him from duty in the Department of the West, and granting him leave of absence until further orders. The order was dated on the 16th, fifteen days before. It is now a matter of open history that Hon. Montgomery Blair wrote out the memorandum for the order on the day on which it was issued, and handed it to President Lincoln, and that it arrived here on the 20th, among dispatches for Colonel Francis P. Blair.

When General Scott heard of the removal of Harney, he at once expressed the conviction that it would cost the Government millions of treasure and thousands of lives. When it is remembered that the official relations of Generals Scott and Harney had for years been marked by asperities, it becomes evident that General Scott's conviction was a deep and earnest one, and the events which followed show his estimate to have been a moderate one.

General Harney's military career was closed. He felt that his great services had been treated with unbecoming levity, and from that time military affairs became with him but reminiscences of a glorious past. The patriot and the soldier, who had vindicated his manhood and the faith that was in him on unnumbered fields, who had been the trusted counselor of presidents and of cabinets, who had stood aloof from intrigue while combining the functions of the statesman with those of the soldier, the fearless denouncer of perfidy in high places, felt that younger men must now bear the responsibilities of action, since his judgment had been questioned upon a point on which he was most

competent to decide. In the military annals of the country he had a name which detraction could not reach. He had achieved a reputation which no amount of envy or malice could possibly tarnish. He might well be content. His record was secure, his motives could not be questioned. He is still among us, the relic of a generation that was mindful of its honor as of its glory.

A kindly, impetuous and intrepid spirit, Missouri has sheltered no nobler or more unselfish heart, no character more worthy of her lasting honor.

CHARLES GIBSON.

THE name of CHARLES GIBSON seldom appears in the public journals; his photographs are never seen in the shop windows; yet few men in this city, during the past twenty-five years, have exercised greater influence over the material, legal and political history of the State. He was born in Central Virginia, west of Richmond, in the year 1825. His ancestors were among the early settlers of the high, mountainous regions in that portion of the State. His paternal grandfather was a native of Virginia, and his maternal grandfather came from the Carolinas. The latter, George Rutlege, died of a wound received in the Revolutionary war, under very peculiar circumstances. He was shot through and through the body, just above the stomach, but got apparently well of the wound. Many years subsequently it broke out afresh; he spat up some blood and spicular bones, and a small piece of the shirt he wore at the time he was shot, and finally died of the wound. His other grandfather was wounded in the head at the battle of Brandywine; he also lived many years after, but never recovered. His father moved to Western Missouri in 1836, bringing with him a family of negroes, and was possessed of small property, sufficient for a country gentleman. Mr. Gibson was well advanced in learning for a boy of eleven. The next five years, the most critical in life, he passed on the frontier, amid wild scenes, where there were no churches or schools. What books he came across he read and studied by himself; and he has always considered that the loss of the benefits of early tuition was, to a great extent, compensated by the independence of thought and originality engendered by self-instruction. He was, for a brief period, a student at the State University of Missouri. He had studied the rudiments of our language, without a teacher, but on examination at the University, he was declared perfect in all that he had gone over. His father was strongly opposed to his studying law, and he struck out early in life for himself.

In 1843, he came to St. Louis, with but a few dollars in his pocket, and no friend—not even an acquaintance. He met Edward Bates, by

accident, at the dinner table of a hotel. The next day he called on Mr. Bates and offered his general letter of introduction, which that gentleman refused to read, saying that he had observed him at the table the day before. Mr. Gibson also remarked that he had observed Mr. Bates at the table without knowing who he was. Mr. Bates expressed a desire to take up with him on his own hook, and thus a friendship was begun which lasted for twenty-five years—until the death of Mr. Bates.

Mr. Gibson was, for a short time, the first librarian of the law library; and, although seldom attending the meetings, he has always taken a deep interest in its prosperity. He studied law with Joseph Spaulding for three years (although spending much of his time in the office of Mr. Bates), and, until the death of Mr. Spaulding, was on terms of the warmest friendship with him, and afterward, with his family. He has always expressed the profoundest regard for the learning and uprightness of his old tutor. During the time he was studying law, he applied himself to the acquisition of the French and German languages, and became sufficiently proficient in both of them to transact legal business in either tongue. He received only one quarter's instruction in French, and had no instructor in German. Mr. Gibson has always taken a deep interest in national politics. He has never taken part in a city election, and never in a State election, unless it had some bearing on national affairs. He made some speeches for Henry Clay, in 1844, before he was of age or entitled to vote; and although he has never been a candidate for office, he has taken a prominent part in every presidential election since that time.

In 1848, he supported General Taylor. In 1852, he supported, and was an elector for, General Scott, of whom he was a great admirer. In 1856, and afterwards, he was an old line Whig, and in that year exerted himself stenuously to obtain for Edward Bates the nomination of that party for President. The inroads upon it, however, by the "Know Nothing" party were so great that the attempt failed. The leaders of the party earnestly desired that Mr. Bates and Mr. Gibson should join them, but they both declined to do so.

In 1860 he originated, and was the prime mover in, the proposition to nominate Edward Bates as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in the National Convention which assembled at Chicago in May of that year. His object was not only to honor his old friend, but he believed, and expressed the opinion, that the nomination of a Southern man who was opposed to slavery, but who was conservative in all things and

did not belong to the Republican party, would tide over the political crisis which, he thought, otherwise was inevitable. In this opinion and movement, he was heartily seconded by Horace Greeley, and by all the Blairs, as well as by many other eminent Republicans. But for the split in the Democratic party, and private arrangements among some of the delegates from Pennsylvania and Indiana, after they had come to Chicago as "Bates" men, it is believed he would have received the nomination. Although his project failed, Mr. Bates, nevertheless, received a highly complimentary vote in the Convention, and afterward Mr. Gibson supported Mr. Bell for the Presidency.

Early in the winter of 1860, after the Claib. Jackson Legislature had called a convention for the purpose of taking the State out of the Union, (the political parties being disorganized, and this community being about equally divided upon the great issues of the day—the Union people being without cohesion, or leadership,) Mr. Gibson proclaimed himself an unconditional Union man. He was willing and anxious to give to the Southern people every right and every honor, and even to make them the leaders of the nation, so long as they remained in the Union. He was content to maintain intact the institution of slavery; yet he declared that all his sectional feelings and affections for his own people were subordinate, in his mind and heart, to the unity of the American people. At this time he wrote an address, embodying these views, which he carried around to prominent citizens of all parties, who coincided with him. A mass meeting to nominate candidates for the State Convention was held, and Mr. Gibson was its acknowledged leader. His policy was sustained; men of Union proclivities were nominated and elected, and the Convention, when assembled at Jefferson City, declared against Governor Jackson and secession, and kept Missouri in the Union. It was during this time that Hamilton R. Gamble, then residing in Pennsylvania, was induced, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Gibson, to return to St. Louis for the purpose of taking part in public affairs. He was nominated for the Convention, elected, and afterward appointed Governor. Mr. Gibson was then called to Washington, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Bates, who was then Attorney General, and who appointed him Assistant-Attorney General, and offered him any other office he might desire within his gift. Among several offices tendered him, he accepted that of Solicitor of the Court of Claims, which office is now that of Solicitor Gneeral.

During the next four years he was recognized, at Washington, as the

representative of Governor Gamble and his administration. He was unremitting in his endeavors to prevent the exercise of the severe measures which many Federal Generals seemed inclined to enforce, and in more than one instance—notably in that of General Curtis—caused their removal on account of the harsh manner in which they administered the affairs of this military department. The movement, which was long and vigorously urged by many men powerful with the administration at Washington, to remove Mr. Gamble, and appoint a military Governor for Missouri, was only thwarted by the active and untiring exertions of Mr. Gibson.

After the death of Governor Gamble, he supported the administration of Governor Hall, but after the proclamation of President Lincoln, and when his administration assumed position in favor of what was known as the Radical party in this State, Mr. Gibson resigned the office of Solicitor General, and avowed himself a Democrat, but a Democrat strongly tinctured with Old Whig principles. As he openly quit the administration of Mr. Lincoln in the very zenith of its power, and while he enjoyed the personal esteem of Mr. Lincoln and that of most of his advisers (especially of Mr. Stanton), and became a Democrat when they were commonly known as "copperheads and traitors," his sincerity, at least, cannot be called in question.

In 1864 he supported General McClellan for the Presidency, although he was satisfied that in the selection of a candidate for Vice-President, and in the failure to make a thoroughly union platform, the Democratic Convention had fatally blundered. After the death of President Lincoln, he was amongst the first to welcome the conservative position taken by Andrew Johnson. For a long time the Democrats refused to accept Mr. Johnson as the exponent of their views, but Mr. Gibson considered it the duty of that party to accept the President as soon as he came over to their side.

In 1868, he advocated the election of Seymour and Blair, and he attributed the defeat of those gentlemen to the bad manner in which the campaign was conducted. In 1870 he was among the first, if not the very first, to advise the coalition of the Liberal Republicans (consisting mainly of German voters,) and Democrats, which resulted in the election of B. Gratz Brown to the gubernatorial chair by a very large majority. In 1872 he was a member of the Democratic State Convention, and by it was appointed a delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore. Although he was warmly in favor of the election of Mr. Greeley, he, in conjunction with other delegates

from this State, considered his nomination by that Convention as unwise and impolitic in the extreme.

In 1861, Mr. Gibson retired from the regular practice of law and went to Washington, D. C.; but he has always been, more or less, engaged in some important cases. From the time when he was first admitted to the bar until his retirement from regular practice, he received a full share of the litigation then going on, especially in matters pertaining to land titles. He drew up, and obtained the passage of the act creating the Land Court, and became at once one of the principal practitioners before that tribunal. He always contended that the administration of law should be divided out into special tribunals, in order to promote proficiency and convenience. Except in his younger days, he did not aim at any oratorical efforts, but the whole bar of the State will, no doubt, unite in saying that when he became interested to an extent to call forth his full power, his oratory was as brilliant as his abilities were great. Many years ago, while in full practice, he was sole counsel in a case wherein the King of Prussia, now the Emperor of Germany, was plaintiff. It took a turn that caused some feeling on the part of the Prussian Government, and Mr. Gibson's management of it was so satisfactory that the Emperor presented him with two magnificent vases, made under a special order in council, each adorned with exquisite enamel paintings, and bearing an inscription very flattering to the recipient. The order also conveyed to him the royal thanks for the satisfactory manner in which he conducted the case.

As a business man, he has been very successful, and has amassed a handsome fortune, which has not come to him by mere luck. Some of the finest enterprises in this city have been organized and perfected by him. The north half of the square where the Southern Hotel now stands, twenty years ago was a lumber yard. The title to the land was involved in the most intricate and difficult litigation, and had been so for a great many years. Mr. Gibson took hold of the matter, relieved the title of the clouds that rested upon it, drew a charter for a hotel, giving it its present name, organized a company to build the hotel under the charter, sold it the land on the most liberal terms, and for less than he was offered for it at the time by another party, and subscribed for $10,000 worth of stock in the concern. Only $75,000 could be raised at that time, and the question was presented as to the way to build a hotel, to cost $600,000, with only $75,000. Mr. Gibson concluded that if the latter sum was invested in the ground it would build the hotel; and so it did. After that sum had been expended, all the

old stockholders surrendered their stock, although it was then worth par, and another bonus of nearly $100,000 was raised, and the whole given to Colonel George Knapp and others, on condition that they would complete the building, which they did, after many severe trials and a very considerable loss to themselves.

Although avowedly aristocratic in his sentiments, Mr. Gibson has always taken a deep interest in those matters tending to promote the welfare and happiness of the people; to elevate their tastes and improve their habits; and thus he has always been especially zealous in the advocacy of the purchase and improvement of extensive parks and other public grounds for the people. He built his residence opposite Lafayette Park twenty-five years ago, and has resided there ever since. He had no sooner moved there than he called his neighbors together, and brought about an agreement between them and the city for the improvement of that park, which was then a naked prairie, with scarcely a tree or shrub upon it. The title to part of the land was in dispute, and half of the north front was fenced in, and in possession of Patrick M. Dillon. The title to this part of the park he settled amicably, through Mr. Barton Bates, then representing the Dillon estate. At that time he endeavored to extend the park eastward to the Hospital, and subsequently westward to California avenue, but his efforts did not succeed. In 1853, he drew up and caused an act to be passed, which was submitted to a vote of the people, to open Jefferson avenue two hundred feet wide from St. Louis Place to the "Wild Hunter," and Grand avenue three hundred feet wide, from the river on the north to the river on the south. It is greatly to be regretted that these magnificent projects, which then wolud have cost but a trifle, were defeated by making the question a partisan contest between the Whigs and Democrats. In 1868, he also projected a park of one thousand acres just east of the present Forest Park. This was also defeated by a small majority, on the ground that Tower Grove and the little inside parks were enough for the people of this great city. Subsequently Mr. Leffingwell proposed a park of three thousand acres, but the plan was considered too large, and therefore failed. Mr. Gibson then reduced the size of Mr. Leffingwell's park, confining it on the north to Olive street, and south nearly to Chouteau avenue, thus making it about half the size of the original project. In 1872, he drew the act establishing Forest Park, which act was assailed by some of the property owners as unconstitutional. As the billl in that form was the only one that could then be passed, there was nothing left but to fight it out in the courts, and after a short litigation the act was

declared unconstitutional, and the park project was considered dead. Mr. Gibson, however, revived the project, and, calling around him its friends, another act was passed at the succeeding Legislature, which, after running the gauntlet of all courts, was held to be valid. In all this litigation, his professional services were rendered gratuitously. Admitting that the establishment of the great park is due to the combined efforts of many public-spirited citizens, whose services should ever be gratefully remembered, yet it is doing them no wrong to say that but for the legal ability, cool, business sense, and untiring persistence of Mr. Gibson, its acquisition would not now be an established fact.

For many years Mr. Gibson was a commissioner for, and always took an active interest in, Lafayette Park. He is warmly devoted to the fine arts. He superintended the erection of the Benton statue, and secured also a copy of Houdon's statue of Washington, both of which are erected in Lafayette Park. He was mainly instrumental also in procuring the colossal bronze statue of Edward Bates, now in the city, but not at this present writing, erected. He is the president of the Bates Monument Association.

Some years ago he organized a new gas company, and, obtaining the co-operation of Henry Y. Attrill, a capitalist of Baltimore, and a man of great ability, experience and enterprise, erected the present Laclede Gas Works, in the northern part of the city, at a cost of $1,500,000. The old company claimed a monopoly of the whole city, and, if its claim were valid, it had the legal right to enjoin and make worthless the property of the new company. The expenditure of this immense sum was made under the advice of Mr. Gibson, as to the legal right of the old company, and gave evidence, on the part of those capitalists, of uncommon reliance upon his legal acumen and judgment, a reliance which the result fully justified.

Mr. Gibson married, in 1851, Miss Virginia, daughter of Archibald Gamble, one of the oldest and most respected of our citizens. He has a large family, and has had the singular good fortune to lose none. His habits are peculiarly domestic, and his marital relations are singularly felicitous.

HENRY SHEFFIE GEYER.

AMONG the distinguished men who adorned the early history of Missouri, and to whom it is mainly due that its institutions are what they are, no one deserves a higher place than HENRY SHEFFIE GEYER. This very able man was born in Frederick County, Maryland, on the 9th of December, 1790. His parents were of German extraction; in fact his father was born a Prussian subject. Of his childhood and youth we only know that his education was superintended by Daniel Sheffie, of Virginia, his maternal uncle. Mr. Sheffie was a man of marked ability, and was noted both as a lawyer and as a member of Congress in those early days. In his office his nephew studied his profession. He had hardly commenced to practice, when the war of 1812, with Great Britain, diverted his attention to other pursuits. He entered the army and served with credit until the close of hostilities; when he returned to civil life, and almost immediately came to Missouri, reaching St. Louis on the 10th of August, in the year 1815.

At that time Missouri was a Territory, and St. Louis a village of three streets and a few hundred inhabitants. It was the seat of government of the Territory and the depot of the Indian traders, and thus was the scene of important business. Mr. Geyer devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and speedily established himself in the front rank. His education as a lawyer was thorough; his abilities were of the highest order; his learning and demeanor such as to command respect and conciliate regard. In every department of the law he was a recognized leader, and the place he then won he retained to the end of his life.

The laws of the Territory were, of course, in a very rudimentary condition. Missouri had been a Spanish province, and the title to real estate depended largely on the Spanish regulations and the civil law. The imperfect, or inchoate, titles granted by the Spanish crown had been examined and adjusted by the authority of the United States. A Board of Commissioners had been appointed in 1805–7 for the confirma-

tion of claims to land. An act of Congress of a very comprehensive nature had been passed in 1812; the Recorder of Land Titles had been clothed with many of the powers of the old Board. The acts of 1814 and 1816 followed, and some of the most subtle and intricate questions of the law of real property were involved in the settlement of the land titles of the Territory. Seeing these things, Mr. Geyer rendered an important service to the State and his own profession by carefully compiling a digest of the laws which governed the acquisition and tenure of property, and protected life in Missouri. To these he added the treaty of cession by which the Territory was acquired, and the regulations of the Spanish officials respecting grants of land. This useful work was known as "Geyer's Digest." The copyright was secured in December, 1817. The work was printed at the "*Missouri Gazette* office," by Joseph Charless, in 1818.

In 1820, a convention was called for the purpose of framing a constitution for the State of Missouri. Of this body Mr. Geyer does not seem to have been a member; but he was the speaker of the first House of Representatives that was elected under it, in 1820–'21. What is known as the "Missouri Question," at that day agitated the country, and delayed for a time the formal admission of the State into the Union. It was not until August, 1821, that this was accomplished, though the Constitution was adopted in July of the previous year. In 1822–3, and again in 1824–5, Mr. Geyer was a member from St. Louis county, and speaker of the House of Representatives.

It had been provided in the Constitution that in 1825, and at the end of every ten years thereafter, the laws of Missouri should be revised and codified. The session of the General Assembly meeting at those periods, has always been known in our history as the "revising session." The work of codification was first performed in 1825, and what was then done was the ground-work of the body of law which has since prevailed in Missouri.

The code of 1825 is understood to have been, in a large measure, the work of Mr. Geyer. Indeed, it is not claiming too much to call him, in every sense, its author. He possessed unusual qualifications for the task. No man excelled him in the framing of a law. He embraced and classified every incident of the subject; gave to each part its proper place and due subordination; omitted no detail; avoided all obscurity and prolixity, and embodied the legislative will in expressions so unambiguous as scarcely to need judicial interpretation for the ascertainment of their meaning. The code of 1825 was an inestimable possession for

Missouri. It furnished her people with a code of just laws, accessible to every inquirer, and admirably calculated to promote the public welfare. For, among other things for which the people of this State have cause to be thankful, is the fact that the dishonesty of stay laws, valuation or appraisement laws, and other discreditable contrivances by which so many of her sister States, then and now, have discriminated in favor of the "debtor class," never obtained a footing in Missouri. This, of course, was not the work of one man. The praise of it must be shared among many. But none of them is entitled to a larger share of gratitude and credit for this important service than Mr. Geyer; and the proud commercial position which St. Louis has always held, even when her numbers were not one-hundredth of her present population, and the high character of Missouri merchants all over the State, from the earliest period of our history, may be fairly said to be due in great part to the honest code of laws of which Mr. Geyer was the author.

In the political struggle of 1824, Mr. Geyer adhered to the views of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. He distrusted General Jackson as a military chieftain, and still more did he dislike him for what he considered his disregard of law. In the eyes of Mr. Geyer, anything, on the part of an official, approaching to a usurpation of power or a transcending of the path fixed for him by the law, was an offense so grave that he had for it no pardon, no indulgence. In his view, the very least penalty which such conduct deserved was exclusion from all future public service. In this he was perfectly consistent. When his personal friend, Mr. Clay, became, as he latterly did, a latitudinarian in politics, Mr. Geyer, retired as he was from public life, did not feel under the necessity of pronouncing against him, but he did not follow him, and it may truly be said that for many years he was not in full harmony with any of the political parties. This was not due to sullenness or soreheadedness. He felt, no doubt, that he had a capacity for public service, and would have rejoiced to distinguish himself in that honorable field; but he saw that in Missouri there was no probability that his services would be called for; that the politics of the State were overwhelmingly Jacksonian, and he accepted the situation cheerfully. He devoted himself entirely to his profession, and of that profession he was the acknowledged head. No injustice is done, it is believed, to any of the Bar of Missouri by this claim of pre-eminence for Mr. Geyer, for he possessed a variety and extent of accomplishments as a lawyer which vindicated his leadership. There was no department of the profession in which he did not shine. He was a most learned real estate lawyer. Scarcely

a single important question respecting land titles in Missouri was settled without his aid. In commercial law he was perfectly at home. In chancery causes, involving the greatest complexity of detail, he possessed the facility, as if by intuition, of unraveling the maze, and showing that upon the determination of a few distinct propositions the issue depended. In the management of a jury trial, his rare tact and knowledge of mankind gave him great advantages. He was celebrated for the skill with which he examined a witness, and in dealing with circumstantial testimony he was a master. He was a safe and accurate counselor, and a most skillful tactician. In the trial of a cause he marshalled his own evidence with skill; vigilantly excluded all which was erroneously offered by his adversary; and in dealing with the entire mass of it he never had (in the opinion of Edward Bates, a most competent judge,) an equal at the Bar of Missouri. It sometimes happened that his opponent objected to testimony introduced by him as irrelevant. When this occurred, his retaliation was apt to be severe. Often the evidence proposed was admissible for two purposes: one, comparatively unimportant, but obvious; the other, not obvious, but very important. In such cases, Mr. Geyer would indicate, in answer to the objection of irrelevancy, the comparatively unimportant object, but when the evidence was in, he startled his adversary by the revelation of the ulterior design. He showed that what had been supposed to be cobwebs, were hooks of steel, and he wove a chain of argument by their aid which it was impossible to break. In this manner he often extracted from hostile witnesses the means of overthrowing the cause they favored. Mr. Geyer enjoyed a victory of this kind exceedingly. It may be, perhaps, said that all other lawyers who win such triumphs, appreciate them highly, and that there was nothing peculiar in his enjoyment of them. This is certainly true, but the pleasure he derived from such a result was not due to gratified vanity alone. He had the keenest sense of humor, and he seldom failed to enliven, with some unexpected pleasantry, a trial which in other hands would have been merely dry and methodical, and which, however, was no merely irrelevant display. From the time the jury was sworn, to the giving of the verdict, Mr. Geyer devoted all his efforts to the winning of the cause; and whatever did not contribute to this end was rejected as unreasonable. He was often brilliant; but, to borrow the admirable illustration so often quoted, it was not by "the empty fireworks got up for show, so much as the sparks emitted from the working engine," that his forensic efforts were illustrated.

It is felt that any attempt to give instances of Mr. Geyer's peculiar

mode of dealing with the incidents of a trial at *nisi prius* will be unsatisfactory. His vigilance, his dexterity, and his perfect presence of mind, are indescribable. If an example be given, the narrative may fail of its effect, by reason of the imperfection of the narrator, and the impression may even be then created that Mr. Geyer was, after all, only a triton among minnows. For this reason, only two anecdotes, one of what occurred during the trial of an important land suit, and the other of a conversation on political topics, will be produced here. Those who remember Mr. Geyer will be apt to consider the instances very badly selected. The contrary is not asserted; they are given as specimens of his manner. It happens that they were nearly concurrent in point of time, and perhaps dwell, for that reason, in the memory of the writer of this imperfect memoir.

During a notable canvass of some activity and bitterness, Mr. Geyer, with several lawyers of both parties, was returning by steamboat from the Supreme Court, then held at Jefferson City. The conversation turned on the approaching election, and Mr. Geyer, who was very fond of conversing with young men, rallied a member of the Democratic party, respecting what he called the sad necessity of his voting for its nominee. It happened that the Whigs, in that canvass, instead of nominating one of their own party, supported an anti-Benton Democrat, and Mr. Geyer's interlocutor at once instituted a comparison between the candidates, attempting to show that the anti-Benton Democrat was something short of perfection. To this Mr. Geyer dryly replied that he thought so too, adding that *he* did not propose to vote for Mr. ———, as his interlocutor had supposed. He would, he said, vote for neither of the candidates. He did not think either fit to be Governor of Missouri. It was replied, rather flippantly, that as both were Democrats, it was not to be expected that Mr. Geyer, a Whig, could see any good in them. "On the contrary," said Mr. Geyer, "I see some good in each; and oddly enough, such good qualities as one has, the other is very deficient in." Some one remarked that, by combining the two, something very choice might be obtained. "Why, yes;" said Mr. Geyer, "if I could give to an ideal man all the good qualities of Mr. A, without any of his failings, and all the good qualities of Mr. B, without any of his drawbacks, then, I think the resulting character would make a *very respectable* steamboat clerk!"

The other anecdote relates to an occurrence in court. A very important litigation was pending. Hundreds of suits had been brought, and one of them was selected for trial. The plaintiffs were represented

by six able counsel of the St. Louis Bar, and with them was associated a gentleman who had been upon the bench and professor in a law school in a neighboring State. This gentleman had only been in St. Louis a short time, and he had permitted himself to speak rather unbecomingly of his estimate of the abilities of the leaders of the St. Louis Bar. He had made no secret of his opinion that Geyer, Gamble and Spalding were overrated men, likely to be estimated at their true value as soon as they encountered genuine ability and learning. Of course these expressions became known, and there can be no doubt that Mr. Geyer, at least, determined to take the first good opportunity of correcting the opinion on which they were founded. All three of these strong men—Geyer, Gamble and Spalding—were retained for the defense of the causes alluded to. The plaintiffs desired to avoid meeting a defense which they knew the defendants had in reserve, and with this view, instead of putting all their title deeds in evidence, they only gave a selection from them, and rested the case. Thereupon Mr. Geyer, for the defendants, moved the court to declare that the plaintiffs had shown no title to the premises in controversy. This gave rise to an argument, and it soon appeared that the court was with the defendants. Seeing this, the plaintiffs asked leave to put in further evidence. With great gravity, Mr. Geyer objected to this. He said that such indulgence was often and properly given to youth and inexperience, but would be entirely out of place when accorded to a veteran, accomplished in all the niceties of practice, and able not only to encounter, but to instruct other men. He proceeded to lavish on his antagonist every expression of praise, and to make his accomplishments a reason why his prayer should be denied. His antagonist became very uneasy. Mr. Geyer's sarcasm was so delicate that it was scarcely perceived by its object, and his gravity was so unbroken that every one in the court room (the trial was of great interest and a large number of juniors was present), though enjoying to the utmost the revenge which their leader was taking, remained outwardly composed. Mr. Geyer closed his remarks with the statement that it was impossible to attribute to *mistake* the predicament in which the plaintiffs had placed themselves, it *must be* the result of calculation and design; if they had confidence in their position, let them justify that confidence by an appeal to the Supreme Court; but if they had indeed no such confidence, it followed that they had been trying an experiment with the court in a reckless and disrespectful manner that entitled them to no favor. The distressed counsel for plaintiffs rose in evident disturbance,

all of the confidence, almost amounting to insolence, of his bearing was gone. He made a begging address to the court. He urged that the case on trial had been prepared at great expense, that many witnesses were in attendance, etc., and he hoped that the court "would not turn them out of court *upon a technicality*." "Good Heavens," said Mr. Geyer in a stage whisper to his colleagues, "our objection is that he has *no title*, and he calls *that* a *technicality!*" There was a burst of laughter throughout the court room, in which every one but the distinguished counsel for plaintiffs heartily joined, and he dropped into his seat, unable to say another word. The court granted the motion to reopen the case, and the plaintiffs were beaten on the merits. This was what Mr. Geyer wished. He desired to grapple with the full strength of the opposing claims, but he could not resist the temptation to administer to this rather arrogant professor a rebuke for his under-estimate of the St. Louis Bar.

In manner, Mr. Geyer was dignified and courteous. It was seldom that any one ventured to attack him—those who did so had little reason to applaud their discretion. He was prompt to resent any approach to an insult; and on one occasion at least, in his early life, he complied with the customs of the day, and adjusted on the field a personal controversy. At the first fire, he discharged his pistol in the air, but his antagonist insisted upon a second shot, on which Mr. Geyer gave him a wound which, for the time, disabled him, though it was fortunately transient in its effects. The circumstance would not have been alluded to, except for the purpose of adding, that a perfect reconciliation was the consequence; and the writer has heard Mr. Geyer, without any allusions to their former relations, speak of the gentleman who then confronted him as not only a man of high honor, but as one for whom he cherished a warm regard.

It would not be misspent time, if space permitted, to attempt a characterization of Mr. Geyer as a lawyer; to speak of the rapidity, certainty, and sure-footedness of the practitioner; the learning, depth and resources of the jurist; the tact and eloquence of the advocate, and the calm, discriminating, judicial nature of the counsel he gave. He shone in every department of his profession. To do justice to him, would require greater space than can be awarded to him on this occasion, and the result would be interesting rather to the lawyer than to the general reader. It must suffice to say, that he was the peer of the ablest man he encountered here, or at Washington City. There is no theatre on which he would not have been a conspicuous character. The circum-

stance of his having devoted himself so entirely to his profession, and of his being in a great measure excluded by his political views from public life, will prevent him from being known so widely as many far inferior men.

It will perhaps be remembered that upon the death of General Taylor, Mr. Fillmore re-organized the Cabinet and nominated Edward Bates, of Missouri, as Secretary of War. The Senate promptly confirmed the nomination, but Mr. Bates positively declined the honor. As this was the first appointment to the Cabinet ever made of any one resident west of the Mississippi, the declination surprised not only Mr. Fillmore, but the general public, as well. Mr. Bates was then offered the Interior Department, but this he declined also. The latter position was then tendered to Mr. Geyer, and Mr. Fillmore, not wishing to have the highest offices in his gift seem to go a begging, took the precaution, before announcing it, of sending a special messenger to Mr. Geyer, at St. Louis, to ascertain if he would accept. He peremptorily declined the appointment, and none but a few of his most intimate friends ever knew that it had been offered him. He gave as his reason for refusal, that his habits and tastes were incompatible with the station, remarking that if accepted by him, "he would be the most unpopular man in Washington in less than three weeks." It is painful to add the comment, that no such considerations operate upon the statesmen of to-day.

In 1849, certain resolutions, known in our history as "the Jackson resolutions," were passed by the General Assembly of Missouri. They were so called because introduced by Claiborne F. Jackson, a prominent Democrat. Mr. Benton considered these resolutions to have originated in hostility to him. They contained instructions which he determined not to obey; and appealed from them to the people of Missouri. It was thought by many that he might have appealed successfully, if he had first resigned, or if he had conducted the contest with a little more suavity. However this may be, a very embittered feeling arose against him. Disaffected Democrats, styling themselves Anti-Benton men, united, in the general election in 1850, with Whigs, and the result was a General Assembly in which the Whigs and Anti-Benton men had a majority over the Benton Democrats. By a combination between the two first, Mr. Geyer was elected to succeed Mr. Benton in the Senate. His term commenced March 4, 1851. It cannot be said that Mr. Geyer added to his reputation by this term of office. He could never be otherwise than respectable in any body of which he was a member, but he

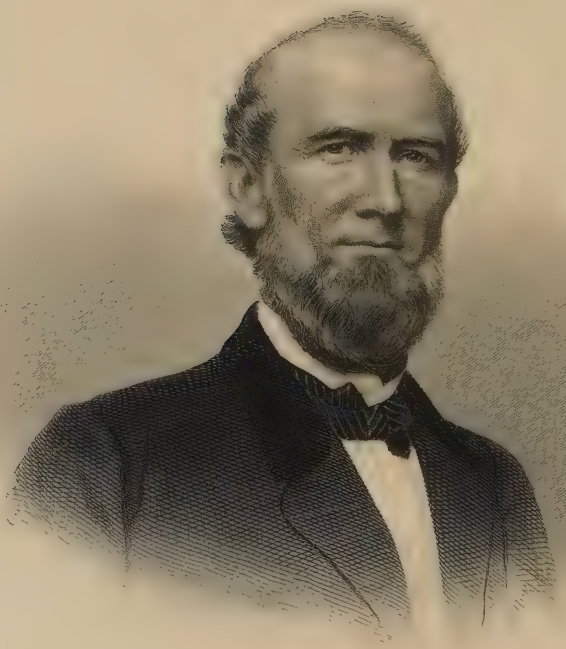
was not a warm, unqualified advocate of any set of opinions, then represented by as many as twenty men in either house of Congress. Apparently he did not consider it obligatory to express views which had become then, as they are in a still more striking degree now, very old-fashioned. There can be no doubt that, if Mr. Geyer had gone to the Senate in his fortieth, instead of his sixtieth, year, the mark he made there would have been very different. As it was, his friends could only regret that much of the fire of early manhood was dimmed, and that he was content now to play a comparatively undistinguished part. He argued many cases of great importance in the Supreme Court, during the six years which followed his election, and here he showed all his peculiar power: but it is believed that he delivered no argument, and made no appeal, to the Senate of the United States upon any of the questions which in that period engaged the attention of Congress.

When his term as Senator had expired, he returned to St. Louis, and without any diminution of power or success, again took part in the trial of important causes in the courts held at St. Louis. He was fully occupied professionally, for his services were recognized as being so valuable that the party which secured them was esteemed to have gained a rare advantage. His health seemed vigorous, his carriage was upright, his eye was keen, and his whole bearing prevented any of his friends from supposing that he felt the weight of years; and no anxiety was felt when, early in March 1859, an important cause was called for trial, and absence was accounted for by the suggestion of a slight indisposition. He expected to be able to try it, however, in a few days. The Court postponed the cause for that purpose; but presently the whole city was startled and shocked by the intelligence that he had ceased to live. His symptoms had grown suddenly alarming, but before the alarm could be communicated to the public, the blow had fallen.

He was one of those who elevated and adorned the profession of the law. He was irreproachable in private life. He never stooped to unworthy artifices to gain popularity, but he had none of the moroseness, or coldness, which is insensible to popular applause. So far as this tribute could be gained by the performance of his duty, he welcomed and enjoyed it, but he prized it only on these terms.

His services to his profession, and to the people of his State, were of the most solid character: but he did not seek to make the Bar, or the community, acknowledge its obligation to him; and it may very well be, that many enjoy the benefit of his labors and example, without recognizing the source to which they are indebted. Those who can remember

him, either as leading their own cause or heading the opposition to it, will retain, as long as memory endures, the clear impression of his strength, dexterity, and inexhaustible resources. Not many survive who had this advantage, and *they* will feel as sensibly as does the writer of this imperfect notice, how entirely inadequate it is to convey an idea of what manner of man Henry Sheffie Geyer really was.



Jas. B. Eads

JAMES B. EADS, C.E., LL.D.

IT has been well said that the victories gained by force of intellect for the promotion of human happiness in the arts of peace, are greater than the victories gained by the armed phalanx in the field of blood. Energy and mind employed in such a direction are more worthy of our admiration than the skill and genius of conquerors. Time was when statues were erected in honor of tyrants, and triumphal processions accorded to human butchers. We honor not now the oppressors and destroyers of mankind; but those who are the friends and benefactors of the race. Few men who devote themselves to the promotion of vast public enterprises, which, in the nature of things, are but little understood by those who have not considered them from the stand-point of the projector, or from the scientific calculations of the engineer, are appreciated or rewarded by the generation with which they are contemporary. To this almost general rule the subject of this sketch is an exception, and St. Louis has done well to honor one who has shown himself to be the friend and benefactor of the people.

James B. Eads was born in Lawrenceburg, a small town in Southern Indiana, on the Ohio river, May 23, 1820. His parents were in comfortable circumstances, and, appreciating the advantages of education, gave him in the schools of Cincinnati and Louisville the foundation for that education upon which the efforts and application of his youth and manhood have built such a noble superstruction.

The sphere of his future usefulness was early indicated by his fondness for machinery, and in the enthusiasm and delight which he brought to the investigation of mechanical contrivances. This was the sport of his youth, as it has been the serious business of his maturity.

It is related of him, that, having embarked on an Ohio river steamboat when only nine years old, the interest which he exhibited in the engine attracted the attention of the engineer, who was pleased to explain the machine, and the operation of its parts, to a student so keenly attentive and at the same time so intelligent. This lesson was one which the boy never forgot, as we find that four years later he

was enabled to construct a working steam engine in miniature, without assistance.

The advent of the boy in the city of St. Louis, in September 1833, seemed to give little promise of the future that he should be enabled to win, and at the same time illustrates the vicissitudes from which few lives are entirely free. The steamboat on which his father had embarked with his family to find a home in the West, was burned, and they were landed here destitute.

Unable at the moment to secure such employment as his ability would warrant or his taste select, and the necessity for doing something being imperative, he sold apples from a basket on the street, and by this means supported himself and assisted his mother. The boy of thirteen here put in practice, unconsciously perhaps, the characteristic principle of his life—action, immediate and unhesitating. No repinings over losses have ever been allowed to cloud his judgment, but the recuperative effort has followed at once upon the path which has, in most cases, found the substantial reward that flows from success.

Having obtained, soon after, a situation in a mercantile house, with which he remained several years, and having free access, during that time, to the excellent library of the senior partner, Mr. Barrett Williams, he used the opportunity to study mechanics, machinery, and civil engineering. He next passed two years as an officer on one of our Mississippi steamboats, and there began that knowledge of the great river which prepared him for the important services which he was afterward to render.

In 1842 he formed a copartnership with Case & Nelson, boat-builders, for the purpose of recovering steamboats and their cargoes which had been sunk or wrecked in the river.

In 1845, Mr. Eads married Miss Martha N., daughter of Patrick M. Dillon, of St. Louis; and desiring to leave the river, sold his interest in the diving bells and started a factory for making glassware. To him belongs the credit of making the first glassware west of the Mississippi. The manufacture of glass did not, however, prove profitable in St. Louis, and Mr. Eads, after two years spent in it, returned to his old business of recovering boats and property wrecked in the river. In ten years this business had been so successful that the property of this firm was valued at nearly half a million dollars.

This success is largely attributable to the fertility of the expedients which Mr. Eads brought to the labor, which in each case was the subject of varying conditions. The facilities with which the company

started out would now be regarded as ridiculously inadequate, but the careful application of such means as could be commanded, in the end wrought out results that appear strikingly disproportionate.

In the winter of 1855–6, Mr. Eads made a formal proposition to Congress to keep open, for a term of years, the Western rivers, by removing all obstructions, and keeping the channels free. A bill, embodying his proposal, was passed in the House by a large majority, but by the influence and management of Jeff. Davis, then Secretary of War, and Judah P. Benjamin, it was defeated in the Senate.

On account of ill-health, he retired from business in 1857, having prepared himself, however, by a life of activity, energy and success, for the more important part he was destined to take in the affairs of the country in the construction of the Western iron-clads.

When, during the first year of the war, the Federal Government decided upon equipping a fleet of novel construction, for service upon the Mississippi and its tributaries, Mr. Eads received the contract for building the first seven of these boats. The contract was signed on the 7th of August, 1861, and specified that the vessels were to be ready for their crews and armaments in sixty-five days. Habituated, as we now are, to the contemplation of the achievements of the war, and the singular examples of energy which it often developed, the building of seven iron-clad steamers in sixty-five days, when the wood of which they were to be constructed was yet standing in the forest, and the rollers were not yet fashioned for shaping the iron for their armor—is an undertaking, the possibility of which many able men might gravely question. Yet it was done. On the 12th of October 1861, the first United States iron-clad, with her boilers and engines on board, was launched at Carondelet (now within the limits of the city of St. Louis,) in forty-five days from the laying of the keel. She was named the "St. Louis," by Admiral Foote, in honor of the city. When the fleet was transferred from the war department to the navy, the name was changed to "Baron De Kalb," there being at that time a vessel commissioned in the navy called the St. Louis. This vessel had the honor to be in more engagements than any other on the waters of the Western rivers. In ten days after the "De Kalb," the "Carondelet" was launched, and the "Cincinnati," "Louisville," "Mound City," "Cairo" and "Pittsburgh" followed in rapid succession.

An eighth vessel, larger, more powerful, and superior in every respect, was also undertaken before the hulls of the first seven had fairly assumed shape.

It is to be regretted, however, that the promptness and energy of the man who thus created an iron navy on the Mississippi, was not met on the part of the Government by an equal degree of faithfulness in performing its part of the contract. On one pretext after another, the stipulated payments were delayed by the War Department, until the default assumed such magnitude that nothing but the assistance rendered by patriotic and confiding friends enabled the contractor, after exhausting his own liberal means, to complete the fleet.

It was mainly by the aid of these vessels, at the time his own property, that the brilliant capture of Forts Henry and Donelson was accomplished; and the ever-memorable midnight passage of Island No. 10, which compelled the surrender of the redoubtable stronghold, was achieved, several months later, by the Pittsburgh and Carondelet, two of the vessels furnished under the same contract, and at that time unpaid for.

Without following in detail the labors of Mr. Eads in the construction of vessels during the war, it is enough to say that he created a navy, especially adapted for service on our Western waters, and differing entirely from anything that had before existed. Whatever its merits, it is sufficient to say that it accomplished its purpose, and that its builder was the man who made possible its brilliant achievements.

In May 1868, the Mound City Life Insurance Company (now the St. Louis Life) was organized, and Mr. Eads was elected president. He continued to hold the position until his departure for Europe, for the third time, on business for the Bridge Company, but owing to the demand upon his time as chief engineer of the bridge, he resigned in 1872.

Later, however, when the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company was in difficulty, and about to be forced into the hands of a receiver, by which great loss would have fallen upon a vast number of widows and orphans, Mr. Eads again assumed the presidency of the Mound City, and to his keen foresight and accurate judgment is largely due the success of the movement which eventuated in affording protection and security to the thousands interested in the St. Louis Mutual. The capital of the Mound City was largely increased to cover any possible deficiency in the other company, and the two were ultimately consolidated under the name of the St. Louis Life. Life insurance ranks among the exact sciences, being founded on mathematical principles as well established as any of the data of civil engineering, and to his management of the St. Louis Life Mr. Eads brings a mathematical

mind, trained to subject all questions to the crucial test of the logic of figures. His well-balanced mind, kindly nature and untiring energy admirably fit him for controlling the destinies of that great corporation whose assets foot up over seven million dollars.

As a recognition of eminence in his profession, the Missouri State University two years ago conferred upon Mr. Eads the degree of LL. D. He was twice elected president of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, and has held positions of honor and trust in several of the most important corporations in the State, among which we may name the National Bank of the State of Missouri, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, the St. Charles Bridge Company, the Third National Bank, etc.

The magnificent bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, is a notable landmark in the engineering progress of the age in which we live. It not only exemplifies that mechanical and engineering skill which belongs to this quarter of a century, but it is an imperishable proof of the audacity of the man whose splendid genius conceived, and whose enterprising liberality consummated it. Its history has been told again and again, but will be heard with undiminished interest until narratives of great achievements cease to attract the attention of man.

James B. Eads was the chief engineer of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge. He was its head and front—its originator and creator. Whatever its value, and it is already known to be greater than was estimated, its construction is mainly due to the unflagging zeal, tireless energy and marvelous perception of this modest and unassuming man. Linked with his, it is true, are the names of others, who performed their part of the work nobly. But his was the genius which conceived the plan upon a principle untried in the science of engineering. And he was the organizer who drew around him associates, and inspired them with something of his own enthusiasm to erect a structure which shall serve the uses of millions of people to the end of time.

But the successful solution of new problems in engineering is not the only triumph in connection with the bridge, of which Mr. Eads has a right to be proud. His financial abilities are acknowledged to be of the highest order. To him belongs the chief credit of raising the half score of millions required to build the bridge and tunnel.

The bridge was formally thrown open to travel on the 4th of July 1874. The event was duly celebrated. There was an immense procession extending fifteen miles in length, and in it every trade and calling of the city was represented. The stores were closed, and all

business was suspended. Several distinguished statesmen, including the Governors of Illinois and Missouri, spoke to a vast audience, and every incident of the day demonstrated that as long as the arches of tempered steel which stretch their graceful web over the noblest river that serves the purposes of man, shall endure, so long shall the name of James B. Eads be remembered and honored.

Even before the completion of this great work, Mr. Eads had maturely considered and proposed a plan for obtaining, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, sufficient depth of water and width of channel to permit the unobstructed passage of the largest ocean vessels. Operations upon and beneath the surface of that river—lifting wrecks from its bottom, building war vessels to open, and keep open, its communications, and, finally, building that bridge, which renders it no longer an obstacle to the transverse trade of the country—have filled the active period of his life, and peculiarly fitted him for the execution of the plan he has conceived. That plan is the construction, at one of the passes, of jetties, which, in Mr. Eads' language, "are simply *dikes or levees under water*, and are intended to act as banks to the river, to prevent its expanding and diffusing itself as it enters the sea. It is a notable fact that where the banks of a river extend boldly out into the sea, no bar is formed at the entrance. It is where the banks, or *fauces terræ* (jaws of earth) are absent, as is the case in delta-forming rivers, that the bar is an invariable feature. The bar results from the diffusion of the stream as it spreads out fan-like in entering the sea. The diffusion of the river being the cause, the remedy manifestly lies in contracting it, or in preventing the diffusion."

It is not essential to a correct understanding of the jetty plan that a detailed description of the phenomena of the Mississippi River, or the geography of its mouth, should be given here. It will be presumed that every intelligent reader knows that the river finds its way into the Gulf of Mexico by three outlets, or *passes*, and that at the mouth of each of them is a bar, formed of the comminated sand, clay and earth which the stream has brought down in suspension, and deposited where the current loses its momentum. Inasmuch as these bars have greatly hindered navigation, and practically restricted it to vessels of the lightest draft, the problem of how to remove them, and keeping them from forming again, has puzzled the minds of scientific men and Congressmen ever since the commerce of the South and West has been of sufficient importance to command national consideration.

Congress took up the subject of improving these outlets in 1837, and

in 1838 elaborate surveys were made under Colonel Talcott, but led to discussion rather than to any efficient action. In 1861 the able and comprehensive exposition of the "Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi," by Humphreys and Abbott, was published by the Government, with beautiful letter-press, and profuse illustrations. It was the first work of the kind which ever appeared in regard to any river in the Western Hemisphere, and contained a vast number of interesting facts, the treatment of which in the text was, in general, highly creditable to the dual authorship. But the compilers, although officers in the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, of which the first named, General Humphreys, is now the chief, contented themselves with discussing theories, without compressing them into absolute recommendations, and did not positively indicate any particular mode of improvement at the mouth of the river as, in their opinion, so likely to be successful as to merit preference above all others. They gave the results of consultations of a board of engineers, composed of Major Chase and Captains Barnard and Beauregard, of the army, and Captain Latimer of the navy, but did not specially indorse any one of them. This board, known as the Board of 1852, had recommended:

1. That the process of stirring up the bottom by suitable machinery should be tried.

2. If this failed, dredging by buckets should be tried.

3. If both these failed, that jetties should be constructed at the Southwest Pass, to be extended annually into the Gulf as experience should show to be necessary.

4. Should it then be needed, the lateral outlets should be closed.

5. Finally, should all these fail, a ship canal might be resorted to.

Dredging, both by stirring and by buckets, was tried at an early day; and in 1856 "one insecure jetty of a single row of pile planks about a mile long"—as Humphreys and Abbott tell us—was built by Craig & Rightor at Southwest Pass, but was not completed, although it had, even in its incomplete state, an appreciable effect on the depth of water near its lower end. But dredging was the main reliance, and for many years past has been carried on at a heavy annual cost, but without results of value. In the meantime, ocean vessels have been greatly increased in size and draft, so that the navigation at the delta is relatively worse than when the improvement of the river's outlet was first undertaken. Ships of a size to carry cheapest cannot get in or out, and our enlarged commerce, in its way to and from the sea, finds that its difficulties increase with its growth. This fact has co-operated with

railroad development to relatively diminish the river commerce, which is less now, in proportion to the population and business of the region drained by the river, than it was twenty years ago. The attainment of an enlarged outlet to the gulf has, therefore, an importance not equaled by that of any other measure relating to cheap transportation; and the people of the great valley have been unanimous in demanding efficient and permanent works, because they know that the river is the natural and only adequate competitor with the east and west railroads, and that its proper improvement is the best statute to regulate them.

But the question, as to which of the various proposed plans for the improvement of the river was the proper one, was difficult of satisfactory solution. Each method had its advocates, until, in the course of time, the ship canal had outstripped all others, and had gained the support of a majority of the Government Board of Engineers. The press and the people of the Lower Mississippi Valley, especially of the city of New Orleans, indorsed it with almost entire unanimity, and the Senators and Representatives from that section pertinaciously pressed it upon the favor of Congress. The appropriate committees of the two bodies had heard arguments in behalf of its adoption, and the House Committee actually had reported a bill unanimously for the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal, when Mr. Eads came forward, single-handed and alone, to fight for his plan of the jetties, and wage war upon the mistaken recommendation of the United States Engineers. He insisted that a ship canal was not the proper remedy; and in February 1874 made a formal proposal to Congress to create, by the use of jetties, a deep and permanent channel, receiving pay only as the work should prove successful. Congress having refused to pass the canal bill, and being not then prepared to adopt the jetty system, he suggested the appointment of a select mixed commission of civil and military engineers, to consider and decide all questions relating to the mouth of the river. The act of June 23, 1874, provided for the Commission, and upon the adjournment it was appointed by the President. It soon after went to Europe to personally inspect the jetty system as applied to many of the great rivers there.

Mr. Eads also went for the same purpose, but not with the Commission. He was accompanied only by Mr. James Andrews, who, having been his contractor on most of his engineering works, had unbounded faith in his scheme. They and the Commission returned to the United States in the month of November. The Commission reported to Congress, when it assembled in December, unanimously except one member,

in favor of the jetties. Their report, however, unfortunately recommended their application to the South instead of the Southwest Pass, as Mr. Eads desired. But it decided the vexed question between the canal and the jetties, and on March 3, 1875, Congress passed the bill, fully intrusting the improvement to the entire judgment of Mr. Eads, and thus ended the dispute forever in his favor.

By its terms, a depth of twenty feet of water is to be given to the South Pass within two years. He is then to press forward and increase the depth, within a specified time, to thirty feet. Upon the completion of the work, he and his company will receive from the Government the sum of five million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The first installment of half a million is to be paid when he has obtained a channel two hundred feet wide and twenty feet deep, and the last when the channel has been made seven hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep. After obtaining a depth of thirty feet, he is to receive one hundred thousand dollars per annum for twenty years for maintaining this depth.

As an illustration of the energy and ability of Mr. Eads, it is stated that in less than two months after the passage of the act, the building of the jetties was let to Messrs. James Andrews & Co., and preparations for the work were in active progress. While thus engaged, he was tendered, and accepted, the honor of a complimentary banquet by the leading citizens of St. Louis. It was given at the Southern Hotel, on the 23d of March, and was presided over by the Mayor of the city. From his eloquent response to the principal toast of the evening, the following extract is selected as a fitting close to this sketch:

> If the profession of an engineer were not based upon exact science, I might tremble for the result in view of the immensity of the interests which are dependent upon my success. But every atom that moves onward in the river, from the moment it leaves its home amid crystal springs or mountain snows, throughout the 1,500 leagues of its devious pathway, until it is finally lost in the vast waters of the Gulf, is controlled by laws as fixed and certain as those which direct the majestic march of the heavenly spheres. Every phenomenon and apparent eccentricity of the river, its scouring and depositing action, its curving banks, the formation of the bars at its mouth, the effect of the waves and tides of the sea upon its currents and deposits, are controlled by laws as immutable as the Creator, and the engineer needs only to be assured that he does not ignore the existence of any of these laws, to feel positively certain of the result he aims at.
>
> I therefore undertake the work with a faith based upon the ever-constant ordinances of God Himself; and so certain as He will spare my life and faculties for two years more, I will give to the Mississippi river, through His grace and by the application of His laws, a deep, open, safe and permanent outlet to the sea.

In private life, Mr. Eads is one of the most estimable of men. He is easily approached, and is kind, courteous and affable to all who come

in contact with him. His physical constitution, intellectual activities, temperaments, habits—all would seem to mark him out as a man destined to close his career, as he has long conducted it, in the very midst of labors on works of incalculable value to the country, apparently destined to materially influence, if not to totally revolutionize the commercial relations of three continents—the two Americas and Europe.

TRUSTEN POLK.

THE name of TRUSTEN POLK has, for a period of many years been honorably and prominently associated with the city of St. Louis and with the history of the State. He was born in Sussex County, Delaware, May 29, 1811. His father, William M. Polk, was a well-to-do farmer, a man of fine attainments, and of great popularity and influence. His mother was a sister of Peter F. Cansey, one of an honored and influential family in the same State. His ancestors may be traced far back in the past, and some of them took an active part in the war of the Revolution. One branch of the ancestral family, on the maternal side, moved at an early period to the Carolinas, and some members of the family on the paternal side moved to, and settled in, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The position his parents occupied in life induced them to give their son all the advantages of a good education, and they designed from the first that he should follow a professional life. His boyhood days were passed on the farm, and in attending the common schools of the day in his neighborhood; when, having acquired the rudiments of a good English education, he was qualified to enter an academy at Cambridge, on the eastern shore of Maryland; and here, with still greater advantages, he fitted himself by a good start to enter college. From here he was sent to Yale College, at New Haven, where he entered the freshman class, and, after a diligent course of study, he graduated at that renowned institution in the year 1831, when only twenty years of age. He distinguished himself in college by his studious habits, his quickness to learn, and the talents he displayed as a graceful writer, debater, and speaker of more than ordinary powers for one so young. He graduated high in his class, and the society to which he belonged conferred many honors upon him during his collegiate course. After he was graduated he returned to his native State, and commenced the study of law in the office of James Rogers, who was at that time Attorney-General of the State, and after a thorough course of study here he continued his legal studies in the law school of Yale College, where he remained two years.

Having concluded his legal studies, Mr. Polk returned to his home, and was for a short time engaged in learning the practical duties of his profession before he was admitted to practice. He soon found that the legal business of his little State was pretty much monopolized by a few older and more experienced lawyers of long practice and extensive acquaintance, and that a young lawyer, no matter what might be his abilities, would have to spend the early years of his professional life in comparative idleness before he could hope for anything like a proper remuneration for his services. To a young man of ambitious hopes and an aspiring disposition, these prospects were by no means as favorable as he could desire. With a spirit of independence and self-reliance he determined to remove West, where there was a broader field in which to work, and where a young man of his strongly-marked individuality and many accomplishments could hardly fail to attract attention and become prominent. He came to Missouri and settled in St. Louis in 1835, a year cheerful with bright prospects for the growth and prosperity of the city. At that time the Bar of St. Louis ranked among its members some of the first legal minds in the country—men of warm and generous impulses, and who recognized the essential brotherhood that ought to exist among members of the profession. Among these gentlemen Mr. Polk soon made many warm personal friends. His thorough education and mental training in the classics, previous to commencing the study of law, gave him many and superior advantages over those who had been deprived of a suitable preparatory education. His polished eloquence and the suavity of his manner soon made him eminent at the bar, and he was destined to become one of its most brilliant lights.

December 26, 1837, two years after his arrival in St. Louis, Mr. Polk was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth W. Skinner, the second daughter of Curtis and Anne Skinner, who, for many years, had been residents of this State, having removed here from New Windsor, Connecticut. For a number of years afterward he pursued an extensive and lucrative practice, until his labors began to tell upon his constitution and threaten a premature decline. On this account he retired for a time from the arduous duties of his profession, in order that his health might be restored. During this interval of relaxation, which was in a part of the years 1844 and 1845, he spent one winter in Louisiana and the island of Cuba, and during the ensuing summer, he traveled in the New England States and Canada. During his absence, and entirely unknown to him, he was elected by the citizens of St. Louis County a

member of the State Convention, which met at Jefferson City to revise the Constitution. At this election, which was held in August 1845, Mr. Polk and Miron Leslie were the only Democrats elected from this county—the remaining four being Native Americans. In this honorable capacity Mr. Polk did efficient service.

It was not to be supposed, however, that a man of Mr. Polk's ability and popularity should not receive from the public some demonstration of its confidence by an appointment to some high official position. In 1848 he was a member of the Democratic Convention which nominated Judge Austin A. King for Congress; and in 1856 the Democratic party nominated Mr. Polk as their candidate for Governor. It was a time of great political excitement, for the Know-Nothing party and the Free-Soil party had their strongest champions in the field, and each was exerting itself to its utmost to obtain supremacy. In this warm contest Mr. Polk was elected to the chief magistracy of the State, and in due time was invested with all the honors of his new appointment. He had exercised his new prerogatives but a few weeks before he received still further evidence of the estimation in which he was held by the public, by receiving from the Legislature of the State the appointment of United States Senator, having for his colleague the lamented James S. Green. In possession, at one time, of the two highest official positions which it was in the power of his State to bestow, it became necessary that he should resign one of them, and he gave up the gubernatorial chair.

He remained in the Senate until the year 1861. Upon the breaking out of the war he resigned his seat, and shortly after his return to St. Louis removed to the vicinity of New Madrid, in this State, where he remained for some time. His fortunes were cast with the Southern Confederacy, and during the war, in 1864, he was taken prisoner, and confined on Johnson's Island. He remained a prisoner until some time in the latter part of that year, when he was exchanged, and still adhered to the fortunes of the Confederacy. During the war he held the position of presiding Military Judge of the Department of Mississippi. The war was a serious blow to his private fortune. His property here was seized, and his books and many valuables either destroyed or greatly damaged. Subsequently his property was restored. Upon the close of the war he returned to St. Louis, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he has since followed successfully. In 1848 he was one of the electors of Cass and Butler. Mr. Polk has often declined nominations for public office. He has been several times urged to

become a candidate for Mayor of St. Louis, and for member of the lower house of Congress, but, desiring to devote himself to his profession exclusively, he has invariably declined.

In his profession Mr. Polk deservedly holds a place in the first rank. He is characterized by his honorable and dignified bearing, his urbanity of manner, and perfect freedom from vituperation in debate. His eloquence is of the Chesterfield style—at once impressive, conciliatory, but always free from the gusty excitement of passion. He is, and always has been, a Democrat from principle, and is warmly attached to that party, although now he does not mingle actively in politics. He was a warm and earnest advocate of the common school system when in its incipiency, and has been for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has an interesting family of four daughters, having lost an only son.

JAMES H. BRITTON.

VIRGINIA has been the mother, not only of Presidents, but of a host of active, earnest, intelligent business and professional men, many of whom are now scattered throughout the States and Territories of the West and South. JAMES H. BRITTON, the subject of this brief sketch, is one of this class, and was born in Shenandoah, now Page county, July 11, 1817. His father was of Irish descent, and his mother's parents were of Welsh stock. Their ancestors came over to this country at an early day and settled in Virginia, where they engaged in farming pursuits.

Owing to the imperfect school system of the Old Dominion, his early years were passed without many educational advantages, but, like every youth of an earnest, aspiring disposition, he used every opportunity to gather practical, as well as theoretical, knowledge. Having entered upon his course of life with a determination to conquer success, his naturally apt mind, aided by such books as he was able to obtain, and by the counsel of friends, enabled him to achieve that practical culture which, after all, is worth far more to the earnest business man than the stuffing and tread-mill system too common in the educational machinery of the present day.

At the age of thirten he entered a store in Sperryville, a small country town at the entrance of one of the gaps of the Blue Ridge, and after four years' work at the modest salary of seventy-five dollars per annum, he was intrusted with the management of a store at Thompsonville, Virginia. Two years later Mr. George Ficklen, the proprietor of the store, and whom he still regards as the best friend and counsellor of his early years, admitted him to a partnership in the establishment. This continued two years, during which Mr. Britton was married, and soon after made arrangements to remove West.

He came to Troy, Missouri, in 1840, and, with a capital of fifteen hundred dollars, opened a store for the sale of general merchandise in that town. Economy, energy and fair dealing brought their proper reward in a comparatively lucrative business, which he followed until 1857. In that year he came to St. Louis and took the responsible office of cashier in the Southern Bank, and, in 1864, became president

of that institution. His talents as a financier, and as an active, honorable, business man, soon called him to preside over the oldest, richest and most powerful moneyed institution in the city—the present National Bank of the State of Missouri. Here he still remains, and is regarded in all business circles as one of the ablest and safest financiers in the State.

He has never been an office-seeker, but has been elected to quite a number of responsible, if not lucrative, positions. In 1848, he was Secretary of the Missouri State Senate; in 1852, and again in 1854, he was elected to the Legislature from Lincoln county; he afterward served as Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, during the session of 1856–57. For several years he was treasurer of Lincoln county, and post-master at Troy, the county seat. After the death of John J. Roe, he was two years president of the Life Association of America.

His active and honorable career has been the natural result of good principles, instilled in early life, and so rigidly adhered to afterward, that he enjoys the respect and esteem of all classes of society. He was treasurer of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, and one of the pioneers in that enterprise. He not only proved a safe custodian of the millions of money expended upon that structure, but also a most active and efficient member of the board of directors. As a banker, he is an exponent of the true principles that should control the power of the purse, to bring about the highest commercial good.

On May 10, 1875, he was made the choice of the Democratic party of the city, in their Convention held at that date, to succeed the lamented Arthur B. Barret, whose death occurred only one short month after he was elected Mayor. He was nominated not only as the candidate of the entire party, but as the especial representative of the best, worthiest, and most intelligent elements of the party. He was triumphantly elected Mayor of the city, at a special election held May 15, 1875, by the votes and influence of the better classes of both parties, and of the substantial business men and merchants of the city. That his administration of the city affairs will be judicious and wise, none who know Mr. Britton entertain a doubt. Through all the varied responsibilities of life, he has acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor, and won the approbation and esteem of opponents as well as friends. His large experience and great energy have been signally displayed in all enterprises that he has undertaken, and he is eminently a thoroughly practical and true type of a self-made man.

HENRY C. BROCKMEYER.

HENRY C. BROCKMEYER was born August 12, 1828, near Minden, Prussia, in Germany. His father, Frederick William Brockmeyer, was born in the same vicinity, and was a general business man, in well-to-do circumstances. His mother was a descendant of one of the most distinguished families in the kingdom. Under the compulsory educational laws young Brockmeyer attended the common schools in the vicinity of his home for nearly seven years, receiving religious instruction and studying elementary works. Becoming dissatisfied with his surroundings, at the age of sixteen he left his home alone, and took passage in an emigrant ship for New York. The means at his command were only sufficient to pay his passage and light incidental expenses across the waters. He landed in New York with only twenty-five cents in his pocket, and with a knowledge of only three words in the English language. He had not a single friend, or an acquaintance even, in the city. Out of means, his first solicitude was to find employment. He had no relative or friend to find a place for him. Willing to do anything useful by which he could earn a livelihood, or at least a subsistence, for the time being, he followed the occupation of a bootblack along the Bowery. At this rather menial pursuit he only worked for a short time, when he obtained a situation to learn the currier's trade, at a salary of three dollars per month and his board. Working diligently at this for six months, he had learned his trade, and then demanded and obtained a situation as a journeyman, in which position he was able to earn one dollar per day.

During this time he determined to master the English language, and all his thoughts and spare moments were turned in that direction. In this effort he was kindly assisted by his employer, who gave him access to his library. His early efforts in this line were in the study of common picture books, the pictures in which the reading would explain. In this way, and by noting down words he heard in conversation during the day, and studying out their meaning at night, he learned to read within a comparatively short time, and having acquired this faculty, he read such books as he could obtain which were the most useful to him.

While thus employed, he came across a newspaper which contained a rather comprehensive review of the progress of trade and the mechanical arts in the West and South, from which he learned that business occupations and the machinery used in manufacturing establishments in the West and South were somewhat different from those in the East. He had a thorough knowledge of nearly all kinds of machinery, and a wonderful faculty in this respect. This article turned his attention to new fields of usefulness and labor, but he remained at his work, learning, in addition to that of the currier's trade, the business of tanning and shoemaking. In order to save money enough to enable him to go West he economized in every possible way, worked all the more diligently, and slept in the shop at night. In every branch of his trade he acquired proficiency, and when he had saved a small sum of money, barely sufficient, however, for his purpose, he left New York and started West. He went first to Buffalo, thence by lake to Toledo, and from this point to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Here he obtained work in a tannery at his trade of tanner and currier, and, at a compensation of one dollar and fifty cents per day, remained until he had laid by the sum of two hundred dollars, which was only to be touched in the event of some unlooked-for misfortune. To this day he had adhered to this idea, that it is always best to have a small reserve fund laid aside for a "rainy day."

From Fort Wayne he went to Dayton, Ohio, and from that point to Cincinnati, making the journey on foot a greater part of the distance, but at neither place obtaining employment. At Cincinnati he took passage by river on a steamboat for St. Louis, and landed here for the first time in August 1848. To replenish his purse, he sought for and obtained employment in the tannery of Mr. Howe, with whom he remained two months. He then, in company with an old classmate, whom he accidentally met, went to Memphis, Tennessee, and from there to the central portion of Mississippi, finally bringing up at Columbus, in that State, where he obtained work, still following his trade. His thorough knowledge of his business, and his apt turn of mind, enabled him to introduce a number of improvements in the establishment where he worked, for which he was liberally compensated. From this point, having accumulated some means he went to Oktibbeha county, where he was kindly received and encouraged. There was great need there of just such an establishment as Mr. Brockmeyer proposed to start. With the business of tanner and currier he combined the making of boots and shoes. His business once fairly started became very lucrative. By utilizing decrepit laborers, broken down negro

farm hands, whom he obtained at a mere nominal rate of wages, he was able to make a pair of shoes at a cost of six and a quarter cents. Eastern-made work could not compete with goods made at such low figures, and the result was that he had a monopoly of his business in that section. But the unfavorable climate, combined with over-work began to tell upon his naturally strong and vigorous constitution, and after two years of almost unremitting labor and attention to business, he sold out and shortly afterward became interested in religious questions. With a desire to learn what he could, and prepare himself for some one of the professions, he went to Georgetown College, Kentucky, and entered the preparatory department of that institution in the fall of 1850. He remained here a little over two years, and applied his mind closely to his books. Owing to theological disputes which arose between the president of the institution and himself, and on account of the wide difference in their respective views, Mr. Brockmeyer was threatened with dismissal by the president; and so withdrew from the institution and went to Brown University, where he took an eclectic course. Among his classmates here was the Hon. Thomas L. Ewing, of Ohio. Under Dr. Wayland's tutorship he remained nearly two years, and was often a full match in class arguments upon religious questions for that distinguished divine.

On account of some family relations he made up his mind to return to Germany, and for this purpose went to New York, satchel in hand, in order to take passage in the steamship Hermann for Bremen. Standing upon the wharf and watching, in deep thought, the slow revolution of her padddle-wheels, he came to the conclusion that to return to the old land, under the circumstances, would change his whole course of life. His experience and learning obtained here without any assistance outside of his own exertions, had taught him many useful lessons, and so, after a short meditation, he turned away and concluded to return again to the West.

In 1854, he came to St. Louis for the second time. Taking his books and gun, he went into the woods in Warren county, only stopping in the city a few days. Here, having provided himself with a few necessary articles of household furniture, he moved into an abandoned cabin, where he remained nearly three years, with a faithful dog as his only companion. In the meantime he made his own clothes and shoes, supplied himself with an abundance of game, and cooked his own meals. His time was spent in study and attending to such cares as were incident to peculiar surroundings. His studies while here,

in nearly all political movements, and particularly prior to 1865, in those movements which had for their object the prevention of the disfranchising of our citizens who had participated in, or had coincided with, the Southern views of the war. Subsequently he labored earnestly to restore the rights of citizenship to those citizens who had been deprived of them.

In 1866 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, where he served the city well and faithfully.

In January 1867, he married for his second wife Miss Julia Keinlen, a resident of this city, and whose parents came to St. Louis at a very early day.

He was legislated out of the Board of Aldermen in the spring of 1867, and devoted all his time again to the pursuit of his profession.

In 1870 he was elected to the State Senate. Here he served the State ably, and on every important question took a prominent part. He wielded great influence in securing the passage of important bills, and in defeating such measures as he conceived to be detrimental to the best interests and prejudicial to the general welfare of the people of the State. When his term of office as Senator expired he declined a re-election.

In November 1874, he was, at the earnest solicitation of a large number of our best citizens, a candidate for member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and was elected by a handsome majority.

In the session of the Senate of 1873–4 he was a strong opponent of what was known as Heard's revenue bill, and for strenuous and successful efforts to defeat that measure, which had the opposition of so large a portion of our mercantile community, he was tendered a public banquet upon his return to the city. This he declined, assuring his friends that he had only performed his duty. To his efforts is mainly due the passage, by the Senate, of an act limiting the power of taxation by cities, counties and the State. He also drew up an act, which passed the Senate but failed in the House, to the effect that every citizen, whether plaintiff or defendant, involved in litigation against moneyed corporations, should receive from such corporations a sufficient sum to defray the legal expenses thereof, where the party was too poor to defray the expenses of such litigation. He devised a measure, when chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, for the better protection of the credit of the State. When in the Senate, he was chairman for two years of the Judiciary Committee, and also served the same length of time as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Western Engraving Company of St. Louis

Britton A. Hill

BRITTON A. HILL.

BRITTON ARMSTRONG HILL, for the past thirty-four years a practicing lawyer in St. Louis and Washington City, is a native of New Jersey, and about fifty-six years of age. He is universally acknowledged by his brethren of the Bar to stand at the head of his profession in the Valley of the Mississippi.

We are unable to give a minute account of his early life, because he declined to furnish it to the editors of this work for publication. We have ascertained, however, from other sources, that he was educated in Ogdensburg, New York; was admitted to the Bar at Albany, and to the Court of Chancery at Saratoga in 1839. After practicing the law for two years in Ogdensburg, Mr. Hill emigrated to the West, arriving at St. Louis in August 1841, where he was admitted to the Bar by the Hon. Bryan Mullanphy, the Circuit Judge of the district embracing St. Louis.

Here, in this new home, without a friend in a land of strangers, he began life in earnest, and literally fought his way to the top, against very serious obstacles of every sort that fortune or fate placed in his path. We are told that when the Asiatic cholera of 1849 visited St. Louis, bringing with it a death-rate of one hundred to two hundred and fifty per day, in a population of 40,000, when two thousand persons were sick at a time and the physicians were unable to visit more than half of them, Mr. Hill, who had studied medicine, having ascertained from the ablest doctors then in the city the best mode of treatment in private practice and in the hospitals, went daily for several weeks into the poor districts, where the scourge was most fatal, visiting the sick, laying out the dead, and relieving the distresses of the poor and unfortunate by all the means in his power at his own personal expense, without any other reward than the consciousness of a noble work of pure charity, done at great risk to his own life. The epidemic continued during May, June, July and August, carrying off about 8,475 souls, or more than one-fifth of the whole population of St. Louis.

It was by such grand acts of self-sacrificing charity that Mr. Hill laid the foundations of his great personal popularity among the poorer classes of the citizens, which, combined with a high order of intellectual power and great oratorical force, made him irresistible before the juries in the multitudinous cases of all descriptions committed to his charge. His law practice had already become the largest and most lucrative of any in the State. His indomitable energy, unfailing memory, critical accuracy of analysis, and almost inexhaustible powers of endurance, enabled him to rise, with the increase of his business, to the very highest points of legal attainment, until at length he is acknowledged to be one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the United States.

On Mr. Hill's arrival in St. Louis, he formed a copartnership with John M. Eager, Esq., of Newburg, New York, which continued until 1848, when, Mr. Eager proposing to return to his native State, the connection was terminated, and Mr. Hill continued the business as the surviving member of the firm in St. Louis. In 1850 he took his brother, David W. Hill, into his office, and gave him an interest in the business. In 1854, Wm. N. Grover, Esq., of Illinois, was added to the firm, under the style of Hill, Grover & Hill, which continued until 1858, when Mr. Hill dissolved the copartnership, and devoted himself exclusively to the land practice and important insurance and railroad cases. Finding the labors of his profession too onerous, he formed a copartnership with the Hon. D. T. Jewett in 1861, which continued for about ten years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. In the spring of 1873, Mr. Hill formed a copartnership with Frank J. Bowman, Esq., of Vermont, under the style of Hill & Bowman, which is now subsisting.

During the war of the rebellion, in 1863, the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and the Hon. Orville H. Browning, of Illinois, formed a copartnership with Mr. Hill, in the city of Washington, under the style of Ewing, Hill & Browning, for the transaction of important legal business in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Court of Claims, and before the Departments of the Federal Government. Mr. Hill still continued his business in St. Louis, but devoted most of his time to the more important cases arising in Washington. This firm was one of the strongest combinations of legal learning and power that has ever been formed in the United States, and it continued until the spring of 1865, when, at the close of the war, Mr. Hill retired and returned to St. Louis.

It is in these thirty-four years of law practice, in all its branches,

that Mr. Hill has established a reputation that has become national, and although we have been driven to the necessity of gathering this history from the records and reports of the courts, and the information derived from his contemporaries, we feel it to be our duty, as a part of the history of St. Louis, to present his life to our readers, as it appears in his great and valuable works and labors, "for it is by their fruits ye shall know them."

It is from the example presented by such a life that the young men of the country may be stimulated to greater efforts to promote the happiness of their fellow men—for it is in the great love for humanity, the desire to promote the prosperity and elevate the motives for human action—that the subject of this sketch is distinguished from most of the other great men of the age in which we live.

But Mr. Hill is not only "a jurist of eminent ability," as he has been declared in opinions of the Supreme Court of Missouri: in the midst of his herculean labors at the Bar, he has found time to produce, as an author, the most profound and original works of this or any other age, on the principles of representative co-operative government and the system of finance necessary for the perfection of the national economy of such a government. In August 1873, he published his first work, entitled "Liberty and Law under the Federative Government; presenting a system for the perfection of the government of the United States so as to make it a co-operative representative republican government, with a perfected governmental machinery adapted to advance the civilization of the age far beyond its present limits and secure its blessings for a long series of ages."

With a prophetic foresight, he has pointed out the imminent dangers threatening our republican institutions, from executive, legislative, judicial, corporative, hierarchical and other despotisms, that are silently but surely undermining the common liberties of the people. He proposes the only conceivable remedies to avoid this national calamity in the remarkable work on "Liberty and Law." It has been fitly styled the new gospel of human freedom, by one of the greatest humanitarians of our age; and really, when we read the sublime utterances of this master of republican philosophy, a feeling of confidence in the race and in the feasibility of its progressive elevation takes possession of the mind. It is the most hopeful book of the century, and fills the friends of freedom and humanity with a thousand noble aspirations.

Thirty-five years' practice in the law, in the courts of New York, Missouri, and the Supreme Court of the United States, had given

Mr. Hill, as he remarks in his preface, many opportunities to observe the operations of our federative form of government, and of our different State Constitutions, and laws upon the civilization, welfare, happiness, rights and liberties of the citizens, for whose benefit the Constitution of the United States declares the government had been established. A careful analysis and study of our present system, and its practical working, convinced him that the weakness and instability of our federative republican institutions, was directly owing to an originally defective machinery of State and Federal organization; and to a misconception on the part of our governments, State and Federal, of their full duties under the law. To the former defect he attributes the outbreak of the late civil war, which, under a properly constructed machinery of State and federative governments, never would have occurred; to the latter he attributes the growth of the powerful monopolies that, in conjunction with ignorance and impurity—alternately supporting and deriving support from them—threaten every form of liberty that has grown dear to us.

This work attracted wide-spread attention, and St. Louis was congratulated on all sides on the possession of a thinker so original and profound. The press, at home and abroad, acknowledged it to be the work of an unquestionably cultivated mind, setting it down as one of the most valuable contributions to political science ever presented to the world. That it produced a lasting impression on the people may be found in the fact that the Constitutional Convention, now in session at Jefferson City, does not hesitate to adopt its enunciated principles of restrictions and limitations of legislative power in the formation of a constitutional code for the State. It should have adopted many others of his proposed reforms, but the time has not yet come, apparently. This, doubtless, is the highest compliment that could be paid to the author. It is acknowledged to be a work of great power, the result of deep, thorough and diligent research. The eleven Democratic States that carried the elections in the fall of 1874, adapted their platforms to the fundamental principles announced in "Liberty and Law." In it Mr. Hill foretold the financial crisis of September 1873, and gave his reasons why it was inevitable, and proposed the measures necessary to avoid its disastrous effects. At the urgent request of many persons, but especially of some of the most prominent National Bank managers and capitalists of the country, Mr. Hill has just published a new work, elaborating the treatise on money in "Liberty and Law," developing a new financial system for the United States, for the relief of trade and

manufactures, and to establish a national money system. It is entitled, "Absolute Money: A New System of National Finance, under a Co-operative Government."

In this work, the author proposes to substitute for the irrational medley of bond money, legal tender money, national bank money and gold and silver money—an absolute national money, irredeemable in metallic coins or interest-bearing bonds, but convertible into all the commodities of the nation, by making it the legal-tender money of this country, for all debts and duties and taxes, to the exclusion of all other money. After the adoption of this system, gold and silver would no longer be a legal tender, the absolute money only being clothed with that sovereign prerogative. The National Banks would be divorced from the Treasury and from Congress; their circulation surrendered for cancellation; their bonds in the Treasury, to secure their circulation, sold to the Government at the current rate of premium, and absolute money delivered to the banks for the total amount of principal, premium and interest due when the bonds would be cancelled, and the banks, as joint stock companies organizing under State laws, would continue their business as banks of discount and deposit, using the absolute money as the basis of their banking operations and exchanges. This would increase their circulation about $220,000,000, and furnish a money that would be based on the *annual* products, amounting to $8,000,000,000, and the total wealth of the Republic, now estimated at $250,000,000,000. Excellent financial critics declare this new system of national finance to be scientific and complete.

This new system of finance commends itself to the people, as the only scientific plan for a complete national money system for the Republic. It proposes a full payment of the national bonds in absolute money—an annual saving of $107,000,000 for coin interest on the bonds—the abolition of the internal revenue taxation and expenses of $200,000,000 more, and the tariff system—the separation of the National banks from the Treasury and Congress—and the restoration of trade, commerce and manufactures to their former prosperity and power. The adoption of Mr. Hill's system of finance would remove from the people a vast amount of burdens and tax-gathering oppressions, under the weight of which they now suffer and groan.

For his record as a lawyer, we have only to apply to the reports of the courts of Missouri, and in Washington, where his herculean labors stand forth as imperishable monuments of his legal learning, genius, and inexhaustible resources for work, analysis and thorough investiga-

tion. And in this connection, it is the wonder of all who knew him, how, amid his multifarious professional duties, he has found time to give his concentrated attention to works embodying the most abstruse problems in hygiene, education, government, and the adjustment of the various codes with all their checks and balances, so as to organize a complete system, harmoniously adjusted to protect all the citizens in the proper use of their faculties, without any of the obstructions of fraud, ignorance or despotism, to the end that each individual in the State may attain the greatest good, happiness, wisdom and beauty, of which his faculties are capable; first, for himself; second, for his family, and third, for the society or State in which he lives.

How Mr. Hill could have found time to give to such subjects, the amount of labor and deep study he has evidently done, is a source of much wonder and amazement.

One among the many important suits Mr. Hill has gained in his practice before the Supreme Court of the United States—that of the State of Missouri against the Railroads—may be given as an example of his wonderful powers. For two years he kept battling with the railway monopolies in this case, and at last obtained a decree authorizing States, counties and cities to tax railroad property, and declaring that their charters did not exempt them from taxes. This was one or the most important cases ever argued before the Federal Supreme Court, involving, as it did, power to tax $50,000,000 of railroad property and the future increase thereof. This is looked upon as one of the *causes celebres* of the United States. In the legal reports of the Supreme Court of the country we find many such cases, in which Mr. Hill has taken a prominent part.

Thus we see that as a lawyer, a thinker, as a political economist and author, Mr. Hill holds a national reputation, and the most that we can hope for in this necessarily brief sketch of such a man, is a mere outline of his active career. To do anything like justice to the person who conceived such works as "Liberty and Law," "Absolute Money," etc., would require far more space than we can allow. Suffice it to say that he is one of the few men of St. Louis whose works are known, not alone to the readers and thinkers of his native country, but to the greatest statesmen and the most cultivated scholars of Europe. Wherever the English language is read or spoken; wherever the intellectual rules the physical, there will the works of Mr. Hill be known, and there will his name be respected.

Mr. Hill is a man of large stature, of dignified presence, full of intellectual and physical vitality, strong and robust, in the full command of his physical and mental powers, and a man who, notwithstanding the grand labors he has performed during thirty-six years of practice at the Bar, may reasonably look for many years of useful and appreciative reward yet to come.

HON. HENRY T. BLOW.

AMONG all the prominent men of St. Louis, no one has done more to advance her material interests, or to develop and promote social culture, than the subject of this sketch. In fact, we may say, without depreciating the influence or high standing of others, but few, if any, have achieved success in so many important pursuits as Henry Taylor Blow. As a business man, he has stamped his name indelibly upon the community, leading in enterprises which many had not the courage to undertake, and persistently holding on when others would have abandoned them as hopeless. In public affairs he has honestly gained distinction, and without seeming to desire or to seek place and power. His character is presented to us in a three-fold aspect, viz: As an intelligent citizen, impressing his views upon society; as a business man, and as a statesman.

Mr. Blow by birth is a Virginian, having been born in Southampton county, July 15, 1817. His ancestors came from England in the early part of the eighteenth century, and can trace their lineage to the time of Charles I. His father, Captain Peter Blow, was a respectable planter of Virginia, who removed about 1825 to Alabama, but a few years later came to St. Louis, and engaged in hotel-keeping. His death occurred in 1831.

The elder Blow was married to Miss Elizabeth Taylor of Virginia, by whom he had twelve children, and of whom Henry and William are the only surviving sons.

Henry T. Blow received excellent early instruction, and at a suitable age was placed in the St. Louis University, then, as now, one of the best educational establishments in the West, from which he graduated. While a student in this institution he was diligent in his studies, and, though not brilliant, was always punctual and reliable. He always knew his lessons, and could give a reason for everything. It is related that, on one occasion, when his class gave an exhibition in oratory, Hon. Thomas H. Benton was present. The prize medal was awarded to another student, contrary to young Blow's expectations, and of

delegates, and was honored by the Convention by being made one of its vice-presidents. He returned home to take an active part in the political campaign which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln.

In 1861, Mr. Lincoln honored him with the appointment of Minister to Venezuela. He accepted the position and entered upon the discharge of his duties with his accustomed energy; but near the close of a year's service he became convinced that higher duties awaited him at home. His cool judgment and business capacity were needed in a successful prosecution of the war, and he came home ready to serve where most needed. In 1862 he was nominated to Congress by the Republicans of the (then) Second Congressional District, and served with ability on the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1864 Mr. Blow was a delegate to the Baltimore Republican Convention, which re-nominated Abraham Lincoln. He was re-elected to the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and served on the Committee on Appropriations, Bankrupt Law, and Reconstruction. During his congressional career he made but few lengthy speeches, but devoted himself most assiduously to the wants of his constituents and the general interests of the country. His committee work was most effective, and his influence during the last session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress was felt throughout the country. His extensive business in St. Louis requiring his attention, Mr. Blow declined further service in Congress. It was his intention to devote himself exclusively for the future to the care of his large private interests and to the welfare of his family, but early in the beginning of President Grant's administration the mission to Brazil was tendered him. At first he positively declined the honor, but as many of the business men of St. Louis urged his acceptance, on the ground that his influence would ultimately result in opening a trade between that country and the Mississippi Valley, he at length reconsidered his resolution, and was duly appointed Minister to the Government of Brazil, with full powers. He left St. Louis for his post of duty July 16, 1869, accompanied by his family. So far as diplomatic relations between the United States and Brazil were concerned, Mr. Blow's mission was a successful one. He accomplished, in less than two years, more than was expected, and made the way easy in the future for commercial intercourse. Conscientiously believing that all had been accomplished that diplomacy could do, Mr. Blow wrote to the Department of State to that effect, and tendered his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted. He returned to the United States February 1, 1871, and actively resumed business. He had resigned the presidency of the Collier White Lead and Oil Works

on leaving St. Louis for the Brazil mission, and was succeeded by Colonel Thomas Richeson, who had been connected with the Company for many years. Mr. Blow was still a director and land-owner, and was also at the head of the Granby Mining Company. To the special interests of this Company he turned his immediate attention, and made arrangements for carrying on lead mining and smelting on a more extensive scale than ever. Without much interruption, he has continued thus engaged up to the present time.

In June 1874, President Grant appointed him as one of the Commissioners of the Government of the District of Columbia. As is well known, the affairs of the District were in a bad condition, and occasioned much comment all over the country. To bring order out of confusion, and make the wheels of the local government at Washington run smoothly, was no easy matter; yet the new Commissioners succeeded in doing it in a few months, and to Mr. Blow is due a large share of the credit. He received favorable mention from the press of both parties, and special thanks of the President, for the fearless and faithful manner in which he had discharged the duties of this office. He resigned the position of Commissioner December 31, 1874.

Mr. Blow was married to Miss Minerva Grimsley, daughter of Colonel Thornton Grimsley, July 14, 1840. She was a lady of great excellence of character, fondly devoted to her husband and children, and distinguished for the many deeds of charity and christian benevolence performed during her married life. The union, which was a most happy one, was dissolved by the death of this estimable lady, on the 28th of June, 1875. Six children survive the mother, one of whom is the wife of Mr. Smirnoff, of the Russian Legation at Berlin.

Mr. Blow, through his active life, alternating between business and politics, has found time to cultivate his æsthetic tastes, and to answer some of the demands of society. His beautiful home at Carondelet gives evidence of his love for all that is true and good in nature and art. Here he is surrounded by books, paintings and statuary; his grounds are ample, and laid out with skill and artistic effect. Though bereft of the companion of his youth, he has still the love of children, and in this charming retreat he can find sweet solace from his many public duties and business cares. Let us hope he may live long to enjoy it.

RT. REV. P. J. RYAN.

AMONG the pulpit orators of the day, no one occupies a more enviable reputation, or a higher position, than the Right Reverend P. J. Ryan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Louis.

Patrick John Ryan was born at Thurles, in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1831. At a very early age he evinced a predilection for the priesthood, his whole soul being seemingly bound up in that sacred calling. To this end drifted the whole current of his thoughts. After attending a school in Dublin, he, in 1847, entered Carlaw College, near that city, where he received a thorough ecclesiastical education. The character of this institution of learning may be judged when it is stated that Bishop English of Charleston, South Carolina, and Cardinal Cullen of Dublin, are among the students who once enjoyed its benefits.

The subject of the present sketch, while attending this college filled the position of prefect of the lay house, and was ordained a sub-deacon while still a young man. Soon after leaving college, his attention was called to the United States as the most promising field for his future labors. To the ecclesiastic, as well as the artisan and professional man, America opened her hospitable arms, and all alike found a home upon her shores. Hither the young student of divinity came. He arrived in St. Louis in 1851. For some three months after his arrival he was stationed at St. Patrick's Church with Father Wheeler, and by special permission he also preached regularly in the Cathedral, although from his extreme youth he had not as yet been ordained a priest.

Although somewhat an anomaly in the church, this was a noticeable event in the career of the young deacon, and evinced the appreciation his superiors entertained for his remarkable zeal and commanding talents that could not fail of recognition by those in authority. About this time he was appointed professor of English Literature in the Carondelet Theological Seminary, a position which he filled with great credit and success. This institution was subsequently transferred to Cape Girardeau, where it still exists, for the education of young men intended for the priesthood.

After attaining his majority in 1853, he was ordained a priest, and at the same time was appointed assistant pastor at the Cathedral. He performed the duties of rector of the Cathedral until 1860, when he built the church and parochial school of the Annunciation, on Sixth and Labadie streets. While connected with this church he acted as chaplain to Gratiot street military prison, to which post he was appointed by the Archbishop, where he did all in his power to assuage the mental and physical sufferings of the prisoners, and impart to them spiritual comfort. Hundreds of those unfortunate men, who, by the vicissitudes of war had become inmates of this place, now scattered broadcast over the whole South, remember with feelings of gratitude his humane ministrations and kindly words of cheer, uttered to them when the strong iron bolts and bars shut them out from the world and friends, and invoke blessings on his head for many little acts of kindness which went far to lighten the heavy burden of imprisonment. During his connection with the prison and hospital, his labors were marked by a large number of conversions, and it is said as many as 600 persons were baptized in the church. It may be proper here to state, that upon the recommendation of General Blair, Father Ryan received from Washington a commission as Chaplain in the United States army, which, however, he saw fit to decline, but continued his connection with the prison.

In 1861, Father Bannon, who had charge of St. John's Church, departed South as Chaplain to a regiment in the service of the Confederates, after which time Rev. P. T. Ring had charge of the congregation. Father Ryan was appointed Father Ring's successor, and immediately entered upon the duties of pastor of this church. He then concluded upon a European trip, as a relaxation from the severe discipline to which he had been subject for some years back. He spent a year in Ireland, revisiting the scenes of his boyhood, and in France, Germany and Italy. It was his good fortune to be in Rome during the celebration of the Centenary. During the following Lent he was invited by the Papal authorities to deliver the English sermon in Rome. This is considered one of the greatest honors that can be bestowed upon a priest of the Church of Rome; and is a distinction of no ordinary character, when it is taken into consideration that the choice is made from a large number of divines from the entire christian world, who are usually visiting the Eternal City during this holy season. The sermons had previously been preached by such men as Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop Hughes of New York, the famous Father Thomas Burke, and a galaxy of other bright luminaries of the Church, whose

names will go down to posterity as among the greatest divines of their day, and whose efforts on such occasions are preserved in the archives of the Vatican for the special admiration of generations to come.

On his return to America in 1868, he was appointed Vicar-General of St. Louis, and during the absence of Archbishop Kendrick in Rome, while attending the Ecumenical Council, was administrator of the diocese, a trust he performed to the entire satisfaction of both clergy and laity.

The weight of years began to tell upon Archbishop Kendrick; with the march of civilization and progress westward the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Louis extended, until it was counted one of the largest and most important in America. The great city of St. Louis stretched forth its highways and byways until it became of metropolitan dimensions; the Catholics of St. Louis, a city noted for its catholicity, had increased tenfold, and each succeeding year added thousands to their number; the cross-crowned and glistening spires of Roman Catholic churches pierced the sky from all portions of the vast metropolis; schoolhouses, convents, institutions of learning, and hospitals, connected with or immediately under the supervision of the Church, had in a few years increased in vast numbers, and it soon became apparent to the Archbishop that he must have an assistant or coadjutor in the administration of the diocese. Under these circumstances, the Archbishop applied to Rome for such an assistant, and, acting under the suggestion of the Bishops of the ecclesiastical diocese of St. Louis, the Sovereign Pontiff appointed Father Ryan Coadjutor-Bishop of St. Louis, with the title of Bishop of Tricomia, in Palestine, *in partibus infidelium*.

In 1866, Father Ryan attended the second Plenary Council at Baltimore, when he preached a sermon before the assembled prelates on "The Sanctity of the Church." This is looked upon as one of the greatest efforts of this learned and eloquent divine, and was published, among others, as one of the master-pieces of eloquence and erudition of the day. Father Ryan has also received the degree of LL. B. from the University of New York.

His labors for years have been incessant, and of a nature calculated to wear away the most robust constitution. In addition to his parochial duties, he has been continually lecturing throughout the State, and ever on the alert to forward the holy cause of religion, in several instances, at the special request of the General Assembly of Missouri, he has addressed the assembled wisdom of the State, and on those occasions the Hall of Representatives, at Jefferson City, has been crowded

to suffocation by an eager multitude of all religious denominations, anxious to listen to the gifted orator. Let it be announced in St. Louis that he is to lecture, and the Temple or Mercantile Library Hall, fail to afford accommodations for the multitudes that clamor for admission. It has been truthfully stated that no orator of the West can draw an audience of so much intelligence, and representing so much wealth, as can Bishop Ryan. On these occasions, lawyers, doctors, ministers of the gospel, representatives of the army, merchant princes—all of the wealth, refinement and intelligence of the Southwestern metropolis—are to be found in attendance. His fervid eloquence, forcible manner, earnest delivery and display of dramatic power, never fail to hold the attention of his audience.

On the 14th day of April 1872, Father Ryan was consecrated Bishop at St. John's Church. Every available spot in the vast edifice was occupied on this occasion, and it was with difficulty the crowds on the outside were restrained, so great was the anxiety of the people to see their favorite pulpit orator made a prince of the church. Thousands who were unable to gain admission, were obliged to content themselves with the graphic descriptions of the interesting ceremonies, which appeared in the daily papers next day.

Bishop Ryan is now in his forty-fifth year, the prime of manhood, with a long life, it is to be hoped, of usefulness before him. He is a little above the medium height, with a purely classical head, set firmly upon a pair of broad shoulders. His voice is peculiarly pleasing, and when he warms up to his subject, his eloquence is like an avalanche of the Alps, irresistible, and sweeping every obstacle before it.

ELIHU H. SHEPARD.

TO the many who may peruse the biographies of this work, the name that heads this sketch is as familiar as "household words." Many of the men who now occupy prominent positions in the different walks of life in St. Louis are pupils of his; and to him, above all other men, are they, in a measure, indebted for their success in life. Many who are long since gathered to their fathers, secured the first rudiments of an education under his instruction, and ever stood ready to bear witness to his merits and scholarly attainments. His name is associated with the early recollections of more prominent men than that of any other citizen of St. Louis.

ELIHU HOTCHKISS SHEPARD was born on the 15th of October 1875, at Halifax, Windham County, State of Vermont, during the presidency of George Washington. He is the son of Abel Shepard and Sarah Dalrymple, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Massachusetts. During the early years of his boyhood, Elihu received such instruction as could then be obtained at the common schools of New England. In his twelfth year his father, who appears to have been a man of considerable attainments, undertook the education of his own family—an undertaking in which he seems to have succeeded admirably. In 1811 the first public school in that section of the country was opened, and a gentleman of much refinement and education, named Gordon Hawkins, employed as teacher.

Upon reviewing the past studies of young Shepard, the new teacher immediately formed a high opinion of his attainments, and advised him to begin the study of a profession without delay.

But the great battle of Trafalgar had been fought, and the English remained masters of the sea; and his father, who had been a trader with the East Indies, saw that the country was on the eve of another great stuggle, and was not determined in his own mind what profession was most suitable to his son. He, himself, had studied law in his younger days, but had never practiced.

However, he bought a law library from a retired lawyer, and young

Elihu immediately began to study, under the direction of Judge Silas Stowe, of Louisville, Lewis county, New York, and continued it, at intervals, for eight years, until he left that State for Missouri, in 1819.

Besides studying industriously during twelve years, he served in the army of his country during the war of 1812, and had taught in public schools and academies three years. He had also taken all the degrees in the order of Ancient and Accepted Free Masonry, and had made quite a reputation as a lecturer among the brotherhood in the States and in Canada. His reminiscences of this war, contained in his autobiography, are looked upon as containing some of the most interesting and reliable annals of that memorable struggle.

During the years 1820–'21, Mr. Shepard taught school very successfully in Illinois. It was during this eventful period that he first became acquainted with his wife, Miss Mary Thomas, who was a pupil of his, and to whom he was married in St. Louis after he had removed permanently there.

In February 1823, Mr. Shepard was offered and accepted the position of professor of languages in St. Louis College, a position he held until 1826. It was during this interval that he directed the studies of some of the best business men, jurists and scholars that ever adorned society in St. Louis. Many of them are now dead, but have left their footprints on the sands of time. Others still live, ornaments to the different professions or shining lights in the great commercial centre of the Southwest. Among those who were made recipients of his instruction are General Wm. Clark, Governor McNair, Colonel Easton, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Farrar, Colonels R. and G. Paul, Judge Primm, Judge Bates, Judge Bent, Mr. F. Dent, Dr. Simpson, Theodore Labeaume, Judge Ferguson, Governor DeLassus, General Pratt, Colonel Laveille, the Papin family, the Chouteau family, and many others whose names stand synonymous for all that is honorable and upright. But few men can look back into the years that have flown, and say they have had the forming of the minds of such galaxy of stars as can Mr. Shepard. This alone has been a great reward for his many labors and anxieties.

Having great confidence in the growth of St. Louis, Mr. Shepard lost no opportunity of investing his surplus earnings in real estate. By this foresight, his estate, at the present day, is reckoned among the most valuable in the city, and his old age and declining years have been blessed with the surroundings of plenty.

His fame as a teacher soon became established, so that not only the first families of the city, but many prominent men from the neighboring

States, sent their sons to receive the benefits of his erudition and knowledge. He was happy in a frugal wife, who fostered their resources, and who herself became well known as a preceptress, and for twelve years assisted her husband in their private schools. In 1837 he was elected justice of the peace for St. Louis Township, which office he filled for four years.

In 1846, although well advanced in life—being then in his fifty-first year—he volunteered in the St. Louis Greys, to take part in the Mexican war. But this was merely for a six months' campaign, and upon the mustering out of the Greys, he raised a company of his own for the war. The company was mustered into the service, and did good work during the balance of the war in Mexico.

Some time after this, Mr. Shepard purchased an estate at Kaolin, in Iron County, Missouri. This he has since made a magnificent summer residence; and here, in the midst of plenty, he has passed many years in peace and quiet before the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. General Lyon, who had command at St. Louis, offered Mr. Shepard a position of trust and responsibility, but his extreme age—being then in his sixty-sixth year—prevented him from accepting anything of the kind. On the 10th of May 1861, Mr. Shepard had been taken prisoner at Camp Jackson and confined in the St. Louis Arsenal, but subsequently signed his parole. In July, Governor Claiborne Jackson sent him a commission as paymaster, which, however, he declined. He was also offered a Colonel's commission, which he also declined, stating his reasons for so doing.

After Mr. Shepard was paroled in St. Louis, he returned to his summer residence at Kaolin, a retired place, deep in the recesses of the forests, hoping that he might there repose in quietude, and that his old age might be a protection against the evil-disposed of both parties. But in this he was mistaken. Robberies were perpetrated upon his premises, and outrages committed by both parties, under the plea of "military necessity," so that four years afterwards at the close of the war, he had not a hog, a horse or a sheep remaining on his farm of 5,000 acres. The dwelling houses and other large buildings had been destroyed, the fences swept away, and that which had been one of the most enchanting spots in the State of Missouri, laid waste and made a scene of desolation. Out of nineteen families who resided near him, but four remained at the close of the war. He was obliged to absent himself half the time during this reign of terror, to avoid being murdered by

robbers and guerrillas, who infested that neighborhood from the commencement to the end of the war.

In June 1864, Mrs. Shepard, his faithful companion during these long years, and through these many vicissitudes of fortune, ended her long and useful life. She was never a member of any established Church, but took the Holy Scriptures for her guide.

In December 1866, being then in his seventy-second year, Mr. Shepard led to the altar his second wife, a lady in every way qualified to fill such a position. In 1867, in company with his wife and two eldest daughters, Mr. Shepard sailed for Europe, and spent eleven months in visiting the principal cities and points of interest in the old world. His observations upon European society and manners, contained in his memoirs, are very interesting and valuable as notes of foreign travel.

In 1866, he was the prime mover in establishing the Missouri Historical Society, a society which will last for ages; and he has contributed some most valuable documents to its archives.

No citizen has taken greater interest in the advancement of education than has Mr. Shepard. It has been the pride of his life. Some of the most pleasurable moments of his existence have been spent with his pupils, either while under his instruction or after they had entered upon the active duties of life. Few men have spent thirty years surrounded by such a large number of his former pupils as he has, and none ever had greater cause to rejoice at their virtuous and successful courses.

Mr. Shepard still enjoys robust health, and is occasionally seen upon the streets of St. Louis, the object of universal respect wherever he goes. Mr. Shepard has compiled and published a history of St. Louis, from its earliest foundation: a work containing a fund of information and reliable data in the growth and progress of this great city.

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JOSEPH L. STEPHENS.

IN a State so comparatively young as Missouri, it is found that most of her prominent and successful men are immigrants from older commonwealths, where, however meagre may have been their earlier advantages, they yet exceeded those of the struggling territory. To this rule, JOSEPH L. STEPHENS exhibits a bright and most striking exception. A native Missourian, his family connections extend to Daniel Boone, David Crockett and Stephen Cole, those hardy pioneers who made themselves homes in the virgin forest, and handled those twin implements of civilization—the rifle and the axe—with equal determination and skill.

He was born in 1826, in Cooper county, Missouri, where he still resides. His father, Lawrence C. Stephens, a native of Virginia, and his mother, Margaret P. Moore, a native of North Carolina, were married in Cooper county, and were among the first settlers and most respected citizens of that part of the State. His father was a farmer, a man of far more than average ability, possessed of strong practical views and an aptitude for public affairs. The records of the State capitol show his course as a legislator while representing his district, and prove him to have been a man of substantial ability and good qualifications, and to have possessed the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He filled various public offices in the gift of the people, in all of which he appears to have given general satisfaction. He died in 1873, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, leaving a widow and seven children, of whom Joseph was the second.

In his youth he assisted his father upon the farm, and attended the common school of the country. Even while engaged in farm duties, he industriously employed his leisure hours in study. Without entering upon the classics, he was yet fully sensible of the immediate and practical value of a thorough English and literary course, and therefore made every endeavor to make his acquirements thorough and exact. His education was completed at the High School at Boonville, when he was found to be well versed in grammar, logic, ancient and modern history,

philosophy, astronomy, mathematics, and other English branches. He had, with an appreciation unusual in boys, stored his mind with much general information, such as he conceived would be most useful and pleasurable in his intercourse with those with whom his path of life would bring him in contact.

In 1844, at the age of eighteen, he commenced the study of law in the office of John G. Miller—a man of superior attainments, and an able jurist, who had represented his district upon the floor of the United States Congress for two terms. To the study of his chosen profession, the young student applied himself with assiduity, occasionally interrupting his devotion to Blackstone and Kent, to engage in teaching in the public schools in the vicinity of his birth-place, sessions of which at that time rarely exceeded three months in the year. While yet a student, our country became involved in the Mexican war. In response to General Gaines' call for volunteers, he enlisted in a company which was raised in his county. The youngest in a company of one hundred and ten men, his popularity made him the unanimous choice for its captain. This company was a portion of the force designed for the relief of General Taylor. It was mustered into United States service by Colonel Robert Campbell, and ordered to quarters at Jefferson Barracks. While there dispatches conveyed the intelligence that Taylor had already been relieved, and his company was sent to Boonville, subject to orders.

In 1847 he had completed his legal studies, and entered upon the practice of his profession with flattering success. Among the distinguished members of the Boonville bar of that period, who are now living, are Washington Adams, Benjamin Tompkins, J. W. Draffen, Emmett R. Hayden, William Douglas and John B. Clark, Sr. Its necrology includes the names of Peyton Hayden, Abiel Leonard, John G. Miller, John C. Richardson, and W. D. Muir.

An earnest and forcible speaker, a close logician, and a profound thinker, as well as a hard student, Mr. Stephens soon commanded a widely extended and lucrative practice. In 1857, he became associated in practice with Hon. Geo. G. Vest, now of Sedalia, Mo., which partnership continued until broken up by the war in 1861. Mr. Stephens afterwards became a member of the bar at the Court of Claims in Washington City, and at the Supreme Court of the United States, continuing practice until 1864, when a painful and, it was feared, dangerous affection of the throat, forced him, in compliance with medical advice, to abandon the vocation of his choice, in which he had spent over

seventeen years, to which he was devotedly attached, and in which he had made an enviable reputation.

Previous to the late war he had been a member ot the banking house of William H. Trigg & Co., of Boonville, Mo., a house doing an extensive business in Central Missouri, which closed and divided its capital stock on account of the war. Mr. Stephens had taken no personal part in the management further than that of adviser and attorney. In the year 1864, he opened a private banking house in Boonville, and the year following organized the Central National Bank, one of the most successfully and honorably conducted banking institutions in the State.

A stern opponent of the Drake Constitution, Mr. Stephens in 1866, for the first and only time in his life, became a candidate before the people for an elective office. He made the canvass of Cooper, Morgan and Moniteau counties for the State Senate, and at the election ran ahead of his ticket. Owing to the proscriptive system of registration which then prevailed, he was defeated by Geo. W. Boardman, at that time Register of the United States Land Office.

In 1872, Mr. Stephens was one of the most prominent of the candidates for Governor of the State before the Democratic Convention which eventually nominated Mr. Woodson. His real strength was conceded to be unsurpassed by that of any other individual, but by one of those unaccountable stampedes that sometimes afflict conventions, the choice fell upon the latter, and resulted in his election.

Since that time he has confined his attention entirely to his bank, which, under his superior management, is one of the leading financial institutions in the State. During the late disastrous panic, the accuracy of its management and its stability were fully tested.

Mr. Stephens was married in 1853, to Miss Martha Gibson, of Boonville, a lady of education and refinement. They have been blessed with a family of seven children—four sons and three daughters.

He is a Democrat of the old school, though not a bitter partisan; a cultivated gentleman of a high order of intellect, superior business attainments, and an able lawyer. In financial affairs his experience has been extensive, inuring to the benefit of himself and of his section. His genial and winning manners, and his rare generosity, have drawn to him friends from all portions of Missouri, and he is one of the few men who, without a rival in popularity, and practical and social influence in his own immediate section, can truthfully boast that he has not a single

enemy in the State. He is still in the pride of manly vigor and health, and his usefulness and influence is unceasingly expanding.

Born, raised and educated in Missouri, the years of his active life have been devoted to her interests and the development of her resources. His application, sound judgment and generous attributes have conspired to give him high rank as a lawyer, a financier, and a citizen. Though never holding a distinguished public position, his virtues and abilities have marked him as one of the best and truest characters in the State, and one who must occupy a conspicuous place in her history.

JOHN K. CUMMINGS.

IT may be truly said that one of the great industries of St. Louis owes its foundation and subsequent development to the subject of this sketch. Although Mr. CUMMINGS had been preceded in the manufacture of glass by numerous venturesome pioneers, yet he was the first to make the business permanent and stable. The field was one in which only an unbroken line of disastrous failures preceded him, yet by the application of correct business principles, combined with admirable skill and engaging personal qualities, he was enabled to roll back the tide and establish, beyond question, the superiority of Missouri in a branch of manufacture which, perhaps more than any other, demands skillful and liberal management. That his success brought him fortune is one of those examples of practical justice which are unfortunately too rare. That with the increase of his opportunities he should have exhibited a spirit of the widest liberality, conferred benefits upon all associated with him, and upon the city with which he is so thoroughly identified in feeling and interest, is a fact that cannot be too strongly stated when illustrating the progress of St. Louis, and seeking for the causes of its vitality.

He was born in Coleraine, county of Londonderry, Ireland, but was raised in Belfast. His father, who had been steward on a vessel plying between the ports of Liverpool and Belfast, and a clerk in a banking house in the latter place, left him an orphan at the age of fourteen. His mother had died the preceding year. The lad, who had acquired a rudimentary education in the schools of the country, then pursued for some time a constantly shifting fortune. He was first apprenticed to a tailor, but left that business in a few months. He worked in Edinburg, Scotland, in a soda-water factory; clerked in a grocery store; worked at making wall paper, and in the making of the celebrated Belfast ginger ale, and all with that success, or rather lack of it, that usually attends friendless boys.

In 1854, he came to America by sailing vessel, landed in New Orleans, and soon made his way to St. Louis. The steamer on which

he came up the river, was the old boat named in honor of the city—the "Saint Louis." His first employment here was in the pork-house of Mr. Ames, where he remained for about a year. From there he went to the glass factory which he now owns. Commencing in the packing room he worked through all the gradations of the business, as laborer, glass-cutter, mold-maker, engineer, boss packer and salesman.

When the first call for troops was made in Missouri he enlisted as a private soldier, but was soon appointed Adjutant of the Fifth Regiment U. S. Reserve Corps. The appointment was made by Colonel Steifel because he found Mr. Cummings a competent drill-master. This knowledge he had acquired while serving in the Sarsfield Guards, a volunteer company that marched to Kansas before the war. The troops of which the Fifth Reserve Corps formed a part, participated in the earlier military operations along the Missouri river, reaching General Lyon immediately after the battle of Booneville. They assisted in the construction of the fortifications around Lexington, Missouri, and remained in service months after their term of enlistment had expired. Subsequently he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth E. M. M., by Governor Gamble.

The permanence and success of the glass interest in St. Louis may be said to date from 1861, when he, with Mr. Joseph Bagot, formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of glass at the old place. Previous to this Mr. Bagot had been manager of the St. Louis Glass Works (which is the distinctive name the establishment still bears) for Dr. Scollay, and for different owners who preceded him. Mr. Bagot was a sound, practical and skillful man who took charge of the manufacturing department, and Mr. Cummings managed the books and financial part of the business. From this time forward it became apparent that the unexampled resources of Missouri for the manufacture of an article so essential to the daily life of our people, were to be brought into action and made a source of profit. The difficulties were indeed numerous, but not, as the event proved, insurmountable. Mr. Bagot was a practical and careful glassmaker, and, besides attending to his other duties in the management of the internal affairs, made the pots with his own hands. The making of the pots is a department upon which too much care cannot be bestowed. If defective, they entail a serious loss; if inferior, they must be renewed too often, and at too great an expense for profit. The very best clay for the purpose is found in Missouri, and it only became necessary to apply the needed skill in their manufacture. At this period Mr. Cummings, in connec-

tion with that part of the business of which he had charge, attended to the buying and selling, and might often be seen in distant parts of the city looking up customers until the stores closed. At this time, however, they closed too early to suit him, as he found that the blinds would go up before he could get through.

In 1868 Mr. Bagot died, and Mr. Cummings became sole proprietor. When the partnership was formed, the joint capital of the partners was less than two thousand dollars; when Mr. Bagot died, Mr. Cummings, as surviving partner, paid to his wife and children over seventeen thousand dollars for his half of the interest. The success which had been thus inaugurated continued to increase under Mr. Cummings' efforts, and afforded a striking confirmation of the correctness of the views he had stated of the value of the resources of Missouri, and the facilities afforded by St. Louis in this particular industry.

No adequate presentation of the history of glass manufacture in St. Louis can be written without according to John K. Cummings the credit of being the first successful pioneer. He has demonstrated that the raw material found here is second to none in the world, and that its manufacture pays a liberal profit. He has made no secret of his success, but at public meetings for the consideration of manufacturing here, has set forth the advantages to be derived, and has inforced his arguments with facts from his own experience. He has offered assistance to parties contemplating the starting of new works, and is a prominent stockholder in the St. Louis Window Glass Company.

In presenting the advantages of St. Louis, and encouraging others, he has been especially prominent. Toward public enterprises that promised beneficial results to the city, his course has been one of marked liberality. In such affairs he has subordinated individual interests to public good. So actuated, he took stock in the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company, Cahokia Ferry Company, Merchants' Exchange, Grain Association, and other useful public enterprises in which the profit on the investment is a secondary consideration. When questions of public improvement are agitated, he is ever found practical and original in council, and a liberal subscriber. He is now a director in the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, and in a number of organizations laboring for the public weal.

He was married in 1862, to Miss Annie M. Mullin, a native of the same town as himself. In 1871, they revisited their birth-place, and spent some time traveling in Great Britain and on the continent.

The lesson of his business career is a bright one. To thorough

capacity, he unites personal qualities that secure him the respect of all with whom he comes in contact—especially of his employees. These have always shown a devotion to his interests rarely accorded to the employer. He has also raised up and educated a class of resident laborers, whose skill plays a very important part in the manufacturing industry he founded.

Beyond the honor of having been the founder of a great industry, in itself a prolific source of wealth, it must be said of John K. Cummings that he is a self-respecting and respected citizen, of able and liberal views, correct in judgment, and unselfish in policy, and that he has already contributed, in an important degree, to the prosperity of our Western metropolis.

ISAAC COOK.

ISAAC COOK, president of the American Wine Company, now thoroughly identified in thought and interest with St. Louis, exhibits in his career a rare combination of self-possession and energy.

He was born in New Jersey, July 4, 1813. His father was a farmer of small means, and the boy's opportunities for education were confined to the facilities to be found in a country school. When eleven years of age, he went to New York and engaged as a clerk in a grocery store at a very moderate salary. Here he remained for four years, and by watchful attentiveness familiarized himself with the details of business, and acquired the habit of rapidly forming opinions and acting promptly upon the dictates of his judgment. At the early age of fifteen, he commenced business on his own account, keeping a hotel in the city of New York, and continuing for two years.

The opportunities which the West then held out for youth, enterprise and energy, tempted him to seek a newer and less crowded field for his activity. Having accumulated a capital of a thousand dollars, he started west by the way of Pittsburg and St. Louis, and spent some time in traveling through the West and South, until he finally settled in Chicago in 1834. Soon after his arrival in Chicago he put up a building, and opened a hotel and restaurant, continuing in that business a few years, and in the meantime making an extended and favorable acquaintance, which, together with his agreeable manners and predilection for an active life, led him into the field of politics. The West at that time offered unusual opportunities for the success of young and aspiring politicians, who were at the same time gifted with perseverance and ability. Mr. Cook was a Democrat, and throughout his whole political career was consistent and uncompromising.

In 1838, when Stephen A. Douglas was a candidate for election from the Springfield district, Mr. Cook was among his warmest and ablest supporters. Mr. Douglas was, however, beaten in that canvass by John F. Stewart, by a small majority, though he was destined to see his star shine the brighter for its partial eclipse. The State of Illinois soon

became converted from Whiggery to Democracy, and in 1844 Mr. Cook was appointed by Governor Ford State agent for the canal lands, and continued in that office for four years. He was then elected sheriff and treasurer of Cook county, and filled that responsible position for two terms of two years each.

In 1852, he was appointed postmaster of Chicago by President Pierce, and held that office during Pierce's administration. At the accession of Buchanan, a change was made in the office by the appointment of Mr. Price. This change, however, failed to give satisfaction, and Mr. Cook was re-appointed by President Buchanan, and held the office during the last three years of that presidential term.

On the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency, the threatened political revolution was complete. It was apparent to Mr. Cook that new men, inspired by a policy in conflict with his own, were for a time to assume the responsibilities and trials in which he had himself taken so important a part, and he retired definitely from political life. Throughout the struggle in which he had been so stubborn an opponent, he had ever been unflinching and self-possessed in his advocacy of the policy upon which he had fixed, and rode to success through unflinching pertinacity. Though he retired from politics, his influence was still felt in schemes for the production of valuable public improvements. He secured the appropriation for the new post-office at Chicago, and did a great deal toward improving her parks and public institutions.

During the turmoil of his official life, in 1859 he was elected president of the American Wine Company. In 1862 he removed permanently to St. Louis, and determined to realize the possibilities which the culture of the grape and manufacture of wine in Missouri seemed to promise. It was a field that offered rich harvests, yet required perseverance, energy, skill and capital to make productive. Missouri, as a wine-producing State, had yet a reputation to make, and this could only be done by putting her productions upon the market in sufficient quantity and of a uniformly high standard. This was the labor which Mr. Cook marked out for the American Wine Company, and one which, by the use of ample capital and the exercise of liberality and business enterprise, he soon succeeded in accomplishing. At the World's Fairs held in Paris and Vienna, the experts of Continental Europe have united in testimonials to the superior excellence of the wine of the American Wine Company. To these proofs of merit, however, have been added the marks of substantial favor and patronage which are evinced by the demand for the wine in the principal markets

of Europe. The Company is the largest of its kind in the United States, controlling vast properties, managing each detail of manufacture with the utmost care and with exquisite skill, and sending its products to every part of the world. The brand of sparkling wine known as "Imperial," enjoys a world-wide fame at once creditable to Missouri and honorable to the company originating it. Connoisseurs of every nationality have expressed for it their unqualified approbation, and princely criticism has declared it justly entitled to its "imperial" name and fame.

The achievement of such a work is well worthy of the labor bestowed upon it, and it reflects the highest credit upon the sagacity and energy with which Mr. Cook has managed the affairs so unqualifiedly intrusted to him.

T. B. EDGAR.

THE record of the life of TIMOTHY B. EDGAR is full of instruction to the youth of our land. It carries with it the lesson, that the faithful and unflinching discharge of duty in every relation of life, produces in the end the flower of perfect manhood, as surely as the dew and sunshine of the summer bring forth the ripened fruit. The history is of the simple and unambitious effort of one who, keenly sensitive of the rights and feelings of others, performed the duties of each day with conscientious care, and trusted to the endless tide of events for justification and success. The result is an honorable position, such as vanity and ambition may strive after in vain. Honors and successes follow unsought in the path of such a life, but through all runs the self-consciousness of usefulness and rectitude—worth more than all the rest.

He was born in New Jersey, January 20, 1815. His father was a carpenter, of Scotch extraction. After acquiring such education as the common schools of the day afforded, he went to learn the carriage-making business in the city of Newark, in his native State. Before he was of age, another party offered him a partnership, but his old employer suggested a more desirable change, and at his solicitation he went to New Orleans to take charge of a carriage repository in that city. On his way to the South, he passed through St. Louis, and was much pleased with the city. On arrival in New Orleans, he found that he was by no means favorably impressed with that city; and he made up his mind to return to St. Louis and make it his home as soon as he was of age. Leaving New Orleans in a sailing vessel, he arrived in New York in December of 1835—the memorable year of the great fire. In the following spring he came to St. Louis to make this his permanent home. Here he opened a carriage shop and repository, at the corner of Fourth and Morgan streets, and continued there till he sold out in 1855. The first stage coaches ever built in Missouri were built by him for Colonel Thomas L. Price, and run on lines extending from St. Louis westward. They were of the style known as "Troy coaches," and served the purpose of the ante-railroad period.

About the time that he sold out his carriage interests, the old Dollar Savings Institution was converted into the Exchange Bank, and Mr. Edgar, as one of the leading spirits, gave that his undivided attention. From this period dates his history as a banker, with which important branch of commerce he has ever since been identified, and in which he has won the unqualified respect and esteem of our entire community. Under the National Banking Act, he was instrumental in starting the Second National Bank, and was for years the president of that institution. During the war, he applied himself by every means to relieve the burdens of our people, and was one of the committee appointed by the Merchants' Exchange to proceed to Washington, to try and secure payment of the Government vouchers which had accumulated here. About fifteen million dollars of these vouchers were held in this city, and they were at a discount of from ten to twenty per cent., while the community was suffering from the lack of currency. It was a difficult and delicate mission, yet it was carried to a successful issue, and a satisfactory adjustment was brought about through the presentation of the case to Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury; though there were many prejudices to be overcome in his mind. After the allowance of the claims, certificates of indebtedness, payable in bonds, under an agreement to hold them for a certain period, were issued. This stipulation in the settlement was, however, soon withdrawn, and the transaction was complete. Mr. Edgar was also chairman of the War Relief Committee, and managed the large disbursements that the position involved, with universal satisfaction, and a degree of accuracy that seemed impossible. When General Fremont made a request for one hundred thousand dollars in gold to pay for ordnance, Mr. Edgar took the ground that it was the duty, not only of private citizens, but of banking institutions too, to strengthen the power of the Government, and through his influence the money was furnished. The informality of the voucher which he received from General Fremont, necessitated another trip to Washington, but an equitable settlement was at last made.

At the return of peace, Mr. Edgar found that he disagreed with other officers of the bank as to the line of policy to be pursued, when he resigned and made a trip to Europe, spending most of his time upon the continent.

In 1867 he started the Continental Bank, under the name of the National Loan Bank, and became its president. The construction given the national banking law demanded the elimination of the word

"National," and the present name of "Continental" was adopted. He was for some years one of the leaders in the Provident Association, and has given some attention to insurance and some to manufacturing. As a promoter of manufacturing projects, his efforts, though not uniformly successful pecuniarily, have been highly advantageous to the interests of our State. When zinc works were first started in Carondelet, he became a stockholder and promoter, and contributed in a considerable measure to give that industry its present prominence. He was one of a company to build a cotton mill at Springfield, Missouri, now in charge of his son, and gave it a substantial basis for success. Other manufacturing enterprises have received his encouragement and support, and his investments in such objects would, if aggregated, reach into hundreds of thousands of dollars. On his return from Europe he became a director in the Pacific Railroad, and in 1873–4 was president of that great corporation.

During an exceptionally long period of active business life, Mr. Edgar has had what might be called an unbroken success. He has been the custodian of the money of individuals and of corporations to a very large amount, every dollar of which has been satisfactorily accounted for. All through his life he has received the merited commendation and sincere respect of all who know him, or his deeds. Unambitious of mere popular regard, he yet won the admiration of a people who cannot but speak his name kindly, and with warm encomium upon virtues that were unostentatious, yet none the less apparent.

ELISHA HALL GREGORY, M.D.

NO man in the medical profession in St. Louis is better known or more respected as a citizen and accomplished surgeon than Dr. E. H. GREGORY, and none has more honestly earned the reputation which he enjoys than he, for he has not gotten it by fortuitous circumstances, but by constant study, and laborious mental and physical work. For more than thirty years his constant aim has been to increase his knowledge of the science of medicine and surgery, and for the past fifteen years he has been reaping the benefits of his labor through a large and lucrative practice.

He was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, September 10th, 1824, and was the fourth of a family of eight children. His parents, originally from Fredericksburg, Virginia, were of Scotch ancestry. His father was a lawyer, and migrated to Boonville, Missouri, in 1832, and four years later moved to Liberty. He is now, and has been for many years, a resident of our city. At the age of twelve, having mastered the rudiments of English, and gained the ordinary acquirements of a boy, he was placed in a printing office, and most of his time for the next five years was spent in Liberty and Jefferson City in learning "the art preservative of arts." Two years of this time he was engaged in the office of the Jefferson *Inquirer*, conducted by E. L. Edwards and John McCullach, the former then a prominent lawyer, and since a judge in this State.

In 1841 he began the study of medicine in Boonville, Missouri, with Dr. F. W. G. Thomas, of that place. After two years of hard study he attended lectures in Louisville, Kentucky, in the years 1843 and 1844, and then settled at Mr. John Jameson's, near Syracuse, in Morgan county, Missouri, as a medical practitioner. Five years later, he attended lectures in the medical department of the St. Louis University, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1849.

He was married to Miss Joel Smallwood April 15, 1845, and has now a family of twelve children.

After his graduation from the St. Louis University in 1844, he estab-

lished himself here in the practice of medicine, and has since pursued a noble and successful career. His name has become synonymous with the highest order of medical skill, and carries with it a weight—socially and professionally—that attests his innate strength and extensive culture. He became connected with the St. Louis Medical College, then separated from the University, in 1852, as demonstrator of anatomy. He held that position for fourteen years; and now occupies the chair formerly filled by Dr. Pope, that of professor of the theory and practice of surgery. He has also been for many years surgeon of the St. Louis Hospital, more familiarly known as the "Sisters' Hospital," now located on the corner of Montgomery street and Grand avenue. He has been to Europe twice, once in 1864 and again in 1872, to inspect the hospitals there and to investigate the methods of treatment, hoping to attain some improvement.

Thus we see that he has been for twenty-three years an expounder of medical science in an institution second to none in the West, and has, at the same time, acquired great reputation as a practitioner of surgery and medicine. He is a representative of that school which, while eager for improvement, is yet tenacious of all that experience has tested and approved; and whilst his marked modesty always makes him a willing listener and anxious student, he never fails to investigate for himself before he subscribes to ideas that he does not exactly approve. He is thus, in a practical way, (and all his studies have been in that direction) an original and sometimes very peculiar thinker and investigator.

His strong mind, originality of thought, oneness of purpose and persevering industry have made him what he is, and gained for him the universal confidence, friendship and regard of his compeers, and induced them to welcome him as a most efficient co-laborer in the army of medical progress.

For more than half a century medical men have been bold enough to doubt and question the truth and correctness of many things believed and taught by their predecessors, and, with all due respect for their teachings, to leave each member unfettered in his individual judgment—free to cull and to adopt from the teachings of others such facts and theories as comported with their own ideas of truth, and equally as free to reject those which they could not understand, or which did not conform to their own ideas. To this ever-vigilant spirit of inquiry, perhaps more than to any other cause, are we indebted to the medical profession for the principal discoveries in physical science. For more than fifty years, a continuous and searching inquiry has been going

on in every field of science which offered the slightest inducements to the searchers after truth; and to the fact that medical men have been the most independent and active investigators, we must attribute the wonderful progress in the science of medicine and the vast additions made to our stock of real knowledge. Every one of moderate abilities has it in his power to add something to the general fund and to make himself honorably known to the profession, and its history a part of his own; but he cannot accomplish this without industry, labor, and accurate observation. The time is past when any one man can master the profession of medicine in all its details, and become so perfect in every branch as to be *facile princeps*. We cannot accord unquestioned superiority to any one unless it be in some special department—some restricted branch of the science to which he has devoted most of his time. In earlier days, the men who had their names inscribed upon the imperishable roll of fame, to be read by all, were invariably men of grand abilities, who were able to breast the storms of adversity which overwhelmed the weak, and to occupy such commanding positions as would claim the homage and respect of every one. To-day the field of science is so much greater, that men who know five times as much as their predecessors are not accorded that indisputable superiority.

The subject of this sketch has never arrogated any extraordinary abilities, but has gone on steadily and patiently doing what he deemed to be be his duty to himself, to his profession and to suffering humanity, until he has built up a reputation much more extensive and lasting than many of his compeers, who imagine themselves his superior. He has not been a prolific writer, but whatever he has published, or whatever has been reported by others for him has been sensible, instructive and worthy of record. A few years ago, a number of his clinical lectures on special diseases attracted much attention as they were published by one of his students, in the St. Louis *Medical Journal*. He has always taken an active part in the discussions before the St. Louis Medical Society, as the printed reports show, and his abilities have been acknowledged by that body, as well as by the Missouri State Medical Association, by elevating him to the presidency of each society. He has also for many years been a member of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences and the American Medical Association. His principal field of work, however, has been in connection with the St. Louis Medical College, the leading medical college of the West, with which institution he has earnestly and faithfully labored for nearly a quarter of a century,

to the entire satisfaction of his colleagues in the faculty, as well as to the hundreds of students who have profited by his teachings. As a medical lecturer he is practical, lucid and eloquent; never worrying the student with uninteresting and unimportant details, but by his simplicity of manner and earnestness of speech, impressing indelibly upon every intelligent and attentive student all the important points necessary to be remembered. Without any effort at oratory, his thorough acquaintance with surgery and his devotion to duty make him an eloquent and pleasing speaker and most admirable teacher. As a surgeon he ranks among the very first; he is cool, collected, deliberate, and very careful in the performance of every operation, and never allows his ambition to get the better of his judgment. Ready in his resources, and unimpassioned in his work, he is prepared to meet every emergency, and capable of overcoming difficulties which would be insurmountable to more impulsive men. That his career has been a most successful one so far, no one acquainted with him can doubt; and that he has acted his part honestly and faithfully, his connection for nearly twenty-five years with the St. Louis Medical College and the Sisters' Hospital fully attest.

Thomas H. Benton.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

THE glory which attaches to the history of the United States for the first half of the present century, was achieved by the power and influence of a few of her statesmen. They moulded public opinion, led at will the masses, dictated policies, and gave character abroad to the American name. Individual influence in the future will not be so great as in the period mentioned. Inventors, men of science, commercial lords, railroad magnates, public teachers, agriculturists, and skilled mechanics lead to-day, and will direct public thought, and hold the power in the America of the future. Education is becoming general. Political, social and scientific questions are discussed on the farm, in the workshop, and everywhere. The people need not a few men to do their thinking for them—they can think for themselves. Hence, cases of individual greatness may not be as frequent in the future as in the past, since the people have become great. But now and then we may expect some giant in intellect to tower above all the rest, and shed glory around him—

> "As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
> Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm;
> Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
> Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

THOMAS HART BENTON would have been a great man in any age. Nature had, in an eminent degree, endowed him with those gifts which those born to command always possess, and in the course of a long and active life he had cultivated and developed these natural powers to the highest degree.

This distinguished citizen of St. Louis, who shed lustre on the State and nation, was born near Hillsborough, Orange county, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. When he was eight years old his father died, and his mother was not able to provide for him such means for education as she desired. In the course of a year or two, however, he was placed in a grammar school, where he made fair progress. Subse-

quently he went to Chapel Hill, the State University of North Carolina, but did not complete a regular course, as his mother moved to Tennessee to cultivate a tract of land left by her husband. But Thomas had no taste for farming. He was fond of reading such books as came in his way, and seemed desirous of adopting one of the learned professions. An opportunity was offered for him to study law, and he embraced it. Entering upon the practice of the profession he had chosen, he soon gained a lucrative business, and arose to eminence. He was elected to the Legislature, serving a single term, but during the time, he procured the passage of a law reforming the judicial system, and of another giving to slaves the benefit of a jury trial, the same as white men. It was at this time that Benton became acquainted with Andrew Jackson. The latter was a judge of the State Supreme Court, and subsequently Major-General of the State militia. Benton became his Aide-de-Camp, and during the war with England, raised a regiment of volunteers. It was from this service that he derived the title of Colonel, which clung to him through life. The intimacy between Jackson and Benton became very close, and continued so until a sudden rupture occurred which endangered the lives of both, and estranged them for many years. The story of this quarrel is thus related by a biographer of General Jackson:

Colonel Benton had a brother named Jesse, who became involved in a quarrel with William (afterward General) Carroll, one of Jackson's intimate friends. The latter challenged Jesse Benton to a duel, and asked Jackson to be his second, which he declined until Carroll told him there was a conspiracy "to run him (Carroll) out of the country," when he resolved to interfere, partly from indignation, but more from the desire to prevent a fight. At first, he was successful in his remonstrances with Jesse Benton, but the latter finally resolved that the duel should go on. Jackson acted as Carroll's second. Benton sent an offensive account of the affair to his brother Thomas, who was in Washington attending to some business for Jackson. Others, enemies of General Jackson, sent similar accounts. This led to an angry correspondence between Jackson and Colonel Benton, and the latter made use of the harshest language in speaking of the former, all of which was reported to the General, who threatened he would horsewhip the Colonel the first time they should meet. On September 4, 1813, General Jackson, accompanied by Colonel Coffee, met the Bentons in the streets of Nashville. Bidding him defend himself, and avowing his purpose, Jackson advanced upon Colonel Benton, who sought to draw a pistol, but was anticipated by his antagonist, who drew such a weapon and aimed at him. Benton retreated, and Jackson followed him, until they reached the back door of the City Hotel, when Jesse Benton fired at Jackson, shattering his left shoulder, the pistol being charged with two balls and a slug. Jackson fell; and Coffee, who entered on hearing the report, fired at Colonel Benton, but missed his aim. He was then about to strike down the Colonel, when the latter stumbled down a stair-case. Meantime, Mr. S. Hays, a nephew of Mrs. Jackson, who knew that it was Jesse Benton that fired at the General, volunteered in his relative's behalf, and a fierce conflict ensued between him and Jesse, he making use of a sword-cane first and then of a dirk, and throwing him down. Benton was wounded in several places, and would have been killed had not a bystander caught Hays' hand. Jackson suffered severely from this combat. It caused permanent injury to his body, and was the cause of much discussion for many years.

A reconciliation between Jackson and Benton was effected in after years, but they were never intimate friends as before.

After the volunteer militia was disbanded, President Madison appointed Colonel Benton, in 1813, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, but on his way to serve in Canada a year or two later, he heard the news of peace, and resigned. Shortly afterward he removed to Missouri, and took up his residence in St. Louis. Opening a law office, it was not long before he had fully established himself in practice.

Politics, however, claimed his attention, and he could not long remain silent. He established a newspaper called the "*Missouri Inquirer*," and was not long in making known his sentiments. His strong language and decided opinions frequently led to fierce altercations, disputes, and sometimes to personal encounters. Duels were usual at this time, and in one of them, which was forced upon him, he killed his opponent, Mr. Lucas, an event he deeply regretted, and all the private papers relating to which he destroyed before his death.

Colonel Benton's paper took a strong and vigorous stand in favor of the admission of Missouri, notwithstanding her slavery Constitution. His services were rewarded by a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected by the Legislature in September 1820. This was the first General Assembly under the Constitution, and it met in St. Louis, at the corner of Main and Green streets, in the building known as the "Missouri Hotel," long since demolished. The assembly was composed of fourteen Senators, and forty-three Representatives. Mr. Benton's colleague in the Senate was David Barton, an eminent man, who had borne a prominent part in shaping the course of the new State, and was president of the Convention which met to form a State Constitution.

The public life of Colonel Benton, so far as his influence in Missouri was felt, may be said to date from 1820. He was at this time in the prime of life, possessing a vigorous intellect, of large and liberal culture, an assiduous student, industrious, resolute, temperate, and endowed with a memory whose tenacity was marvelous. He soon placed himself in the front rank of those who shaped the councils of the nation. One of his biographers says:

"As a representative of the West, with manifold interests of a frontier population intrusted to his care, Colonel Benton forthwith devoted himself to securing a reform in the land system of the General Government. A pioneer himself in early life, he sympathized with the demands of that class, and his familiarity with the administration of government taught him how fallacious and suicidal was the policy of attempting to derive a revenue from such a source. The general distress which prevailed throughout

the country in 1820, and which bore with especial hardship upon the land purchasers of the West, attracted attention to this subject, and afforded cause for the initiative which was taken by Congress in liberalizing the system."

Measures for relief were offered, changing all future sales to a cash basis, and reducing the price, besides giving other advantages to actual settlers. Colonel Benton apprehended the full scope of these changes, and determined to persist in urging them until they should be accomplished. From 1824 to 1828, therefore, he made special efforts for such amelioration of the entire system. A bill embracing these features was moved by him, and renewed annually, until it at last took hold upon the public mind. His speeches at first attracted more attention throughout the country than in Congress, for there his efforts were counteracted by schemes for dividing the public lands or the proceeds of their sales among the States. He became a firm supporter of the administration of President Jackson, and this gave him great weight with the party in power. He was thus enabled so far to impress his views upon the President that they were embodied in one of his messages, and from that date the ultimate triumph of land reform became only a question of time.

In Missouri there were large quantities of saline and mineral lands, which it had been the object of the Government to withdraw from sale and farm out. This injurious monopoly was also aimed at in his measures, and he succeeded in effecting a change which threw all open to occupancy.

Moved by considerations of public interest, he made efforts, during the first term of his senatorial service, to effect a repeal of the imposts upon all necessaries of life. These duties bore with great hardship upon the population of the Mississippi Valley. It was a tribute levied upon them in part to sustain government and in part to protect special interests. In some cases, this was most unequal as well as oppressive, the salt tax, for instance, meeting with more hostility than any other.

During the session of 1829-'30, Colonel Benton delivered the first elaborate argument against this burden upon a prime necessity, and afterward followed it up in such a manner as to effect its repeal. Colonel Benton was also prominent in directing adventure to exploration in the Far West; in fixing the attention of the Government upon the early occupancy of the mouth of the Columbia River, and in encouraging overland transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He had given much thought and study to these subjects, and no sooner had he taken his seat in the Senate than he made direct efforts to engage Congress and the public in the great enterprise. It will thus be seen that

Colonel Benton became, almost at the outset of his career, the exponent of Western interests, and though largely participating in all the great measures and political struggles that separated parties, he never neglected what was due to his own immediate constituency. He likewise did much to open up and protect the trade with New Mexico; to encourage the establishment of military stations on the Missouri and throughout the interior; to cultivate amicable relations with Indian tribes, and to favor the commerce of our inland seas that now bear such a wealth of freights. The marking out of post roads, and securing appropriations for their maintenance, was especially a work of his own undertaking, and its benefit has been deeply felt in every branch of western trade. But upon the wider field of national politics, the career of Colonel Benton was perhaps most remarkable. In the currency disputes which attended the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, the re-charter afterward, and the final veto message of Jackson, he addressed himself to a consideration of the whole question of finance, circulating medium and exchange, and brought forward his propositions for a gold and silver currency as the true remedy for existing embarrassments, and the only rightful medium for Government disbursements and receipts. Upon this subject he made many of the most elaborate speeches of his life. His expositions attracted great attention in Europe as well as in America, and extended widely his reputation as a debater, a thinker, and a practical statesman. His manner of oratory as this time is described as "deliberate and unimpassioned; his matter full to overflowing with facts, figures, logical deduction and historical illustration; but almost wholly devoid of that exuberance of wit and raciness of humor which characterize his later discourses." It was from the financial policy which he thus enunciated that he derived the sobriquet of "Old Bullion," which never forsook him and which he never forsook.

As the mover of the "expunging resolutions," Colonel Benton made himself especially obnoxious to his political opponents, but finally achieved success and gained a great personal triumph. The motion was, to strike from the journals of the Senate a resolution of censure upon General Jackson, and the subject was then deemed one of great importance. No act in Benton's life was more striking than the courage, persistency and devotion to his party which he displayed on this occasion. In all the great questions that arose during the Van Buren, Tyler, Taylor and Polk administrations he bore a leading part. His speeches were remarkable for boldness, logic, and incontrovertible facts.

During the Mexican war, his services and intimate acquaintance with the Spanish provinces of the South, to whose history he had devoted much attention, proved most useful to the Government. The acquisition of Mexican territory brought on disputes in Congress touching the question of slavery, which, after threatening the peace of the country, were adjusted by the compromise acts of 1850. Colonel Benton opposed this compromise, offered by Mr. Clay, as being a vicious system of legislation; as fraudulent in regard to the Texas donation, and as defective and ill-judged in its clause in regard to the fugitive slave law. In the violent rupture which took place between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, Colonel Benton at the very outset espoused the cause of the former. He became the leading Democratic opponent of Mr. Calhoun upon this question in the Senate, and the difference thus commenced widened, and the feelings engendered grew more hostile between them. The question itself was compromised for a time, but broke out afresh in the shape of the slavery agitation some years later. Although representing a slave State, Colonel Benton did not deviate from the positions he had maintained on former occasions. It was the beginning of a warfare which, one of his friends said, "was eventually to prostrate himself at home and drive him from the seat he had so long filled in the Senate."

Mr. Calhoun, as is well known, on February 19, 1847, introduced a set of resolutions in the Senate, declaring the doctrines he wished to insist upon in regard to the territorial powers of Congress, the admission of States, and the use of common property—all bearing directly upon the slavery question, and the exciting issues that had been evoked by the proposed restriction known as the "Wilmot Proviso," which required the exclusion of slavery from all the new territory to be acquired by the United States. Colonel Benton immediately denounced them as "firebrand resolutions." Mr. Calhoun expressed his surprise, stating he had expected the support of Colonel Benton, as he was from a slave State. The latter replied that he had no right to expect such a thing. "Then," said Mr. Calhoun, "I shall know where to find the gentleman." To which Colonel Benton responded, "I shall be found in the right place—on the side of my country and the Union." Although the resolutions never came to a vote in the Senate, they were sent to the Legislature of every slave State, were adopted by some of them, and became the source of much conflict and the basis of party re-organization. They were sent, of course, to Missouri, and confided to hands unfriendly to Colonel Benton's re-election. By shrewd management, and without exciting suspicion, they were passed in both branches of

the Assembly, and sent to Washington. As soon as Colonel Benton received the instructions, he denounced them as not being expressive of the sense of the people; as containing disunion doctrines, and as designed to produce an eventual separation of the States. He announced that he would appeal from the Legislature to the people, and on the adjournment of Congress returned home for that purpose. His canvass of the State is well known. In every county where meetings were held, he made speeches which, it is said, "for bitterness of denunciation, strength of exposition and caustic wit, have scarcely their equal in the English language." At first, he was supported in his position by the Whigs, but finding a prospect of reaping a triumph of their own from the divisions of the Democracy, they changed front and affiliated with the "Anties," as the Democratic opponents of Colonel Benton were called. The result was the return of a Legislature, in 1849–'50, largely Democratic, but composed of opposite wings—the Benton men being the plurality. A contest for the senatorship then commenced, and many ballotings were had without compromise. But a bargain was at length made between Whigs and "Anties," and sixteen of those chosen by the people as Democrats, but unfriendly to Colonel Benton, voted for Henry S. Geyer, who was elected. Although Mr. Geyer was a Whig he had committed himself to the Anti-Benton party in a letter prior to his election. To vindicate his position, and to break up the ascendency which the so-called nullification party was thus acquiring, Colonel Benton, in 1852, made a more direct appeal to the people in the first Congressional district, where he resided, announced himself a candidate for Congress, and was elected over all opposition. In the session following he at first gave a support to President Pierce, but regarding the administration as under the Calhoun influence, he withdrew it. The administration in turn withdrew its patronage from him, displacing from office all his political friends in Missouri. The agitation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise soon followed, and became a party measure in the shape of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Colonel Benton exerted himself against this with all his strength, delivering a memorable speech in the House that did much to arouse the people of the country against the act, but failed to defeat its passage.

Colonel Benton, at the next election, in 1854, was defeated in his district by Luther M. Kennett, through a combination of his old opponents with the new American party that had just arisen. He resolved to devote his attention thenceforth to literary pursuits, but in 1856 was prevailed upon by his friends to allow the use of his name for Governor. He put on the armor once more and rushed into the conflict. Immense

crowds of people gathered to hear him speak in all parts of the State, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed; but a third list of candidates was in the field, representing the American party, and Colonel Benton's vote was divided. Trusten Polk was elected by a small plurality vote.

In the presidential election of November 1856, Colonel Benton supported Mr. Buchanan in opposition to his own son-in-law, Colonel Fremont, assigning as a reason that Mr. Buchanan, if elected, would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the success of Fremont might engender sectional parties fatal to the permanence of the Union. He saw not long afterward good reason for changing his views.

From 1856 to the close of his life, Colonel Benton devoted himself almost exclusively to literary pursuits. His "Thirty Years' View," begun some years previous, was continued and finished. Then he undertook the laborious work of condensing, revising and abridging the debates of Congress from the foundation of the Government to the latest date. At the age of seventy-six he performed almost incredible labors, and no doubt injured his health. He also wrote a review of the Dred Scott decision, which attracted much attention.

The death of this distinguished man occurred in Washington on the 10th of April 1858, of cancer in the stomach. He continued his literary labors even up to the time of his last sickness, and, it is related, "upon his very death-bed he dictated and revised the final portions of his 'Debates' in whispers, after he had lost the ability to speak aloud."

Colonel Benton was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel James McDowell, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, by whom he had four daughters: Mrs. William Carey Jones, Mrs. Jessie Fremont, Mrs. Sarah Benton Jacob, and Madame Susan Benton Boileau.

Mrs. Benton was an invalid for many years, and went but little into society. Her husband exhibited toward her a marked degree of tenderness and affection, and denied himself many of the pleasures of society on her account.

During the latter years of his residence in St. Louis, Colonel Benton lived in the family of Colonel Brant, a brother-in-law, whose elegant mansion was then in the centre of a plot of ground between Third and Fourth streets and between Green street and Washington avenue.

The great Senator was buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery, in a family lot beside the remains of his wife, who died in 1854. A monument to his memory, in the shape of a colossal statue, by Harriet Hosmer, may be seen at Lafayette Park.

HON. ALBERT TODD.

ALBERT TODD was born near Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, March 4, 1813. He is of Scotch and English descent. His Scotch descent is through his father, Ira Todd, a direct descendant from Christopher Todd, one of the original colonists of New Haven, Connecticut. His English descent is through his mother, Sally Hinman.

His father was of the old school of "work for a living," and was of very active and enterprising habits. He died in his eighty-sixth year. His occupations and enterprises were various. They embraced, at different times, farming, and manufacturing of paper and woolen goods, of lumber, flour and mill materials. Some of these various enterprises he carried on at different times in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, and, lastly, in St. Louis, Missouri. Into the first four named States he took his family. He was the father of eleven children—nine sons and two daughters. Of these, eight sons and one daughter are now living. His sons were trained to work as well and as fast as they were able to do anything useful in his various occupations. Hence, each of them has a practical knowledge in some one of the vocations of his father. Each of them also had the benefits of the education of the public common schools, at the rate of three to four months in the year, from the age of six to fifteen years, on the average, by which they learned reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography.

ALBERT TODD, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth born of the eleven. In his early days he was strongly inclined to a "life on the ocean wave," an inheritance from his mother's side, as the annals of the British navy would indicate. His father allowed him a coasting experience, with the hope that it would generate a dislike; but as it only increased his desire, he was permitted to choose his vocation in case he would give up the sea. This was, of course, the mother's remedy. He accepted the offer, and selected a professional life, with the privilege of a collegiate education. Which profession his should be, whether that of law, medicine or divinity, was left, according to the "good old habit of the olden times," to the "guidance of Providence."

In his eighteenth year he accordingly began his preparatory studies in Amherst, Massachusetts. He matriculated at Amherst College in 1832.

In 1833 he left Amherst, and became a member of the sophomore class of Yale College. Here he graduated in 1836, with the appointment for an oration. He was absent from college during most of the time of his senior year, teaching in a high school, in which occupation he continued until the fall of 1836. By this service he earned the money with which he paid the expenses of his senior year. From this time forward, his father, on account of reverses in business, became unable to render him pecuniary aid, and he has had to depend on his own exertions. He then, chose the profession of law, and began his studies in Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York, in the office of Judge Arphaxed Loomis, who was a member of the first commission for codifying the laws of New York. Intending to practice his profession in New York, he studied under its then regulations. These required a seven years' course of study before application could be made for license to practice in the inferior Courts of Record; and three years additional study, with the previous admission to practice as an attorney, before an examination was allowed for a license to practice as counselor and solicitor in Chancery. With these licenses one could practice in all the courts, and not before. But of the first seven years a student was allowed a credit of four years, if he was a graduate of a college.

In 1839, Mr. Todd was duly licensed to practice law. He had been a diligent, pains-taking and persevering student, and had thoroughly mastered all that he had read. He then concluded to "go West," and selected the city of St. Louis as the place where he would first put up his "shingle" and practice his profession. The city at that time bore no comparison in size to what it is at the present time, for then Seventh street was its western boundary. He arrived in St. Louis on the 9th of November in that year, and was licensed to practice in the courts of Missouri by Judge Thompkins, in March 1840. Since then, he has practiced his profession in this city without interruption or change, except as caused from time to time by ill-health.

He always took a lively interest in politics, and was firm in the opinion that no man should seek political honors, or become a candidate for office, until he had acquired an estate sufficient to support him without the aid of the emoluments of the station to which he aspired. In this way only could an independent and conscientious discharge of the duties and obligations of office be secured. Actuated by this conviction, he invariably declined office until 1854, when he was elected to

the lower house of the Missouri Legislature. It was understood that the laws of the State were to be revised by the Legislature then elected, and, in consequence of such understanding, the members were of more than average intelligence, ability and worth. Some of them were already possessed of enviable reputations, and there were others who afterward became famous.

Mr. Todd took an active part in the debates, and his judgment was often consulted by able men in the profession on questions of law. Since then he has been a member of several political conventions, and has been especially prominent in canvassing for the party of which he is a member.

He was a Whig in politics until the dissolution of that party. He was a candidate for Congress in 1860 on the Bell and Everett ticket. After the election of Lincoln, and during the whole period of the war, as well as since, he has acted with the Democratic party. He has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1842, was the daughter of Mr. Gould Wilson, of Little Falls, New York. She died in 1848. In 1854 he married his present wife, who is a daughter of the late Hon. Benjamin Johnson, of Bond county, Illinois.

Mr. Todd is a professor in the law school of Washington University, to which his distinguished attainments in the law peculiarly adapt him, and to this department in the University his services are given gratuitously. He is also one of the directors in Washington University. He is a member, and one of the original founders, of the University Club; a member of, and one of the early subscribers to, the Art Society, in which he has always taken a great interest. He is one of the original founders of the Public School Library, also of the Mercantile Library Association, and of the Academy of Sciences. He was among the first members of the St. Louis Bar Association, which has included in its membership many men of brilliant attainments, and which is destined soon to stand second to none in the country; and he is now president of the Law Library Association.

His latest public service was in the State Convention recently held for revising and amending the Constitution of the State. In its deliberations, debates and labors, he took an earnest and laborious part. Since he felt warranted to engage in public service, he has been willing to do his duty therein as nearly as he could and had opportunity therefor.

GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON.

THIS work would be incomplete without a short sketch of the life of a man who appeared so prominently amid the stirring events which agitated the State of Missouri during the early part of the civil war, as did General NATHANIEL LYON. Not that we can claim the dead hero for St. Louis, but because of the effect his leadership of the Union party in that city in the year 1861, and the manner in which he directed its movements, had upon the subsequent history of the great metropolis. As a soldier, a statesman and a patriot, his name is worthy of a place in any work.

Nathaniel Lyon was born in Ashford, Windham County, Connecticut, July 14, 1819. He was the son of Amasa Lyon, a gentleman well and favorably known in the county and State, who had been, on several occasions, honored by his fellow-citizens in being elected to various positions of trust and responsibility in the county. On his mother's side he was descended from the Knowlton family, and his ancestors on both sides were celebrated, in the early days of the Republic, for their fidelity to freedom, and for valuable services, both in field and council, to the cause of liberty.

His youth, up to his eighteenth year, was passed at his home in Ashford, at which period he entered the Military Academy at West Point. This was in the year 1837. He was, according to General Sherman's statement, who was a student companion of his, a fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, looking but little like the bold, courageous leader he afterward turned out to be. He graduated, eleventh in his class, in 1841, and was appointed a Lieutenant in the Second United States Infantry, which was ordered to Florida to take part in the closing scenes of the Seminole war. At the close of the war in Florida, where, fighting amid the everglades, he did not fail to distinguish himself, he was ordered to Oregon, where he spent a short season. Some time after the commencement of the Mexican war, he reported to General Taylor, but was soon transferred to the column commanded by General Scott. Here his gallant bearing and undoubted bravery soon won for him the

esteem and approbation of his commander-in-chief. His gallant conduct along the line of Scott's approach to the City of Mexico, and in the very streets of the city itself, gained for him the unanimous applause of his comrades-in-arms, and from the Government, which was not insensible to his true merits, the increased rank of Captain by *brevet*. It is unnecessary, in this brief sketch of a man whose life would make a volume, to enter into the many characteristics of bravery exhibited upon the field, which led to his promotion. They are all recorded in the different histories of the Mexican war which are now extant, and in each of which the valuable services of young Lyon are duly recorded and acknowledged. In 1851 the brevet title gave way to a full commission, and Captain Lyon was ordered to California, where was committed to him the charge of protecting an exposed frontier against marauding bands of Indians. To do this he had but two small companies; but, notwithstanding the small number of men placed at his disposal, he found himself equal to the occasion. Many old Californians who still live remember how he toiled over the mountains, carrying boats on wagons where boats had never been seen, to reach the Indian hiding-places amid the lakes of the Clear Lake Valley. Nor did he tarry there, but on through the mountain passed to the old Red River country. It is a well-known and acknowledged fact that he struck a blow to those Indians that they remember to the present day. Nor did he stop here, but, with that characteristic energy which marked his entire career, moved on to Sacramento, and sorely revenged the massacre of Captain Warner, who had been killed by these Indians.

In the fall of 1860, we find General Lyon in Western Kansas and Nebraska, wielding the pen in defense of his party, the Republican, with as much force and ability as he did the sword in fighting the battles of his country.

His writings, or, more properly speaking, his few contributions to the press, do not in any measure display his mental possibilities; still, few as they are, they are sufficient to show of what the man was capable in the event of his having given his mind to such labor; they betray the characteristics of considerable genius. In his literary endeavors, he labored to secure the understanding by forcible and direct appeals to reason, and while he was satisfied in accomplishing that, he left to others the task of exciting the emotional nature by reaches into the realms of poetry and romance.

When Lyon received the order to proceed to the St. Louis Arsenal with all possible dispatch, he was at Fort Riley with his company. He

immediately obeyed orders, and upon his arrival in St. Louis, learned from Mr. Blair the exact situation of affairs in the city and throughout the State. Between these two men an intimacy soon sprung up, which was not long in ripening into a warm friendship of mutual respect and confidence.

The Camp Jackson affair, bloody and fatal as it was to many innocent men and women, is of too recent date, and is too well known and remembered, to need recapitulation here. The action of General Lyon in saving the State to the Union, has been put down as one of the most memorable events of his life.

Passing over the many details of his career in St. Louis, we come to the last drama in his life—the battle of Wilson's Creek. At the opening of the battle, General Lyon superintended personally the placing of the batteries in position, and arranged the construction of his line of battle. He devoted himself entirely to the management of the contest. He was everywhere, supporting his men by brave words, cheering them by his presence, and, where support was needed, sending in his reserves. The battle had been raging for some time, and so near was Lyon to the lines of the enemy, that he had dismounted in order to avoid falling a victim to the accurate aim of the Confederate sharpshooters. The effect of the Confederate fire upon the Union lines was terrific; it poured death and dismay into the ranks. Desertions from the ranks by men who had fought bravely up to this time, made a panic imminent. General Lyon was to be seen in the front ranks, rallying, exhorting and encouraging his men. While thus engaged his horse was shot under him, and he himself wounded in the leg and head. Stunned for a few moments, he soon recovered, and mounting another horse he again began to rally and exhort his bleeding forces. Sweeney said, "General, you are hurt, and ought to be attended to." To which the brave man replied, "Oh, it is nothing." To Schofield, who remonstrated with him upon exposing himself so much, he replied, "I am but doing my duty."

Turning in his saddle, he perceived a body of infantry approaching at right angles to his left. This body he mistook for Sigel's column, and he rode forward to meet it. Discovering his mistake, however, he hastened to bring forward the First Iowa to resist the threatened attack. "Who will lead us?" cried several of the regiment, whose Colonel was absent at the time. "I will lead you! Onward, brave boys of Iowa!" cried Lyon, riding forward and waving his hat in encouragement. Just then a bullet pierced his heart, and he fell to the ground insensible.

His eyes closed, and Lyon died in victory. The last sight that greeted his fast-fading vision was the dispersing and retreating columns of the Confederates.

The conspicuous part played by General Lyon in the capture of Camp Jackson and the battle of Wilson's Creek, will not permit his name and his deeds to early fade from the memory of our people; and a noble shaft of Missouri granite, erected by the voluntary contributions of his admirers, will remind future generations of his deeds of valor.

LEVI LOUIS ASHBROOK.

LEVI LOUIS ASHBROOK, the founder, senior and business head of the flourishing house of Levi Ashbrook & Co., was born in Clark county, Kentucky, July 26, 1830. His father, who was a farmer and stock trader in the famous blue grass region, was of Anglo-Celtic descent, and during his residence in Kentucky attended to the outside operations while his sons managed affairs on the farm. In the year 1840 he removed to Covington and engaged extensively in the pork-packing business. The subject of this sketch received his education at the private schools of Cincinnati, and completed his studies at Bartlett's Commercial College in that city, where he graduated.

Being ambitious to begin mercantile life, he entered the establishment of his father in Covington as general superintendent of his business, where he remained until 1847. During that year, in connection with his father and brothers, Henry and J. E. Ashbrook, he came to St. Louis and established the present house of Levi Ashbrook & Co. Under this title it has remained until the present day, and, judging from the energy of the present management, it is likely to continue so. The father and sons arrived in St. Louis just about the time the city was filled with gloom and discouragement from the great fire, which had just destroyed the greater portion of it, and the scourge of cholera, which had decimated its population.

The business was commenced in the southern portion of the city, in buildings rented from Wm. Risley, one of the old settlers in St. Louis. In 1851, the firm moved to the northern portion of the city, where they had erected a building more suitable to their largely increasing business. This was destroyed by fire in 1854, but a more magnificent one immediately took its place, and the mercantile affairs of the house continued without interruption. Since the organization of the firm, no season has been lost, they having packed each year. As an instance of the growth of this branch of industry in St. Louis, a comparison of the former and present packing business of Levi Ashbrook & Co. may be made. During the first years of the existence of this house, it was regarded as a

fair business to pack 10,000 hogs in a season; now, it takes 75,000 to claim the same relative respectability. The father died in 1868, leaving the entire business to his sons.

In addition to his regular business, Mr. Ashbrook has been a large dealer in stock, and feeds thousands of cattle every winter. He and his brother have large farms in the country, on which they are continually feeding and fattening cattle for the market. At one time they had 16,000 head of cattle on hand, which they had driven from Texas, the larger portion of which they carried through the winter.

Mr. Ashbrook was twice married; first, in June 1856, to Miss Kate A. Rule of St. Louis, who survived her marriage about one year. His second marriage took place in 1864, when he led to the altar Miss Julia A. Letcher, also of St. Louis. His family consists of seven children.

Notwithstanding the urgent demands of his regular business upon his time, Mr. Ashbrook has been connected with some of the most important enterprises of the day. For a long time he has been a director in the Pacific Insurance Company, and is now a director in the Bremen Savings Bank, the Exchange Bank, and the National Stock Yard Company of East St. Louis. He was also vice-president of the Merchants' Union Exchange in 1874, and was the choice of a large number of his brother merchants for president of the same honorable body in 1875.

Quiet and unassuming, but of a wonderfully active and vigorous organization, Mr. Ashbrook is justly considered one of the leading spirits of the mercantile world of St. Louis. In all his business undertakings he stands high for unswerving integrity and honesty of purpose. Every deserving public enterprise meets with his approbation and assistance. He is still in the prime of manhood, full of mental and physical vigor, and his well-known fidelity to the public interests will doubtless lead our citizens to make further and greater demands upon his efforts, and cause them to accord him the fuller recognition which his services deserve.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD is known to the people of St. Louis as a prominent railroad man of the West, and principally through his connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, as its able and efficient chief officer. When he made his home in St. Louis, the great improvements with which he had been identified, and which had been so largely benefited by his executive ability, were already accomplished facts. He had been a pioneer, yet he came here as a representative of results, the honor of which has been, in a measure, appropriated by other men. This was, indeed, a matter of indifference to him, as he had built no monuments of self-laudation along the pathway of his life. It is for others to drag truth from the bottom of her metaphorical well, and, when found, to make no secret of the discovery; but when we come to analyze the events in which he bore a leading part, we are driven to the conclusion that he furnished the genius for organization and the executive force and discernment which first made possible, and then profitable, some of the now established highways of western traffic and travel.

He was born in the State of Vermont, November 6, 1815, and was educated at Millbury College, at which institution of learning he graduated. This old institution can boast of being the *Alma Mater* of many other prominent men of St. Louis, of whom are General John B. Gray, Dr. T. M. Post, and the late R. E. Field, some of whom were classmates of his. The law was his chosen avocation, and to fit himself for the practice of that profession was the serious business of his youth. To this end he taught school, and read law in such intervals of time as he could command. He thus qualified for his profession without ever regularly placing himself in a lawyer's office. In furtherance of his plan of life, he made his advent into Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1838. Here it was that he was admitted to the bar, and afterward became, in a practice extending over a period of fifteen years, a lawyer of confessedly strong abilities. The frequent recurrence of his name in the law Reports of that State bears witness of the amount of work he

performed, and the same record gives some indication of its quality. He was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State in 1858, without any solicitation or desire on his part to make the race. He ran ahead of his ticket, but was defeated by the Democratic majority.

In the course of a prosperous professional career, he had gradually made investments in railroad property until, by degrees, they represented his chief interest. By these investments, Mr. Griswold became a prominent railroad man. The carrying trade is the great trade of the world—it is the basis of all commerce. The West was dwarfed into insignificance by the lack of transportation facilities, when an era came that built railroads and laid the foundation of prosperity and power. The men who gave to commerce the facilities we now possess, and who perfected them in their operation, are entitled to all honor. He was first president of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, in the construction, and afterward in the operation of the same, and then in 1859, took charge of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. When he came to its management it was a financial and material wreck, but four years of assiduous labor on his part, brought it to a position of efficiency, usefulness and value. From the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis, he was called to the presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, which, for seven years, received the benefit of his untiring and devoted efforts. The work which he did there knew no intermission, by night or day, or Sunday, until it resulted in giving that great artery of commerce the prominence its location merited. The seven years during which he was president of this road, mark a period of distinguished success. The last important act of his administration was the change of guage of the road, the execution of which was immediately in charge of his son, then the general superintendent of that road, now one of the proprietors of the Lindell Hotel of this city. This change, after all arrangements were made, was at last accomplished in a single day, and a line of railroad three hundred and forty miles in length, was converted into a track uniform with Eastern narrow guage connections, over the whole of which the cars of both the broad and narrow guage passed on the same day and on the same road-bed.

Mr. Griswold was always a conservative element in that pushing pioneer spirit that entered upon great public improvements. While inferior to none of his contemporaries in enterprise, he yet possesses the discrimination that has guarded himself and his associates against vain and illusory projects.

Western Engraving Company of St. Louis.

Hudson E. Bridge.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE.

FOREMOST among the names of representative men of St. Louis, who, for a period of nearly forty years, held a strong position in the public regard and estimation, stands the name placed at the head of this sketch.

Hudson E. Bridge was born at Walpole, New Hampshire (whither his parents had removed a short time before from Worcester, Massachusetts,) on the 17th day of May, 1810. He was descended from that old Puritan stock which found its way from the shores of the Old World and settled in the vicinity of Boston, about the middle of the seventeenth century. In his early childhood his parents removed to Bennington, Vermont, where, under the shadows of the Green Mountains, he grew up in the life of the ordinary New England boy, spending the greater part of the year in the labors of the farm, and eagerly availing himself of the limited facilities for education which were provided during the winter months. In the very month in which he was twenty-one, against the protest of his friends, he turned his face toward the West, full of confidence that, in its boundless resources, there was a wider field for what he considered his own capacity for business success.

Mr. Bridge left the parental roof with only six dollars in his pocket, to save which, he walked to Troy, New York, and there entered a store, where he remained six months, accumulating sufficient means to take him to Columbus, Ohio, the place he had originally selected as his destination. Arriving at Columbus in the autumn of 1831, his first care was to survey the field before him, and, whilst so doing, he opened a school for the winter months, in which he was successful, and was urged to continue. But teaching was a temporary expedient, not at all congenial to his tastes or inclination, and at the earliest opportunity he entered the employment of a firm there, doing, for the place and period, an extensive business. Whilst connected with this house as salesman, he made trips, at different times, covering the whole West from Detroit to Nashville, and from Columbus to St. Louis. To his knowledge of the West and Western people, acquired at this time, Mr. Bridge attributed much of his later success. He was a man of great enterprise,

always adventurous; and to do something which had not been done before; to extend the facilities for business; to cheapen the cost of manufacturing; to make at home something that others thought necessary to bring from abroad, was always with him an object to be attained. It was with this view that, in 1835, he left Columbus and went to Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Jewett, an active young man, whose acquaintance he had formed at Columbus, accompanied him, and under the firm-name of Bridge & Jewett they inaugurated the manufacture of plows in that city, which, up to that time, had been brought from Cincinnati. At a later period the firm was strengthened by taking in two additional partners—Messrs. Mather and Lamb, both old residents of Springfield. The "Jewett Plow," manufactured by the firm, soon became celebrated, and the leading plow of the day; and the business of the firm was one of uninterrupted success.

It was during one of Mr. Bridge's trips to the Cumberland river for iron, that he became interested in St. Louis; and after endeavoring, without success, to interest his partners at Springfield in the proposed new location, in 1837 he came to St. Louis and, in company with Hale and Reyburn, established the business in this city. Mr. Hale dying soon after, the business was continued by Bridge and Reyburn, and the department of stoves and hollow-ware was added. At this period, all manufactures of this character were brought from the Ohio river—principally from Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Mr. Beach, however, conceived that the cost might be lessened by having the plates manufactured on the Tennessee river, and put together in his own shop; this was the first innovation. But this did not satisfy him. With only the experience in iron manufacture acquired in Springfield, he determined to make the plates in St. Louis, and in 1838 a little foundry was established in connection with his store. Old stove dealers warned the young man—then only twenty-eight years of age—of his folly in endeavoring to compete with the older manufacturers at Cincinnati, and of the failure that must inevitably follow. But Mr. Bridge soon found that by careful economy, the cost of manufacture was less than the cost of bringing them from the East. At this time, he was his own foreman and salesman by day, and his book-keeper at night; and though of very humble pretensions in comparison of the establishment of to-day, the foundation was thus laid of the Empire Stove Works, which was destined to become one of the largest and best known establishments in the Mississippi Valley.

Before 1840, he had gathered into his own family circle his parents and brothers, all of whom have passed away under his own roof.

In the year 1842, Mr. Bridge associated with him his younger brother, Harrison Bridge, and the firm of Bridge & Brother was established. His brother's death, in 1850, left him again alone for several years, In 1857, Mr. John H. Beach, who had been for several years connected with the house, was admitted as an associate, and the firm of Bridge, Beach & Co. has continued to the present time. Mr. Bridge's relation as founder of the great manufacturing interest with which his name has been so long and honorably associated, is but a small portion of his public history; and while his name is enrolled high on the list of our merchants and manufacturers, he will stand higher as a public-spirited, high-minded and honored citizen.

It is not stating the case too strongly to say that there are few left who command, in an equal degree, not merely the public esteem and confidence, but the public affection. Of singular purity and simplicity in private life, during thirty-eight years' residence in this city no breath was ever heard against his good name. Honorable in all his dealings, rigorously just even against himself, his delicate sense of public and private duty made his name in the community the synonym of mercantile rectitude and honor. A successful business career did not separate him from his fellow-men; but to all alike—the highest and the lowest—he preserved the simplicity of character and frank, cordial manner, which those who knew him will long remember.

For the entire period of his residence in St. Louis he was a part of its business life and activity. So far from retiring from business pursuits on achieving success, increased wealth only opened new avenues for investment in business enterprise. He was a constant and generous contributor, and for many years an active worker, in every new public work that could conduce to the growth and prosperity of the city. He was an original subscriber and worker in the inauguration of the Missouri Pacific, the North Missouri, the Iron Mountain and Ohio & Mississippi Railroads, the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, and many kindred works. He was one of the original corporators of the Washington University, the Polytechnic Institute and Mary Institute, in all of which institutions he was a trustee; and to them all he has been a generous donor. Through portions of the period of his residence in this city he has been a director of the Boatmen's Savings Institution, the Merchants' Bank, the Pacific Railroad for fifteen years, and twice its president; one of the founders of Bellefontaine Cemetery, dedicated upon his fortieth birthday, of which he was the first president,

continuing through many years. He was one of the founders and managers of the Institution for the Education of the Blind as a private institution, before it was conveyed to the State; a director and twice president of the Mercantile Library Association, whose present edifice, at the corner of Fifth and Locust streets, was erected during his administration, and was due largely to his influence and energy. He was a director in the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, the St. Charles Bridge company, and numerous other institutions in which his connection was less conspicuous. It was one of his business maxims that no citizen should allow his name to be used as a director in any corporation, or in connection with any public trust, to which he was unable or unwilling to devote his personal attention, and on this ground he frequently declined the use of his name as a responsible manager, even when he was largely interested as a stockholder.

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Bridge announced his position among the first as one of unqualified devotion to the Union cause, and he was elected a member of the Convention of 1861, the prompt action of which in establishing a provisional government for the State, secured the position of Missouri throughout the war. He was a liberal contributor to the fund for the organization of the earlier regiments when no assistance could be had from Washington, and he was at all times a generous donor to all the sanitary and other associations growing out of the war. His membership in the Convention of 1861 was the only political trust he ever consented to accept.

Extensive as were his connections with business interests up to the day of his death, he did not allow such connections to rule his life, or to absorb all his time. Having passed the years of his boyhood in the country, he always retained a strong inclination to rural pursuits. In 1862 he purchased a considerable estate a few miles west of the city, and from that date he devoted much of his time to improving and beautifying his grounds, bringing to it the same practiced method and personal supervision that characterized all his relations. With rarely an exception he returned from the city to his house every day at noon. There at Glendale, in the midst of delightful surroundings, and in the enjoyment of the society of his children, to whom he was devotedly attached, and friends, he passed one-half of each day dispensing a hospitality not less warm and generous than it was simple and unostentatious.

The first indications of ill-health occurred in the winter of 1873, from which he apparently fully recovered, and it was the hope of his family that his strong constitution, preserved, as it had been, by an exceed-

ingly simple and temperate life, would conquer. A recurrence, however, ensued in a few months, after which time, with intervals of improvement and relapse, his well-preserved physical constitution had been contending with that inexorable malady, Bright's disease. Throughout the entire period his cheerfulness never forsook him. Looking death calmly in the face, he continually advised about the business and personal affairs, giving directions for enlargement and extension in certain departments after his death. To a member of his family, but a short time before death, he stated that he regarded his life's work as complete, perhaps, as it would ever be, and though he would have preferred to have lived three or four years longer, on account of his younger children, he felt perfectly resigned to God's will in the matter, thankful for so much as had been given to him.

Mr. Bridge had been a member of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) since he came to St. Louis.

In his benefactions during his lifetime, Mr. Bridge was unostentatious, and it is difficult to estimate their amount. They, however, largely exceeded a quarter of a million dollars, chiefly to educational institutions, in which he was greatly interested.

His gifts to Washington University alone, including its several departments, amounted to $175,000, the whole of which, we are informed, was bestowed upon it without solicitation, and without conditions annexed. He gave freely wherever he thought good could be accomplished, but never wished to have his name appear if it could be avoided.

The secret of Mr. Bridge's success may be found in his scrupulous performance of every engagement, and in his abhorrence of debt. He was ready to excuse almost any fault, except the want of business integrity, and could not be tempted by the largest hope of profit into trading upon borrowed capital. His progress was, therefore, sure and steady; and, although at the first slow, it ultimately became rapid, even to the accumulation of great wealth.

Mr. Bridge expired at the residence of his son-in-law in this city, at three o'clock, February 25, 1875. The funeral took place on Sunday, March 1st, from the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian). All the seats of the church were filled, and the entry and vestibule closely packed with people. It would be a long task to name the distinguished men who were there. The pupils and teachers of the Asylum for the Blind attended in a body; representatives of scholastic and public institutions; members of the Bar; prominent merchants—all gathered together to pay the last rites of friendship to the honored dead.

The altar was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers. On one side stood a sheaf of ripe grain, emblematic of old age, and on the other a Corinthian column of flowers on a platform of lilies; also, a sheaf of grain trimmed with flowers, presented by the Mary Institute. An anchor, cross and crown were upon the altar, made of lilies and roses. His long-tried friend and pastor, Rev. W. G. Elliot, Chancellor of Washington University, conducted the exercises and preached the farewell discourse, which was an eloquent tribute to the many exalted virtues of the deceased. In the course of it, he said:

Our dear friend, whose death we now lament, was one whose life was very prosperous; for many years past almost exceptionally exempt from the ills of fortune, and signally favored, as he often said, by all the blessings of a kind Providence. But I remember the days when it was not so—when he was struggling up the hill under many discouragements—with few to help him and many whom he was bound to help—while one bereavement after another came upon him in rapid succession, until it seemed that he would be utterly overwhelmed. Every year brought death into his household, every year brought fear of new bereavement. We were both of us young then, and naturally full of hope, but he once said that it seemed to him that trouble was on every side. The clouds cast so dark a shadow on his path that he needed to look upward to see the light. But I never heard him utter a word of complaint, or speak as if things were going wrong with him. The presence of death brought sadness, not gloom. The goodness of God was never obscured to his sight, and he felt that separations were only for a time. He seldom spoke of his griefs, and never obtruded them upon the notice of others; for they who feel most deeply are generally silent. But there were many years when the duties of life were more prominent than its enjoyments. He saw in those who died the triumph of Christian faith; he was enabled to thank God for the continually renewed hope of immortality. Men saw him going forward in his daily routine of duty, but did not know the weight that rested upon his heart, nor the sacred sense of duty by which continued work was made possible.

The remains were incased in a metallic casket, ornamented with silver trimmings, and festooned with flowers and vines. The bier was borne by eight workmen from the Empire Stove Works.

General Sherman, Wayman Crow, L. Levering, James E. Yeatman, Charles Parsons, James Smith, Gerard B. Allen, Oliver D. Filley, Robert Campbell, J. A. Allen, J. P. Helfenstein, G. R. Taylor, Giles F. Filley, Nathan Cole, and General Edwards, acted as pall-bearears. His remains rest in the family lot at Bellefontaine.

When Hudson E. Bridge died, there was no department of business life in St. Louis that did not feel his loss. He has left the enviable record of a "good citizen," a practical philanthropist, and a faithful Christian. Of him it may be well said that—

"He was sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, and approached his grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

BARTON ABLE.

FOR a long period the name of ABLE has been honorably and conspicuously connected with the commercial interests and history of St. Louis. For a quarter of a century the name of Captain BARTON ABLE has been so intimately interwoven with every commercial or political enterprise of this great city, that it would trouble the faithful biographer to mention any undertaking to promote the weal of St. Louis in which his name would fail to appear prominently as one of the most energetic workers and principal movers.

Barton Able was born in Trinity, Alexander County, Illinois, about six miles above Cairo, on the Ohio River, July 31, 1823. His father was a farmer, and of Irish descent. His mother was of Scotch parentage, and was named Cameron. About the year 1810, his father settled in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and in 1820 moved to Illinois, and took up the homestead upon which Barton was born. He was a man of fine character; was a soldier in the war of 1812; was a member of the Illinois Legislature from 1832 to 1840, where he served his State with such men as Baker, Lincoln, Hogan, Douglas, Jessee K. Dubois and John T. Hardin. He kept a wood-yard and country store, as well as his farm above Cairo on the Mississippi River, and was, in many ways, a representative man of his section of the State.

Both parents died in 1840, leaving three children, Captains Barton and Daniel Able, and a sister, now the wife of Captain Nat. S. Green, of Memphis. Young Barton's early education was very limited, and was confined to about three months attendance at a country school. He worked on the farm, and attended to his father's business at the wood-yard and store. Upon the death of his father, young Barton, with a view of seeking more favorable opportunities for his future labors, left the homestead in Illinois and came to St. Louis, where he arrived with $100 in money in his possession. He was then in his twenty-second year, and full of hope and expectation. He saw his last dollar go for board before he obtained employment. He at last shipped as mud, or receiving clerk on the Keokuk packet "Ocean Wave," at the nominal

salary of $30 per month—a sum that would make some of the young men of to-day, starting out in life, wonder where they were going to get cigar money—yet he shipped, and held the position for two years, until 1847, when Captain Whitney, who commanded the boat, retired, and he was immediately chosen by the owners as Captain, at a salary of $100 per month. For this sudden change in his affairs, Captain Able had none to thank but himself. His strict attention to business, his uniform, courteous and gentlemanly course in transacting such matters as came within his department, made him a universal favorite, and upon the first favorable opportunity, the owners of the boat took occasion to show their appreciation of his business qualifications by giving him sole command of it. He continued in charge of the "Ocean Wave" for two years, when he was given command of the steamers Time and Tide, and Cataract, running these packets in the Illinois River trade until 1854. Captain Able was then transferred to the Missouri River trade, in which he commanded the steamers Cataract and Edinburg, and remained in it till 1858, when he retired from the steamboat business and engaged in commercial enterprises. From 1858 until 1864, Captain Able conducted a large commission house in St. Louis, on the corner of Pine and Commercial streets, meeting with the same reward ashore as on the river—success.

Aside from his regular business, Captain Able has been conspicuous, and has taken a very active part, in the politics of the city and State, as well as in all matters which partook of a public nature.

In 1856, he was elected a member of the Missouri Legislature on the Free Soil ticket, and served in that body with B. Gratz Brown and other men of like prominence. While in the Legislature, Captain Able put the late Thos. H. Benton in nomination for the United States Senate, and cast the first vote in the Legislature for emancipation ever given in the State.

In early life he was a Democrat, but refused to recognize slavery as an institution worthy of perpetuation, and opposed its further maintenance.

In 1865, he was elected president of the Merchants' Exchange, one of the highest honors the merchants of St. Louis can confer upon one of their number. It is needless to say that during Captain Able's term of service the responsible duties of this office were administered in a manner satisfactory to the mercantile community.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, General Lyon, who was in command at St. Louis, placed Captain Able in charge of the transporting department in this city. He had the sole charge of the expedition

that took Lyon and his troops to Boonville; he also provided transportation for the troops that went South on the Mississippi, and commanded the fleet that took General Fremont and his army to Cairo. He was, otherwise, one of the most prominent men in the city in the management of the Union interests, and in co-operating with General Blair in all his measures for the support of the Government. He always held an influential position among the loyal men in the West, advising and superintending the interests of the Union.

Captain Able was a Benton delegate to the Cincinnati Convention that nominated James Buchanan for President; was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1864, and a member of the Conservative delegation. He was also chairman of the delegation to the Philadelphia Convention in 1866, to consider the state of the country; and a delegate to the Chicago Convention that nominated Lincoln. He has always been a great personal friend of Andrew Johnson, from whom, unsolicited on his part, he received the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the city of St. Louis.

Captain Able has also been a member of the National Board of Trade for some years, and has been an active, working delegate from St. Louis to almost every commercial convention that has met in the Valley of the Mississippi to consider the trade and commerce of the West. Trusted by his peers, and pronounced by the popular vote of his fellows a man of superior judgment and capacity, on all questions touching the trade and commerce of the West that have arisen within the last thirty years, the good sense and sound judgment of Captain Able have always been consulted; and whenever it became necessary for the Merchants' Exchange to send a delegate to Washington to represent and guard the material interests of Western trade and commerce, as a general thing the choice of that organization fell upon him.

He was married in 1847, at Prairie-du-Rocher, to Miss Mary Ann Hailman, daughter of Dr. David Hailman of Kaskaskia, Illinois, niece of the late Judge Edmonds of New York. His family consists of his wife and one daughter.

Thus through a long series of years has Captain Able been intimately connected with the growth and advancement of St. Louis, always one of the first to perceive any advantage to be gained by his fellow-citizens, and ever a firm advocate of such measures as would be likely to prove advantageous to the general public. In his habits he is strongly domestic. A kind father and a loving husband, he is the subject of

almost adoration in the bosom of his own family. His home is the abode of cheerfulness, and beneath his roof his friends are sure to meet with a genial hospitality and kindness not to be forgotten. In conclusion, it may be said that in every walk of life Captain Able is a true representative of the upright, christian gentleman.

HON. EDWARD BATES.

ABOUT the beginning of the nineteenth century, or a little later, a few Americans came into existence who grew to be giants in intellect, and some of them in physical stature. The places in which they were born and the age in which they were developed seemed particularly adapted to the growth of men. The public career of George Washington had just closed, and his brilliant and spotless record was before the public for inspection and example. The deeds of the heroes of the Revolution were fresh in the minds of the young, and were the chief topics of conversation by the fireside and at school. The young Republic had gained some strength, but was still struggling for existence among the nations. It was the pride of all Americans; they talked of it by day, and dreamed of it by night. Outside the few leading cities the country was new and rough, and the dangers from hostile Indians were many. The people suffered privations and endured hardships, but they were brave and hopeful; thankful for what had been accomplished, and laying deep plans to accomplish more. To the original thirteen States had been added two or three others, but the great territory west of the Alleghanies was almost an unexplored region. The star of empire, however, was taking its way westward. The settlement of Kentucky had been formed into a sovereign State, and Tennessee was admitted to like privileges shortly after.

It was this period, as we have stated, that gave birth to a class of men who have contributed largely to the success and glory of the nation. They were strong in body, vigorous in intellect, sturdy and incorruptible in moral character. Among them were Corwin, Wade, Seward, Chase, Lincoln and Bates.

In intellectual endowments EDWARD BATES was not inferior to any of these contemporaries, and in moral qualities, he was superior to some of them. Virginia, the State that has given so many great men to the nation, was his birth-place. He was born at Belmont, Goochland County, Virginia, September 4, 1793. His ancestors were among the Jamestown colony, and probably came to this country from England in 1625. They

were Quakers, but when the war of the Revolution commenced, T. F. Bates, the father of Edward, enlisted as a soldier, and fought for freedom. For this violation of the rules of the order, he was disavowed by his Quaker brethren, and after that the family were not members of that denomination. Of a family of twelve children, Edward was the seventh son. He was a quick and intelligent lad, and showed a fondness for study. But where his father lived, books were scarce, and schools were almost unknown. A kinsman, Benjamin Bates, who lived at Hanover, was a good scholar, and to him was intrusted the education of Edward, to some extent. He drilled the boy thoroughly in the elementary branches, taught him mathematics, some philosophy, and a little history. An opportunity was afforded for him to attend Charlotte Hall, an academic institution in Maryland, and he gladly accepted the offer. Here he acquired a good knowledge of the classics, and the higher branches of English. Through the influence of a friend, a midshipman's warrant was obtained for him, but when he found it would be against his mother's wishes to enter the naval service, he declined it. In 1813, however, we find him serving at Norfolk, in the Virginia militia, from February to October. His elder brother, Frederick, had been appointed Secretary of the Territory of Missouri, and wrote him an encouraging account of things in the new country. He resolved to make the West his home, and accordingly started for St. Louis in the summer of 1814. He was then twenty years of age; strong and healthy in mind and body, and ambitious to make a name and fortune in the new Territory. With these motives to stimulate him, young Bates commenced the study of law with Rufus Easton, then an eminent attorney in St. Louis, and afterwards delegate in Congress. He must have made good progress in his legal studies, for in 1816, two years after his arrival, he was admitted to the bar. The elder lawyers at the St. Louis bar, relate with pride the stories that have been handed down (for few now living were at the bar then) of the great industry and studiousness of the young lawyer. He was at his office at the earliest hour in the day, and remained with his books and papers until a late hour at night. He was faithful to his clients, and conscientious in accepting fees. A bad cause could not secure his services, even with the largest fee, but he frequently gave legal advice and assistance to the deserving, without hope of reward.

In 1819 Mr. Bates was appointed Circuit Attorney by the United States Government, and held the place one year. The following year a convention was called to form a State Government, with a view to

admission into the Federal Union. Mr. Bates was elected a member of that body and rendered important service in the framing of the organic law. When the State was admitted into the Union he was appointed Attorney General, and held the office for a year or more. Then he went back to the practice of his profession, but frequently was interrupted by calls upon him to serve in the State Legislature. To these demands he yielded more or less for several years, serving in both houses.

He was an active member of the Whig party, and in fact may be said to have organized it in Missouri. Mr. Bates, however, was of a gentle disposition, and could not enter into politics with the bitter partisan feeling which characterized many others. Though firm in his political convictions, he was ever courteous to his opponents, and gained their respect, even when he lost their votes.

In 1823, Mr. Bates was married to Miss Julia D. Coulter, a young lady of good family, amiable character and all true womanly qualities. His home at this time was in St. Louis, and no man ever had a happier one. Honors had been bestowed upon him in profusion, his practice was extensive and lucrative, and hosts of friends were ready to serve him when occasion required.

In 1824, President Monroe appointed him United States District Attorney for Missouri, not at his own solicitation, but on account of his fitness for the place and as a recognition in some measure of the political services he had rendered. In 1826, he resigned this position and was elected to Congress, where he served with great distinction and ability both in committees and on the floor of the House. During his term in Congress he became intimate with Henry Clay, and the friendship thus established was continued during the life of the great commoner. Mr. Bates was a candidate for re-election in the fall of 1828, but was defeated by Spencer Pettis. The Democratic party, under the leadership of Andrew Jackson, had come into power in the nation, and its influence was felt in every part of the country. Congressional districts which had been strongly held by the Whigs, now yielded to the popular party, and old leaders like Bates were obliged to retire, for a season. His immediate constituents, however, needed him for service in the State Senate. In 1834, he was elected to the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, where he was a leader in all important issues.

So much had Mr. Bates been in public life, he had neglected his private interests, and began also to decline in health. He resolved to

repair both, and, moving his family to the country, he divided his time between the labors of a farm and the duties of his profession. Every day when the courts were in session, he would ride to town on horseback, and return in the same manner to his home at night. In 1842 he resumed his residence in the city.

Mr. Bates had been so long engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, that he was but little known to the people at large, so that when the great Internal Improvement Congress met in the city of Chicago in 1847, it is no wonder that the proposition to make him president of that body, was met by the sneering remark of an Eastern delegate that he was only an obscure Western lawyer. "We want a man of national reputation to preside over us," said the delegate. Nevertheless, Mr. Bates was chosen to preside, Western influence being too strong for Eastern men to overcome. But the slur at his obscurity came to his ears, and he resolved to introduce himself before the Convention was over. During all the days of Clay, Webster and Jackson, the Calhoun doctrine that the constitutional power of Congress to make or contribute to internal improvements was limited to the tide-waters of the ocean, was the avowed doctrine of the Government of the United States. This was one of the most hotly contested policies of the dominant party of those days, especially in the great West, to which it was of vital importance. He deemed it important, therefore, that this question should be plainly yet earnestly set forth to the Convention over which he was called to preside. In the debates that took place, no one entirely met the requirements of the case, and at the close he asked permission to make some remarks. An intimate friend writes: "It is strictly true that he rose to address that Convention unknown beyond the borders of Missouri, and sat down with an established reputation as a national orator and statesman. No single speech ever produced a more beneficial or lasting effect in this country. The reporters were paralyzed by his eloquence and dropped their pens, and the speech was thus, in one sense, lost; but the effect upon the country, and especially the West, was electric. The mere fact that such a surprising effect, by his able treatment of this subject, was produced on an assemblage of calculating business men like those who composed the Chicago Convention, was not only a wonder to all men, but it aroused a deep enthusiasm and determination in the Western people that would not be refused their just demands. Unity, enthusiasm, organization and strength followed at once, and in two years Mr. Calhoun himself yielded, at the Memphis Convention, his life-long convictions of constitutional law; and the

West was admitted to be entitled to a share of Federal patronage in the improvement of its rivers and the building of its railroads." The members of this Convention returned home filled with admiration for Mr. Bates' brilliant powers and dignified manners. Efforts were made to bring him back to political life, but he refused to be a candidate for any political office.

Upon the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, in 1850, Mr. Bates was, without solicitation, appointed and immediately confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of War. He was then in the mountains of Virginia, and was not apprised of his appointment for two weeks after his confirmation by the Senate. It was the first appointment of a Cabinet minister ever made west of the Mississippi. When he arrived in Washington, great was the astonishment of the country to find that he persistently declined the office. Mr. Bates was then requested to nominate his successor, and at his suggestion Henry S. Geyer was tendered the position of Secretary of the Interior, but he also declined.

In 1853, Mr. Bates was elected Judge of the St. Louis Land Court. He gave himself earnestly to the duties of the office, but continued to take a deep interest in the welfare of the country.

In 1854, he was an opponent of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and co-operated with the Free-Labor or Emancipation party in Missouri, not only in advancing their measures of State policy, but in hostility to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Bates was much talked of for the Presidency in 1856, but the rapid growth of the Republican party left the members of the Whig organization but little ground for a successful campaign. Had they honestly, two or three years before, united in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and against the encroachments of slavery, they could have saved their party. Mr. Bates was wiser than his party. Although he presided over the Whig Convention in Baltimore in 1856, and subsequently supported Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, he co-operated with the free-labor movement, and rapidly grew in favor with Republicans.

As evidence of the esteem in which he was held throughout the country, it may be mentioned that in 1858 Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, an honor which this celebrated institution of learning is careful to bestow only on those who have earned it by distinguished public service.

At the Chicago Republican Convention in 1861, his name was presented for the Presidency of the United States by moderate Republicans, and was received with great favor. On the first ballot he received forty-eight votes out of the four hundred and sixty-five cast. But Mr. Lincoln being considered the more desirable compromise between the friends of Mr. Seward and the conservative element, the name of Mr. Bates was withdrawn.

After the election of Mr. Lincoln, the State Department was tendered to Mr. Seward, and to Mr. Bates any other office in the gift of the President, in or out of the Cabinet. He accepted the position of Attorney-General, for which his thorough knowledge of the law, and many years of experience in the practice of it, most admirably fitted him. The history of the great rebellion is still fresh in the minds of the American people, though the strifes and animosities it engendered are fast dying out. How well Mr. Bates bore his part during this exciting period, is a matter of public record. He was unflinching in his devotion to the Union, and favored the most prompt and vigorous measures for carrying on the war. One fact is stated in relation to his views of putting down the rebellion, which here deserves mention. At every cabinet meeting during the early years of the war, when others insisted on more active measures in the Potomac army, and worked themselves into an alarm about Washington, Bates advocated with all his eloquence an increase of the Western army, and more vigorous measures down the Mississippi. He insisted that when Vicksburg was taken, and the Mississippi river was clear to the mouth, the rebellion would be broken. In this view he was supported by the President, and the wisdom of his position was realized before the war ended.

Mr. Bates was very much broken in health toward the close of 1864, and, believing that the good of the public service required a younger man as Attorney-General, he resigned the office and returned to his home in St. Louis.

The public life of Mr. Bates ended here. His health continued feeble, yet for a few years he visited among his friends and relatives, and hopes were entertained that he might recover. His disease, however, assumed a new form toward the close of 1868, and he rapidly sank under it. He died on the 25th day of March 1869, at his residence in St. Louis, surrounded by his family and intimate friends. The funeral was attended by a large number of the citizens of St. Louis and adjoining towns, Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls, D.D., pronouncing a solemn and eloquent discourse on the occasion. The body was

buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery, in the family lot. A day or two after his death, a meeting of the St. Louis Bar was held, which was largely attended. Hon. John F. Darby presided, and in an eloquent speech, recited many important facts in the life of the deceased statesman. Speeches were also made by Mr. Shepley, Mr. Hunton, and others. One of the resolutions offered by Colonel Broadhead was as follows:

"He has filled high places of trust, both in the State and Nation, and following the maxim of Sir Matthew Hale, he discharged those trusts 'uprightly, deliberately and resolutely,' so that no man could say that he did not confer more honor on the office than the office did upon him; and he retired all the poorer for his public services, except in that esteem which follows the faithful discharge of duty."

Mr. Bates was a firm believer in the Christian religion, and practiced its precepts through life. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1824, and for many years was a ruling elder in that denomination.

During the early years of the public school system in St. Louis, he was a member for some time of the Board of Directors, and took a lively interest in education. He believed in laying deep and broad the foundation of the school system, and those who now enjoy the benefits of our excellent public schools should not forget that he was one of the founders of the system.

HON. JOHN FLETCHER DARBY.

IN glancing over the biographical history of our country, and especially the western country, any man who has not maturely thought upon the tendencies of our popular institutions, would be astonished at the number of our eminent men who have raised themselves from obscurity to the high places of power and usefulness by their own unpatronized energies. The fact, while it is a source of honest pride in every American heart, teaches a lesson of deep philosophy. It enables every right-thinking man to rise in his own estimation, and to put a just estimate upon his own intrinsic worth. It proves to him that the seeds of ability and virtue have not been hoarded up for a favored few, but have been sown broadcast among the people with a liberal hand, and that nothing is wanted to make them grow into plants of usefulness and honor but the virgin soil of a new country, and the light and heat of free institutions. Where the prize is open to all, many will contend for it, and, though all cannot gain the highest point, every effort to attain it is an advance toward the great end of individual and national prosperity, and a benefit alike to the public and to the man who makes the courageous effort.

JUDGE DARBY has earned a place in that honorable company of self-made men, whose success in life makes us justly proud of our country and its institutions. He is, in many respects, a peculiar man. He possesses a rare genius, and, although aware of his powers, is yet not misled by vanity and self-conceit, which so often happens. His knowledge of mankind and of the springs of human action is deep; his perceptions are rapid and his judgment sound; his will strong and unflinching; his manners are kind and obliging; his disposition generous and confiding; his habits regular and abstemious, and his industry untiring. Those qualities, brought into constant and energetic action, and directed by principles of high moral obligation, afford a satisfactory explanation of his success in all his undertakings, from his boyhood up. He learned, when a boy, the great truth, which few men learn during their lives, that energy is talent, and throughout his life he has acted upon that knowledge with unvarying success.

JOHN FLETCHER DARBY is a native of Person county, North Carolina; born on the 10th of December 1803. His father, John Darby, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was carried to North Carolina in his childhood, and settling there, raised himself to comfort and competency by his industry and good conduct. He was a planter of cotton and tobacco. Of the middle rank, he was neither rich nor poor; independent of his neighbors, yet dependent on his own industry and skill in the management of his small estate. In 1818, John Darby, the father, moved to Missouri with his family, including our subject, then under fifteen years of age, and settled, as a farmer, in the western part of St. Louis county. The old gentleman brought with him from North Carolina several negroes, but not enough to cultivate his new farm in the manner and to the extent he desired; and so the boy, Fletcher, (being so familiarly called,) was put upon the place as a regular hand. There, from 1818 to 1823, when his father died, he plowed, and hoed, and chopped, and 'tended the stock, and went to mill, as constantly as any other hand on the farm; in short, during these five years he did the same kind of labor, and as much of it, as any hand on the farm,—his father intending him for a farmer.

Young Darby being thus laboriously occupied in employments level to the capacity of the most ignorant, it might be supposed that, like them, he would be content with his humble lot, and find no time for the culture of his mind, and no incentive to higher and nobler actions. But with him it was far otherwise. There were many obstacles in his progress which a spirit less resolved would have deemed insurmountable, but they only served to nerve his courage and fix his purpose. "Where there is a will, there is a way." He knew the truth of that proverb, and boldly determined that, as no one had provided him a way, he would make a way for himself.

In his native home he had received the elements of a good English education, and, still better, had acquired a taste for books and formed a habit of reading. In Missouri, he kept alive that excellent habit amidst the labors of the farm. Of nights, on Sundays, and in the daily intervals of work, he eagerly read the few books that he could procure. As they were few, and he had no instructor, he read them on his own plan, revolved their contents in his mind, unbiased by other men's opinions, and drew from them his own conclusions. What he lost in this way, by lack of instruction and advice, perhaps was compensated to him in the habit they forced upon him of self-reliance and mental independence. The book that made the greatest impression on his mind, and

probably fixed his character for life, was Dr. Franklin's Autobiography. He read it with perfect delight, for it taught him the solid reality of what before then had fluttered before his mind only as a bright vision of hope, that every man may be the maker of his own fortune and fame. He was now resolved. His purpose was fixed to overcome all obstacles, and as a public man to run an honorable course, doing good for himself and his country.

It is pleasant and instructive to watch the workings of an ingenuous mind struggling for a higher level, and the early history of Judge Darby is rich in such instruction. The patient industry, the active zeal, the shrewd contrivance to save time and labor, and all directed to the accomplishment of the one engrossing object, are worthy the respect and regard of all men, and present an example full of encouragement and hope to the young and unbefriended. Young Darby eagerly read, during moments snatched from the labors of the farm, after nightfall, and on Sundays, all the works that he could borrow, and by this course of miscellaneous reading and hard study, he constantly increased his store of knowledge. He went to St. Louis, and with what little money he had been able to raise, purchased Hutton's Mathematics, and boldly ventured, without an instructor, upon the study of that abstruse science. He never wasted his money in the purchase of finery, or in idle or mischievous dissipation. Soon afterward he borrowed a compass and chain, and went about the farm and neighborhood surveying fields and meadows, in order to prove to himself that he practically understood the principles which he had labored so hard to learn.

Down to this time, young Darby knew no language but his mother tongue, and probably thought Latin and Greek beyond the possibility of his condition. But a small circumstance changed his mind in this particular. There was in the neighborhood, a gentleman of education and talents, Colonel Justus Post, who kept in his family an accomplished teacher for the instruction of his own children. A certain youth, who subsequently became an eminent merchant (now dead) in this city, was sent to that family school as a boarder, and being of a social and friendly turn, soon made acquaintance with young Darby, although their pursuits and prospects were so very different. Darby, finding that his new friend was studying Latin, came to the desperate resolution, without counting the odds, of studying Latin too. To will was to do. The next time he went to town, as he had bought Hutton's Mathematics before, he bought a Latin grammar and dictionary, and the way he studied the noble language of the Romans would sound like

a marvel, if told to the methodical instructor and well-trained pupils of the best preparatory school in the country. He learned the Latin grammar literally between the plow handles. This was his method—going to work in the morning, he put his grammar in his bosom; when he turned his horse into a long row of smooth ground, where he could steady the plow with one hand, he pulled out his book, and studying as he walked, committed to memory sentence by sentence, and seldom failed to have mastered by noon, a lesson as long as the daily task of a boy in our grammar schools, who has nothing else to do. At noon, the hour of rest and refreshment for man and beast, as he rode his horse to water at the creek, he repeated over and over the lesson he had just learned, in order to know that he had safely mastered it, and had garnered up for future use, that much of his intellectual crop. In this manner he thoroughly learned the whole Latin grammar, and commenced reading Latin in the course of one summer's plowing. *This* great feat accomplished (and it was truly great), we need not wonder that the aspiring young farmer, with the aid of an occasional lesson from Mr. Russel, the accomplished teacher at Colonel Post's, soon learned to read and to relish, the classic beauties of Ovid and Virgil.

Early in the year 1823, both his parents died suddenly, and Fletcher, having no other arrangements made, could do no better for the present than remain and continue his labor on the farm. So with his own hands he raised a crop of corn, which, when ripe, he sold as it stood in the field for one hundred dollars. With this small outfit, he started on a visit to his aged grand-parents (William and Jane McDaniel,) in North Carolina, and made the whole journey on horseback. They received him with all possible kindness, and were ready to do anything in their power for his benefit. And he, still true to his one great object, availed himself of their generosity, and for a year and a half devoted himself exclusively to the study of Latin and Greek, under the instruction of the Rev. William Bingham, of Orange county, North Carolina, one of the most accomplished scholars in the Southern country, and otherwise improved himself by the advantage which time and comparative leisure had given him for more general and miscellaneous reading.

In the summer of 1825, he applied for an appointment in the military academy at West Point, but not being backed by friends of sufficient influence, he failed to obtain it, and returned home to find, or to make, some other safe road up the hill of life. His early self-instruction had indelibly impressed upon his mind whatever he read and studied, and

he was certainly better prepared for the mixed labors and conflicts of social life than many young gentlemen who come creditably out of college with their degrees of A. B. in their pockets. He had studied in the school of adversity, and learned to depend upon himself, and to feel his ability to conquer difficulties by patient industry. He studied alone, and although, doubtless, he lost much by the want of instruction, yet he gained at least originality; he was forced to think for himself, and thus his thoughts, whether good or bad, wise or simple, were his own, and not merely the remembered thoughts of other men.

This is emphatically a country of law; our government is nothing but law; and most of the great functionaries are men of the law. The people love and honor the law, because it is the only legitimate sovereign. They respect and cherish it, because it is the only safeguard of the feeble; the only protection of right against power. And hence, when a young man of sense and spirit and honest ambition is out of employment, he is almost sure to take to the law. And so it was with Darby. He sold out a portion of his interest in his father's estate for a few hundred dollars, and with that slender provision went to Frankfort, Kentucky, to study law. At first he obtained a place in the office of Mr. Patrick Henry Darby (no relation of his, but a brother of the celebrated geographer, William Darby). Mr. P. H. Darby, though esteemed an able lawyer, was so engrossed by the strife of party politics, that his office was neither pleasant nor profitable to a devoted student of the profession; and Fletcher, consequently, soon changed his position. At the time, Thomas F. Marshall, who afterward became so distinguished as a brilliant orator and a man of talent, was studying in Frankfort under the late John J. Crittenden, and Mr. Darby was so fortunate as to make an arrangement with Mr. Marshall to room and study together. Many are the reminiscences related by Mr. Darby of "poor Tom," and his erratic career at that time, most of which have never appeared in print. The young man perusing this sketch may find it instructive, however, to contrast the careers of these two men. Mr. Marshall, when stricken down with his last illness and informed that he must soon die, was asked some question looking to a preparation for another world, when he promptly stopped the inquirer and said:

"No, sir; no, sir; I do not wish to pray. I had no hand in coming into this world; *I have failed in all that I have ever seriously attempted or desired whilst in it!* I shall make no arrangements for my departure, nor for another existence. If God has managed the matter so far, I shall permit Him to continue so as best pleases Him." He

dismissed the subject and referred to it no more. After remaining silent for some time, as if musing, he said: "Well, well, this is the end. Tom Marshall is dying; dying, not having a suit of clothes in which to be buried; dying upon a borrowed bed, covered with a borrowed sheet, in a house built by charity. Well, well, it is meet and proper."

This pleasant course of study with Mr. Marshall continued for some time, and until his money gave out—an accident which many a young man would have considered a serious misfortune. But it was no great matter to Mr. Darby; he was used to being out of money. He made his case known to Mr. Swigert, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, who kindly gave him employment in the way of copying for the office. His wages thus earned were quite sufficient to support him to the end of his legal course of study. It was hard work, certainly—studying all day and writing half the night—but he was well used to hard work, and did not mind it. He had a great end to gain, which, in his estimation, would have justified the means if they had been twice as hard. In due time he received a license to practice in the Supreme Court of Kentucky, and, returning to Missouri, read for a short time in the office of Mr. Gamble, subsequently the presiding Judge of the Supreme Court, in order, before commencing the practice, to review his former studies, and familiarize himself with the local statutes and decisions.

In May 1827, Mr. Darby took license in Missouri, and commenced his professional life. His success was rapid and great. In a few years he had a run of business as large and lucrative as that of any member of the St. Louis Bar—a Bar which abounded in talent, professional learning and laborious habits. At the outset, his practice was confined chiefly to the pecuniary affairs and common business of society, in which department he was eminently successful, and was well paid for his labors. As time advanced and opportunity for study was offered, he progressed in his knowledge of the law, and extended his business into every department of practice. His success in the management of his cases through years of practice, affords abundant proof of his ability in conducting them. In arguing his cases before a jury, he was eminently successful; and in the closing speech before a jury, he had few, if any, superiors at the Bar, winning and obtaining verdicts against the ablest and strongest members of the profession, and not unfrequently against the instructions of the court.

But it is not only, nor indeed chiefly, as a practicing lawyer, that Mr. Darby has been conspicuous and useful to the community in which he

lives. He has filled many important and responsible offices, always, we believe, by popular election. He has never held an office by executive appointment. He has served in the city council as alderman. He was a favorite with the people as a popular stump orator. Mr. Darby was elected Mayor of St. Louis in April 1835, for the first time, and was Mayor four successive terms. He was young, efficient, enterprising and energetic, and devoted himself to the promotion of its rising greatness. He established the Mayor's Court, and took vigorous steps to rid the city of idlers and corrupters of the public morals. The prompt punishment of a few of the most prominent among them, by imprisonment, so intimidated the fraternity that they gave him a wide field to exercise his authority over, and the city enjoyed good order during his administration, at a small cost.

Whilst Mayor, Mr. Darby got an act passed for the sale of the commons, with the consent of the inhabitants, who had a right to vote on that occasion; and finding that the city was paying ten per cent. interest on its liabilities, he borrowed fifty thousand dollars at six per cent., which greatly relieved its financial embarrassments. He advocated the purchase of public squares, as parks and parade grounds, and through his influence Washington Square was purchased from Mr. T. H. Smith, for $35,000: to-day it is worth $2,000,000. In 1836, he urged the necessity of sending memorials to Congress, to induce that body to complete the great national road through from Washington to St. Louis.

In 1838–'39, Mr. Darby, whilst a member of the Senate of Missouri, introduced a bill for the charter of the Iron Mountain Railroad, which however failed, from the fact that Illinois, at that time, stood on the verge of bankruptcy owing to her railroad mania.

In August 1850, Mr. Darby was elected a member of Congress, and his friends, relying upon his sound judgment and eminently practical character, looked to him confidently for useful and valuable services—not in party arrangements and electioneering schemes, but in the solid business of the country. But unfortunately, on his way to the seat of government, he received a severe contusion by an accident on a boat, which resulted in paralysis of the extremities, depriving him for a long time of the use of his hands and feet, and the full use of which he has not yet recovered. Fortunately his head and heart were untouched by the blow. At the ripe age of seventy-two, his mind is as bright and his affections as warm as ever, and his jocund spirit still sheds its cheerful light on all around him, and this takes away more than half

the evils of his misfortune. In Congress he secured the sum of $115,000 for completing the Custom-house and Post-office; was mainly instrumental in getting the grant of land to the Pacific Railroad Company, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; also the consent of the General Government to the right of way for the Iron Mountain Railroad through the grounds of the Marine Hospital, Arsenal, etc. Mr. Darby was also at one time, engaged in the banking business, the firm being Darby & Poulterer.

In 1836, he married a lady of Ste. Genevieve, a daughter of Captain Wilkinson, United States Army, and a member of the numerous family of Valle, one of the most intelligent and influential connections among the French provincials. By this lady he has reared a numerous family, who may well feel an honest pride in the well-earned reputation of their father. At this writing, Mr. Darby is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and works hard daily in his office and in the courts.

ADOLPHUS MEIER.

ADOLPHUS MEIER, as a merchant and manufacturer, has occupied, for many years, a leading position in our midst. In respect to the development of Western resources, his line of action seems to have been founded entirely upon his own judgment, and to have met with an extraordinary measure of success. Acting thus upon his individual opinion and discernment, he has given to St. Louis some of her most substantial improvements, and has demonstrated the value of sources of wealth that might, without his aid, have lain dormant.

He was born in the city of Bremen, Germany, May 8, 1810. His father was a citizen of influence and position in his native city, and gave his son the best of educational facilities, which were not neglected. Upon the completion of his education, he entered a banking house, where he remained three years, and afterward spent some time in a shipping house. In 1831, he commenced business on his own account, and met with gratifying success from the outset. Four years later, in 1835, he was married to Miss Anna R. Rust, daughter of a merchant in his native city.

Having, in the course of his business, furnished passage to many ship loads of emigrants, he had, of course, investigated the advantages which the new country offered. The arguments were such as to induce him to emigrate himself in 1836. It is especially noticeable in this connection that, although the tide of emigration at that time was principally toward the Atlantic seaboard, Mr. Meier landed at New Orleans, in February 1837, and at once proceeded to St. Louis. This was, at that early day, the city of his hope, and the event has proved that he judged wisely. Here he opened a handsome store, and conducted a successful business. In 1844, he built in St. Louis the first mill for the manufacture of cotton west of the Mississippi River. This was a successful enterprise, and a beneficial one to our city, and it was enlarged and afterward moved to more spacious buildings prior to 1857, when it was entirely consumed by fire.

Soon after the destruction of the factory a stock company was formed, which rebuilt and continued the business. Mr. Meier became president of the Company, and has ever since personally directed its operations.

In the building of railroads he has taken an active part, and subscribed liberally to stock. He is now president of the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad, running from Belleville to St. Louis. This road was projected and built by manufacturers, river men, and others interested in securing fuel at reasonable and uniform rates. Its opening inaugurated the season of cheap coal in St. Louis, and has been productive of the greatest good in this respect. It made many classes of manufacturing profitable here that were formerly at the mercy of a monopoly. Mr. Meier is vice-president of the Kansas Pacific Railway. He is a careful, conscientious thinker, and a keen investigator of our local and national requirements. Liberal curiosity, in conjunction with business, and a desire for information, has led him to travel all over the United States, including the Pacific coast. He has revisited Europe seven times since making his home here. Most of these trips have been impelled by a desire for information bearing upon his business plans. Perhaps the most enduring and massive monument of his activity and enterprise, is to be found in the Meier Iron Works, situated at a point opposite the southern part of the city, on the Illinois shore. The station on the East St. Louis and Carondelet Railway has been named Bessemer Station, in honor of the distinguished inventor who discovered the process of manufacturing steel directly from the ore. The works have been built in the most substantial manner, combine all the latest improvements, and are very extensive. The daily production is estimated at one hundred tons of pig iron.

Unlike many others who have rendered inestimable service to our city in creating new sources of wealth, Mr. Meier has not confined his operations to any specialty, but has given impartial consideration and substantial support to numbers of worthy and lucrative undertakings. In this he has not waited for others to point out the way, but has acted in accordance with his own judgment, and vindicated the correctness of his conclusions. It is comparatively easy, and not at all hazardous, to follow in the path of demonstrated success, yet we sometimes fail in sufficiently honoring the men who first blazed the way and took the risks inseparable from the first step. Mr. Meier's name is widely and honorably known in two hemispheres as a merchant of probity and sagacity, and a citizen of exemplary virtues and endearing social qualities.

JOHANNES LUDEWIG.

IN almost every community, certainly in every large city, there grow up men whose activity and labors could not be subtracted from the general sum without leaving a wide gap, and whose efforts, exerted as they primarily are for their individual good, reflect a beneficent influence upon all other citizens who come in contact with them. Society impresses its obligations upon all. It demands that, as there is an almost illimitable obligation forced upon each individual, he shall at least pass something to the credit side of his account. As a very considerable proportion of men, however, try to shirk this obligation,—and actually do shirk it, so far as they are able to do so,—it is only by men of large and liberal views that the balance is maintained. Such men pay off the assessments that civilization has levied upon scores of other men. Without them, civilization would be rendered impossible, unless means could be invented to coerce the defaulters.

JOHANNES LUDEWIG, in person and mind, was fitted for an unusual amount of exertion, and he has carried out, so far, the manifest destiny of his organization. He was born in Hanover, Germany, December 28, 1820. He attended the military school of his country in his youth, where he received a good education, the instruction embracing the languages and scientific and practical branches. After leaving school, he served for four and a half years in the Hanoverian army. Having then decided upon coming to America, he landed in New Orleans on the 20th of October 1845. From there he made his way to Cincinnati, and then, with the little money he had brought with him, started out to peddle in Kentucky. This he abandoned in two weeks, and returned to New Orleans, with the intention of going back to Germany. In fact, he contracted for a passage back, but changed his mind and went up Red River. Near Alexandria, he picked cotton on plantations for a short time, and then came to St. Louis in January 1846. Soon after his arrival here, he engaged in gardening for Dr. Beaumont, two miles from the city, and remained there two and a half years. The money he received for his labor he invested in land in Quincy, Illinois, which

he still holds and which is very valuable. He was then on the river about two and a half years, in the old steamer Alex. Scott, in various positions. Then, for two years, he was porter in the dry goods house of Theodore Kim.

His entrance into the wholesale hat and cap house which he now owns, was as porter for Mr. Whitcomb. The second year he was with the house, he became a salesman, and worked in that capacity up to 1857, when he became a full partner with a half interest in the business, under the name of Crapsten & Ludewig.

In December of 1858 Mr. Crapsten died, and Mr. Ludewig, as surviving partner, became sole proprietor, and has ever since conducted the business under his individual name. He was a director in the United States Savings Institution, and one of the founders and first vice-presidents of the Guardian Savings Bank. During his commercial operations, he has found time to engage in many schemes for developing the resources of the State, and these have all been successful and profitable. He is now vice-president of the St. Louis French Window Glass Company, and has been an untiring and valuable worker in that promising and important industry. He purchased a tract of land in Jefferson County, Missouri, on which stands the famous hill called Rockford. The mineral wealth of the hill cannot be perfectly estimated now, but enough is known to prove that it is comparatively as valuable to the owner, and far more valuable to others, than the wonderful lamp of Aladdin. Its value to the glass business arises from its containing an article of white sand, than which, say good judges, there is nothing superior in the world. The sand is shipped to England to make fine glass, and is also used here in making the window glass of the company.

Mr. Ludewig is still in the prime of life, and his friends expect that the remainder of his days will witness the accomplishment of results by him, which will place his name among the foremost of those whose energy and capacity are making St. Louis the future Great City of the World.

WESTERN BANK NOTE & ENG. CO.

Truly Yours
W. Taylor.

GEORGE R. TAYLOR.

GEORGE R. TAYLOR, the subject of the following sketch, has, aided by his superior force of character and public spirit, impressed himself firmly on St. Louis and Missouri by his many labors to promote the public interest of each, and to contribute to the welfare of their people. For many years he has stood as a representative man of St. Louis, and by his deeds of character and honor, the story of his life forms an important part of the history of the community where he belongs, and where he has passed so many years of his useful life. The value of biographical history is, that it necessarily connects with the history of important men, most of the events and enterprises that occur in the community or the country during the greater portion of their lives, thus making such sketches of a two-fold value. The biographical work of representative men of St. Louis could hardly be considered complete without a sketch, however brief, of the man whose name stands at the head of this article.

George R. Taylor is a Virginian by birth. His ancestry was of English origin, and came to this country at an early day. His lineage, both on his mother's and his father's side, can be traced back to the other side of the Atlantic, to families distinguished for ability and high social rank. His great-grandfather, George Taylor, of Pennsylvania, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His mother was a Marll, and a direct descendant of the house of Marlborough.

He was born in Alexandria, Virginia on November 11, 1818. His father, Evan P. Taylor, was engaged in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits at that place, but dying when George was but six years old, his education devolved upon his mother. Devotion to her child decided her to give her son as good an education as she could, with a view that, when old enough, he could choose the law for his profession. Upon completing his education, he commenced reading law under Thomas Semmes, Esq., of Alexandria, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the time, and remained here pursuing closely his legal

studies for a period of two years and a half. Afterward he went to Staunton, Virginia, where there was a law school of high repute under the charge of Judge Thompson, an eminent jurist. After enjoying the benefit of that institution, he returned to Alexandria in 1841, taking with him a license to practice in his profession under the then laws of Virginia, signed by Judges Smith of Rockinghan, Douglas of Jefferson, and Thompson of Augusta counties.

During the course of his studies, he had brought great industry and labor to bear in perfecting himself in his profession, and it affords us pleasure to make mention of his many accomplishments, his thorough culture and his strict integrity. Young Taylor was now well qualified to enter upon the duties of life. It was natural that a young man of his high spirit and ambitious views should seek a broader and more promising field than Alexandria presented for the practice of his profession; and with this object in view, he made up his mind to remove West, and fixed upon St. Louis as the point at which he would locate. He came to St. Louis in June 1841, when the city was divided into five wards, and when several important criminal events and trials had either taken place, or were about to be disposed of. Animated by high and honorable motives and possessing a high degree of frankness, he soon made a favorable impression and numbered among his friends some of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis. He was fortunate in forming a partnership with Judge Wilson Primm, which continued until the year 1849.

On August 9, 1846, Mr. Taylor married Miss Theresa L. Paul, daughter of Gabriel Paul, of this city, and grand-daughter of Colonel Auguste Chouteau, a name so well known as connected with the early history of St. Louis. His marriage was a happy one and resulted in a good home and a large and worthy family.

Since Mr. Taylor has been a resident of St. Louis, he has been identified with public measures that have been prolific of the greatest good to St. Louis and Missouri. His personal popularity and public spirit caused him to be sought for as a public officer, to aid in directing the municipal affairs of the city. And though a bronchial affection caused him to abandon the active practice of the law in 1848, he speedily engaged in more active and public duties of other kinds.

In 1848 Mr. Taylor was elected a member of the Common Council from the Second (now the Fourth) Ward, being a resident of that ward at the time, and as showing the esteem and confidence in which he was held, the position was filled by him for ten consecutive years.

During this time, he was active in securing to the city many works of great public good, and in the erection of which his name is prominently identified.

In 1850 he was elected to the City Council on the Whig ticket, and was by that body elected its president. Mr. Christian Kribben was his opponent on the Democratic ticket. On account of some official act of his, the *Missouri Republican*, then the leading Whig paper of the city, bitterly denounced him, and he at once resigned his place in the Council, in order to appeal to the people. A new election was ordered, and Mr. Taylor was made the candidate of the Democratic party, while Mr. Kribben became the Whig candidate. Mr. Taylor was triumphantly re-elected to the Council, and, being again elected by that body its president, retained the position as long as he was a member of it.

In 1857 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Mayor, and was beaten by Mr. O. D. Filley. This closed his official career in municipal affairs. Resigning his seat in the Council, he devoted his entire services in assisting to build the Pacific Railroad. In 1853 he was nominated by the Democrats for the Legislature, but declined to be a candidate. In 1861 he was nominated on the Union ticket for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, but declined to run, because of more important duties connected with the welfare of the State.

Mr. Taylor was elected President of the Pacific Railway, and held the office for ten years. At the time of his first election the road was built to Tipton. It had no money, and there seemed to be no conceivable way to raise any, to extend the road to the State line. But the accession of the new president and directory gave confidence to the people, and stimulated them to new endeavors. Mr. Taylor saw the importance and necessity of pushing on the work on the road and reaching the State line as early as possible. On several occasions he, as well as the directors, was compelled to pledge his own private fortune to secure means and the right of way, and to promote the interest of the road.

During the time Mr. Taylor was president of the road, he proved himself to be equal to the most trying financial and executive emergencies. When he was called to take charge of the road it was bankrupt. When the troubles of the civil war came, and many portions of the track, as well as bridges and other property, were often destroyed, it required superior ability, as well as great personal popularity, to so manage the affairs of the road as to make it of any value to the stockholders and the public. During the war his labors were of the most

trying kind, and when it became necessary, for the protection of the road, to organize the militia of the State, Mr. Taylor was made Colonel of one regiment.

When, subsequently, Daniel R. Garrison was called upon to complete the road, and was chosen its vice-president, Mr. Taylor was one of his most active supporters, and was willing to pledge his entire fortune in sustaining Mr. Garrison in completing it, an end which was accomplished in 1865. Up to 1868 Mr. Taylor and its officers managed the Pacific Railroad with great success; when, finding the road in a healthy condition, he resigned the office of president, to attend to his own private business and watch over the health and education of his children.

During the different terms he served in the Common Council he was liberal in his municipal policy, and always solicitous for the welfare of the city. In all measures to promote the general good he has taken a prominent part, and, without assistance, he had the nerve to build Barnum's St. Louis Hotel.

In 1849, after the destruction by fire of a large portion of the lower part of the city, he was the first to propose and advocate the widening of Main street, whose original narrow dimensions were so unsuitable to the magnitude of its business.

To this effect, a resolution introduced in the Council by him was adopted, and Main street was widened. He then proposed the widening of the levee, by purchasing Commercial street, and adding it to the narrow strip of land forming the levee, which is often so uncomfortably loaded and jammed by the business which now forms the immense commerce of St. Louis. Had his views been carried out, we should have had a levee creditable to the city and sufficient for the comfort and extent of the business which is transacted upon it. At his suggestion, a piece of land was purchased for the purpose of erecting a City Hall, but an opportunity to re-sell it, at a considerable advance, offering, it was sold and dedicated to other purposes.

Mr. Taylor has always been friendly to the railroad policy of St. Louis and Missouri, and acted as secretary to the first meeting that was held at the Planters' House for the purpose of organizing plans for building the Pacific Railroad.

Up to a recent period the buildings of St. Louis were sadly deficient in height—and to him belongs the credit of creating a new era in building. He was the first to erect a six-story house in St. Louis, and people finding the style of architecture, which height necessarily gives, advantageous, soon followed his example; and loftier buildings com-

menced to go up which were in marked contrast with the pigmy architecture formerly in fashion. St. Louis for many years had been in want of a first-class hotel, and several attempts had been made to supply the necessity, by meetings, subscriptions to stock, etc., but all of the efforts made had resulted in nothing. This public necessity was supplied by Mr. Taylor, who had the spirit and enterprise to build, unsupported, the large structure known as Barnum's St. Louis Hotel, which was two years in building, and cost two hundred thousand dollars. He was also the leading spirit to bring into existence the Merchants' Exchange, which was reared on the site of the "Old Market," on North Main street; and so satisfied were the stockholders with the active part that he took in this enterprise, that, in appreciation of his services, they presented him with a superb set of silver as a testimonial, at a cost of $1,000. He was president of the board of trustees who had charge of the building; and continued in that trust for several years. When the city was suffering, many years ago, for a building suitable for a post-office, he organized an association, of which he was elected president, and built on the place to which the post-office was removed, and continued for many years—on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets.

Mr. Taylor is not only identified financially with many of the enterprises of Missouri, but also with those of Kansas, being one of twelve to build the Missouri River Railroad, extending from Kansas City to Leavenworth—as well as the road connecting Atchison with the latter named city—which interests he yet retains. He is one of the original corporators of the St. Louis Railroad, and continues a director, owning now, as he did in its organization, one-twelfth of its entire stock. He also holds other important trusts. He is the vice-president of the City Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was the president of the Atlas Mutual Life Insurance Company, the affairs of which he was detailed to adjust.

Inheriting, with other property, the property opposite the "Mansion House," in Alexandria, Virginia, (made historic from the shooting of Ellsworth by its proprietor, Jackson, on the invasion of Virginia, at the outbreak of the rebellion,) Mr. Taylor has handsomely improved it since the close of the war—thus showing his love of the "old land," which is in no wise detrimental to the goodness of his heart, or to his patriotism.

Socially considered, Mr. Taylor is a man genial and affable in his disposition, and possibly without an enemy in the world. He is kind

and generous, and always ready to contribute his share for worthy charitable and public enterprises. He was raised a Quaker, and is not indifferent to the humanitarian precepts of that semi-social religion.

As a citizen, Mr. Taylor stands high in public esteem, and though he is now devoting his time to his own affairs and the welfare of his family, he is recognized by all who know him, as a worthy man, and one who has made his people better for his living.

HENRY JOHN SPAUNHORST.

HENRY JOHN SPAUNHORST, the third son of Adam Henry and Anna Maria Spaunhorst, was born January 10, 1828, at Belm, in the kingdom of Hanover. His parents had been born in that kingdom, and his father's occupation was that of a farmer. Of twelve children only four are now living. In the summer of 1835, the father concluded to emigrate to America. Having disposed of his property, the family bade adieu to their native land, and sailed from Bremen in an emigrant ship bound for New Orleans. In due course of time, the good ship arrived safely at her destined port, where the family disembarked, and, at the earliest opportunity, proceeded up the Mississippi River, objectively for St. Louis; but before arriving at this city, they went to Louisville, Kentucky, which place was reached in the fall of 1835. Here they remained until December of that year, when they resumed their journey to St. Louis, which was reached in the month of January, 1836. The date of their arrival seemed to be auspicious. During this and the preceding year, a heavy tide of immigration had set in, money was plenty, the city was prosperous, and there was plenty of employment to be obtained by those who were willing to work. With the natural inclination of the thrifty German, Henry's father was not disposed to remain idle, and he soon found employment in the extensive foundry and machine shops of Gaty, McCune & Co., where he remained until 1842. In the meantime, the father was solicitous that his children should obtain what education he could afford to give them, and Henry was sent to a private school, which he attended during the winters of 1839–'40 and '41. His father, with a few other families, had been mainly instrumental in procuring the services, and defraying the expenses, of a German scholar to teach their children. This was the first and only opportunity Henry ever had of attending school, and here, commencing at the age of eleven years, he had laid the foundation of his character when he brought his school days to an end at the age of fourteen. In the meantime he had obtained a situation as a clerk in the retail grocery store of William Shrier, at a salary of sixteen dollars per month. This was a great assistance to him. It enabled

him to rely upon his own exertions for support, and afforded him a little spending money, which, after paying his actual necessary expenses, left him some small change, which he invested in the purchase of useful books. His rudimentary education had been sufficient to give him a keen thirst for information, and to engender a fondness for reading which would not permit him to spend in idleness and dissipation the time which remained to him after his day's work was done; and here is the grand mistake that so many young men make during the first years of their business life. They seem to forget that, during these early years, they enjoy about the only leisure they will ever have. Young Henry seemed to realize this fact, and so instead of idling away his time, he devoted all his spare moments to reading, culture and study. He remained in the retail grocery business nearly three years, but because of his strict attention to business, his salary was increased to twenty dollars per month. During this time the first communicants of German children were received in the Catholic Church at the St. Louis Cathedral, on Walnut street, Father Fisher, now dead, being the officiating priest. Among these children was the subject of this sketch, who had, from his early childhood, been deeply imbued with that faith. Among the books he purchased, aside from historical works, were a good many religious works, which treated of the Church, and which he read with great care.

In July 1842, his father's old love for an independent farm life returned, and the family removed to Franklin County, Missouri, where he purchased a farm and engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. Henry accompanied the family to the new home, and worked on the farm until the fall of 1844. In that year, with the consent of his parents, he returned to St. Louis, and soon afterward obtained a situation in a store, but shortly afterward left to learn the milling trade. He sought and obtained employment in the old Franklin Mills of George P. Plant, recently deceased, where he remained long enough to be able to run the mill at night alone. This employment, however, did not seem to agree with him; he became sick, and concluded to return to the home farm and remain there. At intervals he engaged in buying country produce, which he brought to St. Louis and disposed of, making the journey in a wagon drawn by two horses, and camping out at night in coming and returning home. If, in these occasional trips, his profits reached the sum of ten dollars, he was satisfied.

In September 1849, notwithstanding the cholera still lingered in the city, he concluded to return to St. Louis, and push his own way

through the world having in this year attained his majority. His disposition to work at anything he could find to do, is shown in the fact that his first employment was carrying lead off the boats and piling it on the levee, for the compensation of twelve and a half cents per hour. At that time, nearly all the lead manufactured at Galena was shipped to this point, and there was plenty of this kind of work to be had. This avocation he followed only a short time, it not being very congenial to his tastes. He next obtained a situation in a wholesale grocery house, as porter, at a salary of five dollars per week. He remained here, however, until March 1850, when he accepted a position somewhat similar, in the wholesale grocery house of McMechan & Worthington. In the fall of that year the firm became McMechan & Ballentyne, and, retaining his position, his salary was raised to seventy-five dollars per month. During this time he had familiarized himself with all the details of the business. He was industrious and faithful in the discharge of every duty devolving upon him, and never "shirked" any work that was to be done. His employers reposed the most implicit confidence in him, for they found him strictly honest to every obligation. Through the kindly assistance of the book-keeper of the firm, he learned the art of book-keeping. His habits of study and reading, and observation, he still cultivated assiduously. He wasted no time in idleness. What money he had to spare was expended in the purchase of useful books. In social intercourse, he cultivated the society of intelligent and refined persons—both those of his own nationality and Americans.

In February 1853, having saved some means, he commenced business for himself. The firm-name of this new wholesale grocery house was Spaunhorst & Co., his partners furnishing mainly the capital that was necessary. A year later, the firm removed from their old quarters on Commercial street to larger and more commodious quarters on Main street, and the firm-name was changed to Spaunhorst & Hackmann, since which time, up to the present writing, no change has taken place. From the start, the firm has been successful in business—doing business on correct principles, and fulfilling every obligation to the letter.

Mr. Spaunhorst has held many positions of trust. He is a man of firm and determined purpose, of unswerving integrity of character, against whose honor the finger of suspicion even has never been pointed. There is something in the self-reliance and steadfastness of the man which none who know him can fail to admire. His connection with public and private institutions has been extensive. He was

one of the original organizers of the Franklin Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and a director, which position he still retains. In 1858, he was one of the original organizers, and a director, of the Franklin Saving Institute, but withdrew from it 1866. He organized, with others, the Central Saving Bank, and is a director in the same, and, at the present time, its president. He was also one of the first directors in the Life Association of America, which place he still fills. He was one of the organizers, and president, of the German Homestead and Building Association.

Religiously he is a confirmed and *practical* Catholic, and is connected with a number of institutions of a benevolent character which are closely allied to the Church. In 1850, he was mainly instrumental in founding the German St. Vincent Orphan Association, of which he has been secretary, treasurer and trustee at various times. He is connected, in various ways, with the St. Vincent de Paul Society, of which he became a member in 1849. This Society has now twenty-six conferences, of one of which he is the president. He is connected with the Catholic Protectorate for Catholic children, and was its vice-president. He is president, and was one of the original organizers of the St. Joseph Benevolent Society, which now numbers a membership of five hundred and fifty persons. He is also president of the Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States, which numbers three hundred and fifteen distinct societies, and contains nearly fifty-five thousand members in the various States and Territories. Amid all the cares and responsibilities of his business, the man is so thoroughly practical and methodical, that he finds ample time to give the proper attention to all the various institutions with which he is connected.

Politically, Mr. Spaunhorst is a Democrat from principle, and with that party he has always acted when it has lived up to the true doctrine, seeking to confer the greatest good on the greatest number. As a political leader, he exercises a vast power; but he has never forced his way into politics to that extent that others have done. His perceptions are keen, and he is a close observer of passing events, and a good judge of men and their motives. His innate sense of right, as opposed to wrong, has made him a bitter and unrelenting enemy of all rings formed for the purpose of robbing the people. Here he shows himself to be a man of strong and peculiar character, and, without a full appreciation of his life, it cannot be fully understood. He is aggressive even to vindictiveness against the hordes of thieves and plunderers who seek office for the sake of the spoils. In attacking these men he is rigid and

inflexible in his purpose, and never fears to assume a responsibility, if there is one to be assumed, in tearing down the wrong and building up the right; and yet he is ever genial, pleasant, social and warm as a friend, and agreeable and instructive in conversation. Although never pressing himself forward, he has always taken a lively interest in public affairs.

In 1866 he was elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-third district, his personal popularity securing his election by a large vote from both parties. In 1868 his constituents returned him to the Senate, and when his time expired in 1873, he refused to become a candidate again. During his legislative career he was anxious that the State should have better insurance laws, and the present laws on the statute books are mainly due to his exertions. He was considered a strong man in the Legislature, and any measure that met with his opposition stood a poor chance of getting through, if the public were in any way to be deleteriously affected by it. He was chairman of the Insurance Committee, also of the Committee on Claims, and subsequently chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, which positions he held for four years. He took strong grounds against the veto message of Governor Brown contemplating the payment of the State interest in gold instead of in currency. He also took strong ground against, and defeated, the bill requiring compulsory education. In local politics he has always taken more or less interest; and exercises a large influence, especially over his own people, who are a power in the city.

In 1872, he started the *America* newspaper, and was elected president of the company. Its capital stock is $150,000, of which one-half is paid in. The paper, financially, has been a success, and no demands have been made upon the stockholders for the past few years. During Governor Woodson's term of office, he was appointed president of the Board of Guardians, but this has since been abolished. In March 1875, he was appointed one of the State Railroad Commissioners, by Governor Hardin, which he refused to accept, although the salary is $3,000 per year. He is a member of the Constitutional Convention, now in session at Jefferson City.

Mr. Spaunhorst married in 1850, the first time, Miss Catharine Richter, a resident of this city, who died in 1852. In the fall of 1854 he took for his second wife Miss Mariana Brunsmann, a resident of Washington, Franklin county, Missouri, by which marriage he has a family of four children—one boy and three girls. His father died at the homestead, in Franklin county, in 1872. His mother is still living

at Washington, Franklin county, and has reached the ripe age of seventy-five years.

His home in this city is surrounded by all the comforts of life. He has an extensive library, well stocked with many valuable standard literary and historical works, most of which he has read carefully through more than once. It affords us pleasure to make mention of the many accomplishments of this self-made, self-educated man; of his thorough culture, his strict integrity, his fidelity to truth at all times and under all circumstances, and his eminent standing as a merchant. These are the men among our foreign-born population whom St. Louis delights to put forward as the true type of her representative men.

HON. JOHN HOGAN.

JOHN HOGAN was born in Mallow, County of Cork, Ireland, June 2, 1805. His father, Thomas Hogan, was the most extensive baker in that town, and carried on a large and lucrative business. During this period, the baking of bread was seldom done in private families, and the custom of the town was to resort to the bakers for the "staff of life." During the war of 1812, he was a contractor for the British army—furnishing it with supplies suitable for sea use; when England was conducting her war against this country, Mallow was the principal place, outside of Cork, where these supplies were obtained. Thomas Hogan neither sympathized nor affiliated with the British, and after the war was brought to a close he concluded to dispose of his bakery in Mallow, and emigrate to the United States. Accompanied by his son John, the subject of this sketch, he bade adieu to Erin's Isle forever, and landed at Baltimore in 1817. John's mother died when he was quite young. Thomas Hogan's prospects, upon his arrival at Baltimore, were not as favorable as he anticipated, and, within a few months, he was attacked with a fatal illness and died. Prior to his father's death, the son had been bound out as an apprentice to a boot and shoe maker, with whom he remained until he reached his majority. During his apprenticeship, he was faithful to his work, and, almost unaided, learned to read. What money he was able to earn, he spent for books. He was induced to attend Sunday school, where he obtained books, which he read carefully, and he treasured up in his memory what he read. During this period, he came across "Beatty's Moral Science," from which he learned that to read a large number of books is not necessary, but that those read should all be good ones; that these should be read carefully and considerately, often meditating upon what had been read; and that a good author should never be dropped until his sentiments and language were thoroughly mastered. At this time, also, a book written by Dr. Adam Clarke fell into his hands, in which was the author's letter addressed to a young minister. It contained some fine points, which young Hogan treasured up in his mind. Feeling the force of the religious influences with which he had

surrounded himself, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church when he was sixteen years of age. In 1825, he became superintendent of one or two Sunday schools of that Church outside of Baltimore, though connected with the schools in the city.

In July 1826, having completed his term of indenture, he was licensed to preach. In the fall of 1826, acting upon the advice of his friends, he came West with Bishop Soule, who presented him to the Illinois Conference. During the ensuing four years he was an itinerant Methodist preacher, traveling through Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. In 1829, he was transferred to the Missouri Conference, making his removal in the fall of 1829, being stationed in St. Louis and St. Louis county. In the fall of 1830, he located from the itinerant ministry, and having subsequently married Miss Mary M. West, a resident of St. Clair county, Illinois, he removed to Edwardsville, in Madison county, where he commenced mercantile life. About 1833, Alton began to take position as an important business point, and Mr. Hogan removed there. In that year, he became a member of the Whig party, and was untiring in his exertions to build it up. During that and subsequent years, he became famous as a Whig speaker. His name, as a stump orator of more than ordinary powers, had gone out all over the land, and his services, on all occasions of political excitement, were in great demand.

In the early part of the summer of 1835, it was expected that the two greatest statesmen of the age, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, would visit St. Louis. Prior to their expected coming, Mr. Webster addressed a note to Mr. Hogan, at Alton, requesting him to meet him in St. Louis. Greatly to the disappointment of the public, Mr. Clay was prevented from coming, but Mr. Webster, accompanied by his family, arrived. Mr. Hogan met Mr. Webster, and on the day following his arrival at St. Louis, a trip by river was made to Alton, on the old steamboat United States. In passing up the Mississippi, Mr. Webster requested Mr. Hogan to point out to him the Missouri River, when it should be reached, and which, at that time, came into the Mississippi at right angles, so that in passing its mouth, a good view of the Missouri could be had for a considerable distance up the stream. When the Missouri was reached, Mr. Hogan pointed it out to Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster stood upon the deck a few moments, surveying the turbid waters of that stream as they mingled with those of the Mississippi, and remarked: "There is the great Missouri; that is the great Andrew Jackson of a river; that fellow takes the responsibility of tearing up banks as he chooses, and making banks where he pleases."

Prior to joining the Whig party, Mr. Hogan had been a Democrat of the Jackson school. In 1836, he was elected to the Legislature of Illinois, as a Whig, from a strong Democratic county. The session of the Legislature during that year was an important one, and it included in its list of members many names which became distinguished, and national, in subsequent years. Among a few of these we may mention General James Shields, Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, John Hardin, A. C. French, (subsequently Governor of the State,) O. B. Ficklin, (afterward in Congress,) General James Sample, (subsequently United States Senator and Minister to Guatemala,) John A. McClernand, O. B. Matteson, (afterward Governor of the State,) and others, who subsequently gained distinction. All of these gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Lincoln, were in the Legislature for the first time, and between all of them there sprung up a friendship that no political difference could ever sever.

During the session of this Legislature, there was devised and adopted the system of public improvements which finally covered the State; the system of railroads which has been carried out, and the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which was then burlesqued as the "deep cut." These improvements were considered, at the time, as far in advance of the age. The major part of the people considered all these grand schemes Utopian. Mr. Hogan was put forward as the champion of these improvements, and, in one of his speeches, made the statement that "he expected to live to see the day when Illinois would be the third State in the Union in wealth, and when her population should number well on to five millions of people." The year 1837 was a year remarkable in financial annals. The few previous years had borne the impress of apparent prosperity; but 1837 was a year of terror, ruin and desolation, and Mr. Hogan, having indorsed largely, did not escape the financial storm. In that year he was elected Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, and in 1838 he was elected president of the Board. In this year he was put forward as a candidate for Congress from that section of Illinois known as "Egypt," and took the field in that district against Governor John Reynolds, who was universally known as the "Old Ranger." Not having any paper to support him, he was defeated by fifteen hundred majority.

In 1840 the great canvass of the Whig party came on, and General Harrison, the Whig candidate for President, was Mr. Hogan's personal friend. During this year, he was one of the most active and forcible speakers in defense of Whig principles anywhere to be found, and his

services were in great demand. During this campaign, he traversed Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, speaking to great crowds wherever he went, and particularly at Nashville, in the latter State. In the spring of 1841, soon after General Harrison's inauguration, he was appointed Register of the Land Office at Dixon, Illinois. He remained here until removed by President Tyler, but was subsequently re-appointed. Toward the close of Tyler's administration he was again removed, for refusal to contribute money for campaign purposes.

In 1845 he met with a severe domestic affliction, in the loss of his wife.

In the same year he removed to St. Louis, where he commenced business as a partner with the extensive grocery house of Edward J. Gay & Co., and remained with this firm up to 1850. In the meantime he was again brought forward in politics, but when the Whig party undertook to shoulder the Know-Nothing party, he very naturally deserted it, and allied himself again with the Democracy. In May 1849 a terrible conflagration visited the city, and left nothing but ruin and desolation in its track. All the best portion of the business part of the city was swept away within a few hours, and about the only wholesale grocery house left untouched by the flames was the house of Edward J. Gay & Co., the fire having been communicated from the burning boats lying along the levee to a building only two doors removed from their house, which thus narrowly escaped the flames. The excitement incident to the fire, and the terrible ravages of the cholera, which prevailed in a very malignant form at the same time, together with the large amount of business which was thrown upon the firm, caused Mr. Hogan to overtax both his mental and physical energies; and, although a man of wonderful endurance and strictly abstemious habits, the terrible strain was too much for his nervous system, which received a shock from which he never recovered, but which gradually increased as he advanced in years.

In 1847 he married, for his second wife, Miss Harriet Garnier, daughter of Joseph V. Garnier, of this city, by whom he has four sons, grown up and occupying positions of usefulness. By his first wife he had two daughters. In 1850 he visited Columbia, Georgia, to attend the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which assembled there in that year, and was requested by the Missouri Conference to urge St. Louis as the best point for the location of the Church book-publishing house. In this Mr. Hogan was not suc-

cessful, and Nashville, Tennessee, was selected in place of St. Louis. During the same year he became agent for the Missouri State Mutual Insurance Company, and continued such for five years. During this period he wrote a great deal for the press, particularly for the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* and *Missouri Republican*. Among his writings was a review of the growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the West, being personal recollections; and also a very interesting series of articles under the caption "Thoughts on St. Louis," which were widely read and copied. For the great good he accomplished in this way, the mercantile community of this city united in a body and presented him with a beautiful and costly service of silver, on which was this inscription: "Presented to John Hogan, Esq., as a testimonial of regard for the many valuable statistics, both State and city, furnished by him from time to time, through the public prints of St. Louis." His articles on St. Louis were afterward published in pamphlet form, and were distributed to nearly all parts of the civilized world.

During the great political campaign of 1856, between Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, he again took to the political arena, and ably championed the "Little Giant" through that memorable canvass. Having contributed so largely to the election of Mr. Douglas, in 1858 he was appointed postmaster of St. Louis, under the administration of James Buchanan. Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, a tremendous pressure was immediately brought to bear for Mr. Hogan's removal, and Mr. Lincoln removed him in 1861. In 1858–9, he organized, and was elected president and a director of, the Dollar Savings Institution, which was subsequently merged in what is now the Exchange Bank. In 1864, he was elected to Congress from the First Missouri district, which embraced the greater part of St. Louis and some two or three townships; in which capacity he served his constituents well and faithfully. During his term he served upon the Committee of Ways and Means. While in Congress the question of the internal revenue tax came up, and Mr. Hogan opposed its application to the more important home industries, particularly on manufactured iron, which St. Louis was then just beginning to develop. The result was that the internal duty was taken off of pig iron and greatly reduced on manufactured iron, and other branches of manufacture in which this city was largely interested.

An incident in his life, which it is well to mention, as illustrative of his broad and liberal christian views, occurred in the year 1859, when the corner stone of the first Jewish temple built in this city, and west

of the Mississippi River, was laid, on Sixth street, below Poplar. He had always been favorably impressed with the Jewish people, and on this occasion they had invited him to deliver an address, which he did, and was presented with a silver trowel with an ivory handle, the one used in laying the corner stone, and on which was engraved an appropriate inscription. Perhaps this is the only instance on record where a similar service had been performed on so important an occasion, for and in behalf of this singular people, and by one whose race is the antipodes of the Jews. For this act he was censured by some bigots, who had always professed the warmest friendship for him; but he outlived this censure, while most of those who set themselves up as the judges of his motives, have passed to the bar of the Great Judge, who judges all alike, irrespective of color, race or creeds.

In the evening of life "Honest" John Hogan, as he has been familiarly called, "bears his years and his honors nobly." At the age of seventy, he is still a remarkably active man, although not engaged in any active employment. From his quiet home near the western suburbs, he visits the busy city which he has seen expand to its present dimensions, and walks with a firm tread and erect form along its crowded thoroughfares. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and whenever any grand enterprise is to be inaugurated, which shall add to the commercial renown of the metropolis, he is sure to be invited to take part in it, and to make a speech. He is an original thinker, a fluent and terse writer, and an impromptu and eloquent speaker—always writes and speaks to the point. His political principles are grounded in the Democratic faith, and probably there is no one now living, among the stump speakers of the past, who has done more hard work, or made so many speeches, of both a political and commercial character. His has been a useful life, and it bids fair to be prolonged far beyond its three score and ten. He educated himself, and never in his life attended any but the Sunday school.

OLIVER A. HART.

PROMINENTLY identified with a large number of interests of magnitude, which have done much toward building up the commercial prosperity of St. Louis, stands the name of OLIVER A. HART, whose residence among us dates back over a period of thirty-eight years. Norwich, Connecticut, claims his birth-place, and it was here that he first saw the light of day, on the 13th of February 1814. He is the oldest of a family of twelve children, all of whom are living, save two. His father, Eliphaz Hart, was a descendant of the old Puritan stock of New England, and settled in Boston at an early day. He married an estimable lady who was a native of Newport, Rhode Island, and a short time afterward removed to Norwich, where he commenced business at his trade of silversmith. Oliver's parents were industrious, frugal people, and after giving their son the benefit of a common English education, they put him, at the early age of sixteen, to learn the trade of architect and builder. At this vocation he continued industriously until he arrived at the age of twenty-one, when he left home and went to Brooklyn, New York, as a journeyman. He was successful in procuring work, but remained here only a short time, perfecting himself in all the various branches of his calling, when, in 1835, he removed to Mobile, Alabama, and engaged in business on his own account. His business prospered, and he was enabled by his economical habits, to lay up some money; but, anxious to obtain a field of greater enterprise to labor in, he made up his mind to remove to St. Louis, and so came here in May 1837. The panic of that year was disastrous to nearly all enterprises, and business in every part of the country was depressed. It was a year of terror, ruin and desolation, caused by a financial panic that swept from one end of the Union to the other. Contracts which had been entered into in good faith, notes, due bills, bonds, mortgages, from the ruin of so many banks, and the curtailment in the issue of the others, became impossible to be met, and all the business channels which depended upon their payment of obligations, became disordered and languished. Business firms by the

hundred were wiped from existence, and people who had lived in affluence were reduced to penury. St. Louis did not escape the shock, and the prospects at that time, to a young man seeking his fortune in the world, were certainly anything but flattering. Mr. Hart, however, had been brought up in a somewhat rigid school, and he was by no means discouraged. He was again fortunate in securing work, and he entered the employment of Mr. Bartlett, the architect, for a short time. In due course, the financial storm had spent its force, and business began to brighten, so that 1839 was a year pregnant with prosperity for St. Louis. Prior to this, we believe, the firm of Brewster & Hart had been formed. The population of the city in 1835 numbered about 15,000 souls, but the tide of immigration was then setting in heavily, and the city was growing rapidly. The firm of Brewster & Hart stood at the head of their profession, and as the city grew and enlarged its borders, their business steadily increased until it became very lucrative.

In the year 1849, an event occurred which will ever mark an era in the annals of St. Louis. On Thursday evening, the 19th of May, a fire broke out among the boats lying along the levee, which became, before it was extinguished, one of the most disastrous that had ever visited any Western city. From the boats the flames communicated to the city, and the whole value of property destroyed by the conflagration exceeded three million dollars. The vital functions of St. Louis, however, were not to be seriously impaired by the calamity, and it was not long before the citizens and property-owners determined that the burnt district should be rebuilt. The rebuilding of the city gave an immense amount of work into the hands of the architects, and Mr. Hart, being among the most prominent, had a very large share of this to do. He was the architect and builder of nearly the entire burnt district, and hundreds of buildings in the city to-day attest his skill and handicraft. The First Presbyterian Church, in Lucas Place, was also built by him, besides many other buildings which it is not deemed necessary to mention here.

These enterprises laid the foundation of Mr. Hart's fortune, which, by judicious investment, has ranked him among the wealthy and responsible citizens of St. Louis. In 1851 Mr. Hart retired from the business of architecture with a fortune.

Mr. Hart has invested his means largely in enterprises that have been pecuniarily successful. He is a heavy stockholder in the immense iron and steel manufactories at South St. Louis, which rank among the largest in the world. He is one-fifth owner and vice-president of the Jupiter Furnace, the largest of its kind ever constructed. He is a

director and one of the main founders of the Mechanics' Bank of this city; is a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; was one of the original incorporators and a director in the Real Estate Savings Institution, but this position he has resigned; is a large stockholder and president of the St. Louis Gas Works, with which he has been connected for a period of twenty-two years; is also heavily interested in the Kansas City Gas Works, and a stockholder, besides being interested in some other smaller enterprises. He was also president of the Western Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company for seven years, which institution maintained a high reputation during his connection with it. Mr. Hart has frequently, of late years, been importuned to accept positions of trust, but these he has refused to listen to, on the ground that he had not the time to give them his personal attention. Mr. Hart married, in 1843, Miss Mary E. Hull, but he lost his wife in the year 1863, and has remained a widower since that time. He has four children who have grown up about him, and who are occupying positions of honor and usefulness. Mr. Hart, at the age of sixty-one, is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and is attentive in directing the management of all his business affairs. He is a kindly-disposed and courteous gentleman; strict in all the business relations of life: his name is above reproach and his integrity has never been called in question. To all deserving charities he has ever been a liberal benefactor.

GENERAL JOHN M'NEIL.

"Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war."

THE vigor and activity which marked the career of General JOHN MCNEIL, in the great civil war by which he became so widely known, has characterized him in civil life before the war and since. So, too, the positive character, firmness of purpose, and unfaltering adherence to his convictions of right, could be seen in all his course in private and civil life, as well as at the head of his command in the field. As early as 1844, he represented St. Louis in the Legislature, and before the war was president of a prominent insurance company, and vice-president of the Board of Underwriters. In all these positions, he was marked by his contemporaries as a man of thought and of will. Though never a violent partisan, he was always well informed and clear in his position upon all important political issues of the time, and he adhered to his principles in politics in that manly spirit which proudly spurns the behests of party when they conflict with convictions of right. We need not wonder, then, that upon the breaking out of the war between the States, he was among the first to take a firm stand. In the State of Missouri, and city of St. Louis, it was found that the adherents of either side were numerous, and, in many communities and neighborhoods, almost equally divided. The bitterness of civil war, in all its horrors, existed in Missouri; for, while in the other States the sentiment was almost unanimous for the one side or the other, and the conflict was only between armies, yet in this State, it was carried on by neighbor against neighbor with the desperation of a personal combat. General McNeil's convictions caused him to engage on the Union side, and he served in the field to the close of the war.

His father, a native of New York, was a fur trader in the Canadas and the Northwest. While thus engaged, the subject of our sketch was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 4th of February, 1813. When still a lad, he was sent to Boston to learn the hatter's trade, a business which, in those days, bore a near relation to that of his father. After learning the trade, he engaged in the business in the city of New York.

In 1836, he closed out there and came West, visiting Milwaukee and other places in quest of a satisfactory location. St. Louis suited him, and he at once began business and sent for his wife, who followed him the succeeding year. His place of business was on Main street, and he so conducted it as to win for himself the reputation of an honest and successful merchant. This was his occupation for twenty-five years, a period of time which brings us to the beginning of the war, when his services were demanded in another field.

A most portentous cloud was hanging over the future of our Western metropolis, when, early in May 1861, orders came to St. Louis, from Washington City, to muster in service forces for the defense of the Union. It was not many days before ten regiments had been mustered into service by the proper officer stationed at the Arsenal. McNeil was first elected captain of a company, and then, at the election for regimental officers which followed, was chosen Colonel of the Third Regiment of what was called the "United States Reserve Corps," consisting of men enlisted for three months service, and made up from the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city. McNeil was at once transformed into a soldier. With his command he moved into North Missouri to protect the railroad and to check the operations of General Harris, who was creating a diversion in favor of General Price. Of his operations then, perhaps the best idea may be gathered from a letter of Colonel Chester Harding, at St. Louis, to General Lyon, then lying at Springfield. He says: "You can imagine my anxiety, and afterward my relief, when I heard from that brave fellow, McNeil, that he had fought and had routed the rebels."

During the summer of 1861, Colonel McNeil was Post Commandant and Provost-Marshal of St. Louis under Brigadier-General McKinstry. The business of dragooning a town was by no means congenial to him, he preferring rather the operations of the open field. He was soon after appointed Colonel of a cavalry regiment, and the next season, 1862, opened a vigorous campaign in Northern Missouri. This campaign terminated with the battle of Kirksville. His antagonist, General Porter, was a man of courage and energy, and fertile in resources. After his disaster he crossed the Missouri river with a body-guard of a single man.

In December 1862, McNeil was ordered into Southeastern Missouri to protect the State against invasion from the direction of Arkansas. The next spring General Marmaduke moved up from Little Rock with a formidable force of four brigades, estimated at about ten thousand

men. McNeil moved into Cape Girardeau with twelve hundred men and six guns. The garrison already there augmented his force by five hundred men and four guns. Marmaduke summoned the place to surrender, giving half an hour for consideration. McNeil replied promptly that he required no time for consideration; that he should hold the place. A desperate fight followed, in which the garrison succeeded in resisting the assault made upon it, and Marmaduke withdrew.

The next fall, Shelby came into Missouri. Passing rapidly through the northwest corner of Arkansas to the east of Fort Smith, he advanced through Western Missouri to the river at Boonville. General Brown encountered him at Arrow-Rock, when a desperate fight ensued, that lasted until they were enveloped in darkness. General McNeil was in St. Louis, having been detailed here as presiding officer of a court-martial. Setting out at once for his post at Lebanon, he gathered such force as he could, and advanced on Bolivar, where he hoped to intercept the retreat. Shelby was ahead of him, but he followed on, taking prisoners, but not overtaking the main body, until at last, after reaching Arkansas, he gave up the pursuit and moved up the river to Fort Smith. This movement closed operations for the year 1863, and he was designated to the command of the Army of the Frontier, *vice* General Blunt, relieved.

The next season he reported to General Banks, and was assigned to the District of Lafourche. The district extended from New Orleans to Texas, and was menaced by that wily and dangerous foe, Dick Taylor. Early in August he returned to Missouri, and reported to General Rosecranz, who had taken command of the Department of Missouri. Coming up on the steamboat "Empress," she was fired into, and placed in a desperate position. The passengers who were military men assisted the officers of the boat in extricating her from her perilous position. Foremost among these was General McNeil. On his arrival, General Rosecranz complimented him highly in an order referring to it, but he declares the chief credit to have been due the pilot and engineer, and other officers of the boat. Soon after, he was appointed to the command of the District of Rolla, with headquarters at Rolla. From there he marched to Jefferson City, and saved the capital when endangered by the movements of Price. He afterward joined his force with that of General Brown, and participated in the series of actions and pursuit which ended in the destruction of General Price's army. After this campaign, the last of the serious fighting in Missouri, he was

appointed to the command of Central Missouri, which he retained until his resignation, in April 1865. Immediately upon hearing of the surrender of Generals Lee and Johnson, he was anxious to put off his uniform and lay aside the occupation of the soldier. After the acceptance of his resignation, he was appointed Clerk of the Criminal Court, which office he held for twenty months. In 1866, he became a candidate for the sheriffalty of St. Louis, and was elected. In 1868, he was re-elected to the same position. At the expiration of his two terms, he retired to private life. In politics he has always been a Liberal Republican, and, as such, participated in the policy and led the movement which resulted in the election of Carl Schurz to the United States Senate.

Consistent and able, always true to his own convictions, and those neither weak nor ill-defined, General McNeil was, during the most exciting and dangerous time through which our State has ever passed, one of the most conspicuous figures in the formation and inforcement of a policy which, in the end, became dominant. A man of a high order of courage, prompt and persistent, hindered by no romantic sensibility nor love of popular applause, he displayed an aptitude and genius as a soldier, not usually found in men chosen from civil life. In the consideration of his character, we must add to the fitful period which now forms a part of his history, the patient years of his civil life. In the details of every-day affairs he was not impatient, and when, in the operations of war, he was confronted by dangers seen and unseen, he was undisturbed.

In the social circle he is always genial and companionable. His neighbors, without distinction of party or creed, esteem him warmly; those who differ with him always honoring the convictions he entertains, because of his honest, open and manly avowal of them. Few men possess, in so rare a degree, the power of terse and forcible expression of a thought, and, though not an orator, General McNeil is always able to impress an audience favorably by means of short, pointed, solid, and earnest sentences. As he is firm in his convictions in all other things, so he is firm in his friendships; no changes of fortune or circumstances ever influence him to abandon a friend. Among those by whom he is most intimately known, he is esteemed as charitable, humane and kind, and few men are more highly blessed in the affectionate and intellectual surroundings of his family relations.

How little the world knows of the real character of the men who, in public life, perform acts which call forth the bitterness of an opposing party! McNeil is not an exception to the rule, and perhaps few men

have been more persistently abused by a class of our people than General McNeil. No one can truthfully charge him with even entertaining a malicious feeling toward a human being in the world. When those he deemed his country's enemies were to be met, he believed in striking hard and effectually. Holding, with Sherman, that "war is cruelty and cannot be refined," he sought to inforce all its laws with rigor, and to conquer an early peace.

If he was apparently severe while in command in North Missouri in 1862, he was, in the light of the laws of war as recognized by civilized nations, and the orders under which he acted, really mild and humane. Under these laws and orders, guerrillas who had repeatedly violated their parole, and who had no right to be called "Confederate soldiers," were liable to be shot, and it was a duty incumbent on him to enforce the law and obey his orders. He acted by the orders of Generals Halleck, Curtis and Schofield. He knew the orders and acts of Napoleon's generals in Spain and Portugal, and their great antagonist, Wellington. He knew the orders of General Scott in Mexico, and of General Kearney in New Mexico, in reference to the treatment of guerrillas. He also knew the orders of General Kirby Smith, of the Confederate army, issued in Kentucky in 1861; and his conduct was in accordance with such laws, precedents and orders. The confirmation of all these precedents is found in the latest European war, in the treatment of the "Francs-Tireurs" in France by the Prussian army. That McNeil acted from conviction of duty is abundantly proven by the consistency of his course. He meted out the same treatment to guerrillas, without distinction as to what cause they pretended to espouse. When in command of the Army of the Frontier in the fall of 1863, he ordered the "mountain boomers," in Northern Arkansas, to come in and be regularly enlisted in the United States service or lay down their arms, under penalty of being treated as outlaws and pursued to extermination. How that brave and enterprising Confederate soldier, General Shelby, treated this class of men, is related in "Shelby and his Men." At Caddo Gap, Arkansas, he executed Captain McGinnis and thirty-one men.

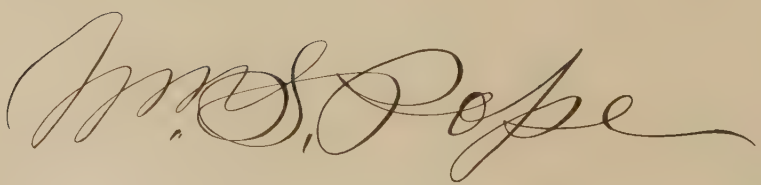
When, in August 1862, McNeil sent in his resignation, General Schofield returned it indorsed:

> The services of Colonel McNeil are too valuable to the State and too highly appreciated at these headquarters to admit of the approval of his resignation at this time. It is, therefore, hoped that he will withdraw his resignation, at least until the peace of Northeastern Missouri shall be so far restored as to permit his retirement from the service without serious loss.

But the people of Northeast Missouri did not know how he was esteemed at headquarters, and eight thousand of them signed a petition to President Lincoln, asking to have McNeil sustained in what he did. This they did after he had left Northeast Missouri and gone to the Southeast and to Arkansas. When he was notified that ten Colonels of the Union army were held as hostages at Richmond for his rendition to the Confederate Government to answer its charges of illegal warfare, he wrote President Lincoln that he desired a safe-conduct to Richmond in case his brother officers were not released, or were likely to suffer on his account.

At the close of the war, General McNeil came forward among the first men to offer, in the spirit of the brave man who would not harm a fallen foe, full and free pardon, reconciliation and restoration of rights to all who were willing to obey the constitution and laws of the country.

Western Engraving Company of St. Louis



COLONEL WILLIAM S. POPE.

AMONG the younger men who are well known to the people of St. Louis, and in the surrounding States, is the subject of this sketch. Colonel WILLIAM S. POPE was born near Hopkinsville, Christian county, Kentucky, April 25, 1827. He was the third son of a family of five boys. When a boy he enjoyed the advantages of obtaining a good education, and was a close and diligent student. He was graduated, with the chief honors of his class, at McKendree College, Illinois, in 1852. During the period of his attendance at college, he was two years tutor of mathematics in the institution—a mark of appreciation of his abilities conferred upon him by the faculty, without his solicitation. After his graduation, he was retained as an adjunct professor in the same department, and soon thereafter he was elected to take charge of a school at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. This position he declined. Subsequently he resigned his place in McKendree College to accept a professorship in one of the oldest shools in Northern Illinois. Here, during his spare time, he prosecuted his legal studies, which he had previously commenced. After pursuing these diligently, he was admitted to the Bar, in Chicago, just before the commencement of the late war.

While teaching, and pursuing his legal studies, in Northern Illinois, he acquired considerable repute as a lecturer and debater on scientific and political subjects, and during Mr. Lincoln's first campaign was proprietor and editor-in-chief of a paper published at Mt. Morris, Ogle county, Illinois. His lectures on varied subjects, delivered before schools, literary associations and public audiences, would form quite a large volume.

In the midst of these pursuits, and when preparing to leave that field for the regular practice of his profession, he received a telegram from Governor Yates, of Illinois, to proceed at once to Springfield, and accompany the Governor to Pittsburg Landing, where he was to devote his attention to the interest of the Illinois volunteers. He at once

obeyed the call, leaving his books and his students to the care of others. Here he spent many weeks in the discharge of the laborious duties imposed upon him; when, under authority of the Surgeon-General of that army, he took the steamboat Henry Clay to St. Louis, where he had her completely fitted out as a service boat for the sick and wounded Illinois troops, conveying many of these from the battle-field of Shiloh to the hospitals at St. Louis. Subsequently, he accompanied Governor Yates to Washington, to aid him in settling the demands of the State of Illinois against the General Government for organizing and equipping volunteer troops.

This having been accomplished, he was appointed paymaster in the army, to serve during the war. He was sent to St. Louis to report to Colonel Andrews, who was then in charge of the pay department at this place. It was while here that his duties called him to make payments at different times in various parts of the country, and the popularity he acquired during this service in the department is evidence of the very high commendations volunteered to him by his fellow-officers. A large number, if not all, of the officers in his department—men coming from many other States as well as from his own—united in saying of him, among other things, that, "Having served with him in the field for nearly three years, we regard him as second to none in devotion to his country's cause; he is ceaseless in energy, spotless in integrity, scholarly in attainments, and never-failing in those urbanities so essential in an American gentleman."

Governor Yates, in speaking of Colonel Pope, in an official communication, said: "I have known Major William S. Pope for many years. He is a finished scholar of splendid abilities, an eloquent speaker, a high, honorable and honest man."

But we need not quote from others. He was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel for efficient service in his department, and after the war, whilst in Washington settling his accounts, General Grant, before he was elected President, recommended and directed his appointment as paymaster in the regular army. After fully weighing the matter in his mind, he resolved to decline any further promotion, and decided to locate in St. Louis, and pursue his own way to honorable distinction in civil life.

Having some lands in Illinois, he sold them at the high prices then ruling, and invested the proceeds in St. Louis property, which was then to be had at very low prices. By judicious investment, he acquired a valuable property of his own in a few years. His accumulation of

wealth was by the wise investment of his means. At the time of his marriage, his own estate was valued at about $40,000, and this, by prudence, he has increased to a much larger sum.

By close application to his profession, and to his own affairs, Colonel Pope has acquired a high standing in the community. He has conducted some of the most difficult law cases, winning victory for his clients, and in cases which older lawyers declared could not be successfully prosecuted. But he was sustained both in the lower and the higher courts.

Colonel Pope represented his district (the Fourth ward) in the twenty-sixth General Assembly of Missouri, and was at once recognized by his own political party, and by his opponents, as the leader of the Republicans in the House. He was never disconcerted in debate; always clear in his propositions; using no false logic, but depending on the virtue of his cause, and the sense of men to appreciate his representation of it.

Besides being a well-read lawyer, he is largely versed in the principles of general business, and has an eminently practical mind, which at once seizes the true ideas connected with questions of public interest.

He was married December 20, 1866, to Miss Caroline E. Moore, daughter of the late Captain H. Y. Moore. His family consists of two little girls and a boy. His attachment to his family, and devotion to their interest, has led him to decline many calls to public stations. We trust he may live long to enjoy his prosperity and the many blessings that have been bestowed upon him, including the confidence of his fellow-citizens; and to aid in every good work commenced—especially in developing the best interests of St. Louis as the great metropolis of the West.

ARTHUR B. BARRET.

ARTHUR BUCKNER BARRET, elected Mayor of St. Louis on the 6th day of April 1875, inaugurated on the 13th, and borne to his grave on the 27th of the same month at the early age of thirty-nine, had impressed his character upon his times, won a high place in the affections and confidence of his friends and of the public, and left behind him an honorable record. His ancestry was one that gave promise of the distinguished and unselfish services he was to perform—a line of services upon which he had entered, and which were brought to an untimely close as he was reaching the full development of manly power.

His father, Dr. Richard F. Barret, a native of Greenburg, Green County, Kentucky, after having graduated at Transylvania University and completed the study of medicine with the celebrated Dr. Drake of Cincinnati, father of Judge Charles D. Drake, removed to Illinois, then the El Dorado of the West, with the view of opening a large stock farm. He brought with him much fine stock from his native region, and forty families, and located just half way between Springfield and Jacksonville, in Sangamon County, Illinois. Upon this farm Arthur was born, on the 23d day of August 1836. His father soon, however, removed to Springfield, where he became Fund Commissioner of the State, director of the State Bank of Illinois, president of the Burlington, Iowa, and Warsaw, Illinois, Land Companies, and took a deep interest and active part in the internal improvements of the day. The most considerable of these were the Meredosia and Naples Railroad, and the La Salle Canal. He was an intimate and life-long friend of Abraham Lincoln, they having come from the same neighborhood in Kentucky.

While Dr. Barret was pursuing his labors in Illinois, his old friend and classmate, Dr. J. N. McDowell, had founded a medical school in St. Louis, which then bore his name, but which is now known as the "Missouri Medical College." At the earnest solicitation of Dr. McDowell, Dr. Barret came to his assistance and occupied the chair of Professor of Materia Medica and Physiology. This position he held until within a few years of his death, which occurred in May 1860.

Aside from his professional labors, he was a partner in the firm of Wm. Nisbet & Co., bankers. As a practitioner, he was conscientious and intrepid. During the terrible cholera visitation of 1849, before the era of railroads, when every boat from the South came laden with sick and dying; when consternation had seized upon every class of citizens, and those who could, fled from a danger before which medical science was aghast; when many doctors fell before the fearful disease, he stood at his post, organized the quarantine, and bore the most important part in establishing health regulations, which are the foundation of our present efficient Board of Health. His son, Dr. Wm. L. Barret, is now the chief officer of the Board.

Arthur's maternal grandfather, Richard A. Buckner, was a judge of the Supreme Court of Kentucky; a ripe scholar and eminent jurist, who, for many years, represented in Congress the district known as the Green River District. He was an intimate friend and co-worker with Henry Clay, and became a professor in the law school of the St. Louis University. His uncle, Aylett Buckner, represented his father's, the Green River District, in Congress contemporaneous with the service of Horace Greeley, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Abraham Lincoln. He was a supporter of the Wilmot Proviso, and against the extension of slavery. Upon his removal to Missouri, he became a co-worker with Francis P. Blair and B. Gratz Brown, and in 1856 was one of the electors of Missouri on the Fremont ticket. Another uncle, Richard A. Buckner, of Lexington, Kentucky, long presided as judge over the Fayette District, at a time when Clay, Marshall, Allen and Letcher were stars in the legal galaxy of the bar. He was the law partner of John C. Breckenridge at the time of his death.

William Barret, Arthur's paternal grandfather, was the son of an Episcopal clergyman, sent over to Virginia in the time of Queen Anne. In his youth he served as a captain in a Virginia regiment, in the Revolutionary war, and was married to Miss Dorothy Winston, a first cousin of Patrick Henry.

Arthur Buckner Barret had a long line of Revolutionary ancestors. The Barrets were early settlers at Barret's Ford, near Petersburg, Virginia; the Buckners, of Buckner's Ford, below Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock. Among their family relations are some of the most noted and respected names of the Old Dominion. Related to the Barrets are the names of Lee, Fitzhugh, Winston, Payne and Overton, and to the Buckners the names of Madison, Thornton, Aylett and Taylor.

He received his earlier instruction from tutors in his father's house, at the home place, near Rock Spring. Among these may be numbered the late General Chester Harding. He afterward attended the St. Louis University, and Phillip's Academy at Andover, Mass., giving evidence of unusually fine powers.

As he reached manhood he exhibited a strong taste for out-door occupations, and his father being anxious for him to engage in stock-raising, gave him a farm on L'Outre Island, Montgomery county, Missouri, opposite Hermann. Here he entered upon the raising of fine stock, Morgan trotters, draught horses and blooded cattle. His hospitable home was a favorite resort for his young friends from the city, whom he entertained with deer hunts, bird shooting and country sports generally, and in their honor he gave parties at which were assembled the grace and beauty of the surrounding country.

He was married in June 1859 to Miss Annie Farrar Swerengen, only daughter of Jas. T. Swerengen, one of St. Louis' oldest merchants, a lady of rare gifts and accomplishments. From their elegant city home they dispensed a generous hospitality, enlivened and elevated by those charms which native goodness and culture can lend.

During the fierce excitement of the civil war, he was temperate in his speech and action, while all around him was tumult. He early signified his decision by taking the oath of fealty to the stars and stripes. This oath was among the first five filed with Colonel Bernard G. Farrar, Provost-Marshal of the State of Missouri. When peace succeeded to the strife, he applied himself with remarkable perseverance and ability to the task of revivifying and building up our decaying interests. The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association had been organized in 1855. His cousin, J. Richard Barret, "Missouri Dick," was its president, and it was mainly to his exertions that it owed an existence. The war had cut short its promise of usefulness; the soldiery had occupied the grounds, and everything was dilapidated. Added to all this was a disheartened directory and a distrust as to the future success of the association. At this conjuncture Arthur B. Barret came forward, was elected to the presidency, and the old directory, in the main, giving way to younger men, the work of re-infusing life into a movement of such importance to this section, was begun. The task was one requiring unbounding zeal and patient application, combined with a rare discriminating judgment; yet he carried it forward with a success that has come to be one of the most conspicuous of the kind in America. It stands, to-day, a monument of his popularity and executive ability. He remained president until 1874, when he resigned; yet he retained a

hearty interest in its affairs, co-operating with the directory, and serving as first vice-president.

When the rebuilding of the Lindell Hotel was agitated, and it became necessary to raise a bonus of $100,000 to stimulate the enterprise and secure the improvement, he took the matter in hand, and, by his individual exertions, secured a subscription for that amount. His money and services were also enlisted in behalf of Forest Park and of O'Fallon Park, and we are indebted to his taste and judgment for some of their most striking and useful features. On the occasion of the opening of the "Sængerfest," in 1872, he officiated as Grand Marshal of the day, and again, at the celebration attending the formal opening of the bridge on the Fourth of July, 1874, he acted in the same capacity, while the people of an entire city gave expression to their unbounded joy at the great achievement of the age.

He had been several times a candidate before the Democratic Convention for nomination for the mayoralty, a position which he coveted. His first appearance as a candidate was in 1869; the second in 1871, when he was defeated by three votes; and again, in 1873, when he was defeated by one vote. In 1875 he received a unanimous nomination without any opposition, and at the election, held on the 6th of April succeeding, was elected by a handsome majority. He had fulfilled the duties of his new position but four days from his inauguration on the 13th, when a serious illness confined him to his house, and terminated fatally on the 24th. The public was shocked at the intelligence of his death. He had always been the picture of health and manly vigor, and the announcement was the cause of surprise as well as sorrow. His obsequies were attended with such marks of honor and such manifestations of woe as befitted the mourning of a city for a chief magistrate in whom centered so much of hope and so much of affection.

He left behind him a wife and three children, to whom he was devotedly attached, and who were the objects of his tender solicitude.

Arthur B. Barret was a conscientious, generous and able man. His heart was kindly, his affections warm, his temperament sanguine, and his friendships sincere and lasting. In stature he was commanding, with hazel eyes, and a cordial manner. He was unswerving in his devotion to whatever he believed to be right, and persistent in his schemes for public welfare. In the fragment of life allotted to him, he exhibited rare promise, and had already earned honorable distinction. His labors were extended and unselfish, and his career an eminently worthy one.

TRUMAN M. POST, D.D.

AMONG the eminent divines who came to St. Louis at an early day, and who have outlived their own generation, is the distinguished preacher whose name stands at the head of this sketch. TRUMAN MARCELLUS POST, D.D., is a native of Vermont, and was born at Middlebury, in that State, June 3, 1810. He was the youngest of three brothers. His father, Martin Post, was a promising lawyer in that town—a man of decided ability—who died at a comparatively early age, and when the son, Truman, was yet a child. Truman's paternal grandfather, Rossel Post, was a Revolutionary patriot, and served with distinction and bravery, as a soldier, throughout that prolonged struggle. He was probably a descendant of some of the earlier settlers of the New England States—was born and raised among the Green Mountains, where he grew up to man's estate, full of that manly hardihood which well fitted him for the rugged toils of war. He was one of the brave men with Ethan Allen in the attack upon Ticonderoga, in the re-capture of that stronghold after its surrender; and he also was present at the battle of Bennington, August 6, 1777, and rendered other important service to his country at this critical period.

His mother, Sarah Hulburt, came from the old Puritan stock, and was also born in Vermont. Truman received a good education, attending in his earlier years the common schools of the day, near his home; but his mother subsequently re-married, and he, on account of a disagreement with his step-father, left the paternal roof, and sought a home for a time amid the grand scenery of Lakes George and Champlain, spending much of his time near the mouth of Lake George, and directly opposite Ticonderoga. Unquestionably, the beauty and grandeur of the scenery with which he was surrounded made a strong impression on his mind, and had much to do in forming his early character. He remained here until he was fifteen years of age, when he returned to Middlebury, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies, and entered the college of that name in 1825. His means were limited, and during this time he incurred expenses which he was unable to meet

Dr. Post and his companions for the journey through a country then so sparsely inhabited.

Returning to Jacksonville, he resumed his duties in the college, and among the first lads he taught was the late lamented Richard Yates, who was the war Governor of Illinois, and a man of brilliant attainments as a statesman and an orator. During this time two important events occurred. In 1835, he re-visited his native State, and, during that year, was united in marriage to Miss Frances A. Henshaw, of Middleport, Vermont, whose ancestors came early to this country, a portion under the Protectorate, in 1653, and another portion in 1620, in the Mayflower. Returning to Jacksonville, he resumed his duties in college; and in 1840 entered the ministry, and was appointed to take the pastoral charge of the Congregational church in that place, where he remained until 1847. In this year, he received an urgent call to return to St. Louis and assume the pastoral charge of the Third Presbyterian church, which call, after due consideration, he accepted, and remained its pastor for a period of four years, when, in 1851–'52, it adopted the Congregational form of government. Over this church he has ever since presided. His hesitancy about accepting the call when first made, was on the grounds of the existence of slavery in this State, and his aversion to place himself in any position in life where his opinions on any question, especially on this, which he regarded as one of the great evils of the day, would be trammelled. He signified to the church trustees that he accepted their call, provided that he could come as a free man; that he was opposed to the institution of slavery, and that he could not be bought, nor were his views likely to undergo any alteration because of a change of residence to a slave State. Since then, Missouri has emerged from the long shadow, and Dr. Post has lived to see Missouri free, and slavery in all her borders forever abolished.

The talents of Dr. Post are of a very high order. He is engaging in his manner, earnest in the delivery of his sermons, and his eloquent language flows with that grace and polish so significant of profound scholarship.

Western Engraving Company of St. Louis

SAM'L GATY.

SAMUEL GATY.

THE manufacture of iron in St. Louis has attained an importance already greater than many ever dreamed it would reach, and yields a handsome revenue to those whose money is invested in it; thousands of others, employed in the various mills, foundries and machine shops, derive from this source a support for themselves and families. The vast iron banks and mountains of Missouri, however, are capable of furnishing ore for an increase manifold of the amount of business now done, and, without doubt, the number of manufacturing establishments will be multiplied to suit the coming demand.

To trace the humble beginning of this important branch of industry, is the object of relating something of the history of SAMUEL GATY, who made the first castings and built the first engine on the west side of the Mississippi River. Inheriting the commanding stature, robust constitution and unwavering purpose which so strongly marked the pioneers who settled the West, he entered a field where everything, from the tools that made machinery to the machinery itself, was to be created. Rivers and forests were to be subjugated, and engines constructed to grind the grain required for food. The problem was, how to perform the greatest amount of work and attain the highest results with the materials at command. The question was not how to do it most gracefully, but how to do it at all. Refinement of invention was not in demand; but invention that should convert the rich natural resources around us into immediate sources of power, was invaluable. To Samuel Gaty the business owes its inception, its growth and its present position. He is the embodiment of that physical and mental type of men who led the way in the westward crusade of civilization, and the evidences of his powers and his labors are interwoven with the growth and institutions of St. Louis.

Mr. Gaty was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, on the 10th of August 1811. His ancestors were of German origin, and settled in Pennsylvania at an early period of the country's history, founding the town of Gettysburg. His grandfather married into the Markel family. John Getty, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Eva

Henderlider, and commenced life in the young State of Kentucky. The mother died when Samuel was only three years and a half old, and a few years later—when he was between seven and eight years of age—his father died, leaving him alone in the world, to the care of strangers. The reader will have observed that the family name was *Getty*. This was the way the father spelled it; but when Samuel went to school, his teacher wrote it *Gaty*, and he was not made acquainted with the fact that it had been spelled differently until some years after he had engaged in business for himself in St. Louis. The six months' instruction he received from this teacher who changed his name, was all the schooling he ever had. After his father's death, he was apprenticed to a man who seems to have cared but little for his future welfare, and afforded him no means of instruction. At that early day in Kentucky, there were no public schools, and unless parents and guardians sent their children to paid schools, they were obliged to go without education. Now and then, on Saturdays, Samuel picked up bits of information from his companions; and whenever he had the privilege of attending service on the Sabbath, he remembered some things that were taught; but his boyhood, at this time, was a very unhappy one, and he thought he could fare no worse by running away. So, one day when all the white members of the family had gone on a visit, he concluded that it was time for him to go too. He traveled a few miles to a neighbor's house, and got a small gun which his father had left him as his only legacy; then, taking another road, he walked, with his gun on his shoulder, to Louisville. It was a bold undertaking for a lad not eleven years of age, but he had a stout heart and a strong, healthy body to aid him.

On his arrival at Louisville, he apprenticed himself to Messrs. Prentice & Beckwell, who carried on the machinery and foundry business. Three years later, Mr. Prentice died, and was succeeded in business by Mr. Wm. Keffer, to whom young Gaty apprenticed himself for an additional period of two years. The amount stipulated to be paid him was three dollars and a half per week and one hundred and fifty dollars at the end of his apprenticeship. During this term of two years he was enabled to earn one hundred dollars additional, by making a special kind of work, after the regular day's work was over. With the money thus obtained, he started, after completing his apprenticeship, for New Albany, Indiana, where he worked a few months for John Morton, sen.

One day in October 1828, some of the young men of the foundry

were talking with each other of their various plans for the future, when the town of St. Louis was mentioned as a good place for business. Gaty, John Morton, jr., and a young man named Richards, concluded to go to St. Louis and see what sort of a place it was. They came in the latter part of October, and Morton, Gaty and Richards started a small shop. At the end of three months, they sold their business to Colonel Martin Thomas. The establishment was situated near the northeast corner of Second and Cherry streets. For a short time the business was conducted by Richards and Thomas, and then Thomas closed the concern up.

Not long after this, a Mr. Peter McQueen, of New York State, leased the establishment, and went home to make arrangements for commencing the business. Young Gaty and Morton were out of employment, but waited for McQueen's return. When he came, Mr. Newell, Mr. Gaty's friend, called on him, and stated that there were two very excellent mechanics waiting to be employed by him. McQueen replied that he did not think he could employ them, as he would bring all his men, who were skilled laborers, from the East:—quite a blow to the young men's prospects, but they resolved to wait the turn of events.

In the meantime the steamer Jubilee had broken a shaft, and the Captain went to Mr. McQueen's foundry to get one cast. The proprietor said he could make the patterns and mould one, but his men could not melt the iron in an air-furnace, having been accustomed to a cupola. Mr. Gaty's friend, Newell, overheard the conversation, and told McQueen that Sam Gaty could melt the iron for him. McQueen then went to Gaty and asked him if he could melt the iron. He replied that he could. "What will you charge?" said the former. "One-half the whole price," said Gaty. McQueen said that was too much. "All right," said Gaty, "get your skilled workmen from the East to do it." McQueen finally concluded to pay the price, and Gaty melted the iron in a few hours, getting a very good casting; but after it was cast, there was not a geared lathe, or an automatic one, in the city. While McQueen and the Captain of the Jubilee were discussing the question of whether or not they should send to Louisville to have the shaft turned, Mr. Newell overheard them, and told them that Gaty could do that job too. McQueen came to Gaty and asked him if he could do it. He said he could. "But how?" said McQueen. "That is my business," said Gaty, "but I can do it." *

* This incident is related simply to show under what difficulties the iron foundry business was conducted at that early day, and what progress has since been made.

He was employed to do the job at a liberal price, and this is the way he did it: He found two cog wheels, and bolted the larger one on the face plate of the lathe, and the smaller one on a counter-shaft, supported by a wooden structure. By this means he had the necessary power to turn it within a day and a half.

After this exhibition of his skill and practical sense, Mr. McQueen was quite desirous to employ him, but he refused. He worked for Mr. Newell, however, for a short time, in his blacksmith shop, at $1.25 per day, and in the latter part of the year 1829 returned to Louisville, and worked a while as a journeyman.

In September 1830, Mr. Newell wrote him that Mr. McQueen was unsuccessful in making castings, and if he would come back, he (Newell) would assist him in erecting a foundry. He came in November, and got the foundation laid for the building. In the spring he made the fire brick for his furnace, built the furnace, and took the first heat on the Fourth of July 1831. The castings were for Captain John C. Swan, of the steamer Carrollton, and were of excellent quality. This furnace worked well, and was used afterward for over twenty years.

In August 1831, the firm of Scott & Rule, merchants and steamboat owners, failed in their enterprise. Upon an investigation of their affairs, the fact was made known that they were the real owners of the foundry and machinery establishment which Mr. Gaty had been conducting for Mr. Newell. He was astonished at the information, and for a time somewhat discouraged. In the settlement, the whole business was turned over to James Wood, of Pittsburg, in payment of a debt, but Mr. Rule came to Mr. Gaty, and said if he would buy it out, he thought he could arrange business in a short time so as to go in with him and take charge of the books and finances of the concern. After considering the matter for a few hours, he concluded to buy it. This he did by giving his notes, payable in one, two and three years, the parties of whom he purchased giving him credit for the money he had already expended. The first note fell due in September 1832, while the cholera was raging in the city at a fearful rate. He had done work for a certain gentleman to an amount sufficient to meet the note, and expected him to pay him in ample time, but this party went away through fear of the cholera, and the holder of the note had deposited it in the United States Branch Bank and agreed to waive protest, which he probably forgot to do. It was protested the next day after maturity for non-payment. A few days afterward the person owing him returned,

procured the money, paid Mr. Gaty, and he paid the note. This was the first and last note of Samuel Gaty's that ever went to protest for want of means. At this time there was but a small demand for castings, the average being not more than two or three tons per week. The demand gradually increased up to 1834, and in 1835 Mr. Gaty's foundry business was self-sustaining.

During these early years of his business career, and while he was struggling to gain a firm foothold, he received valuable financial aid from Daniel D. Page, Esq., Mr. George K. McGunnigle and Mr. John Riggin. Mr. Page was especially obliging and friendly, and after he had formed a more intimate acquaintance with Mr. Gaty, did all he could to aid him in building up a permanent and lucrative business. Mr. Gaty frequently mentions with gratitude these friends of his early years.

In the course of time Mr. Felix Coonce became a partner, and the firm name was Gaty & Coonce. Subsequently, it was changed to Gaty, Coonce & Morton; Gaty, Coonce & Beltzhoover; Gaty, Coonce & Glasby, and Gaty, McCune & Glasby. In 1840, the business began to assume important proportions. The amount of work was large, and the needs and resources of the country increasing rapidly. In 1849, Gerard B. Allen was admitted a member of the firm, and the name was changed to Gaty, McCune & Co. Subsequently, James Collins, William H. Stone and Amos Howe were admitted co-partners, and the firm continued until July 1862, when it was dissolved, Gaty & McCune retiring from the foundry business, and being succeeded by the junior partners under the firm name of Stone & Howe.

Mr. Gaty has lived to see his expectations realized—that the little French village on the west bank of the Mississippi would, during his lifetime, assume the dimensions of the largest inland city in the United States, and second to no one of them in the character and capacity of its manufactures; that in place of his air furnace of one ton capacity per day, hundreds of furnaces and cupolas would be operated, making thousands of tons of iron per day.

He is, as we have shown, the pioneer of the foundry and machine business in the city of St. Louis, and can look back with pride and satisfaction on what he accomplished in building up this important industry.

Mr. Gaty was married to Miss Eliza J. Burbridge in 1843, and is the father of thirteen children.

Mr. Gaty has filled various important positions in the city. He was alderman for several years, and assisted in framing and passing the ordinances by which many public institutions were established, streets laid out, and improvements made for the benefit of the young city of St. Louis. He has, however, declined many places of honor and emolument, preferring to follow as closely as possible the business which he established, and for which he was best fitted.

He has had the management of several enterprises which required sound judgment, executive ability and patient labor. As president, director and manager of these various institutions, he has acted with more regard to the rights of others than for his own immediate benefit. He has also contributed largely of his means for the development of enterprises beyond the immediate vicinity of St. Louis.

With a competent income, and having his business enterprises in such a condition that they can be controlled with comparative ease, Mr. Gaty spends his declining years in quiet comfort, and in administering to others less favored by fortune than himself. He enjoys the confidence and respect of the community which he has done so much to build up and make prosperous.

GENERAL T. J. BARTHOLOW.

THOMAS JEREMIAH BARTHOLOW was born in Cooksville, Howard county, Maryland, January 31, 1826. His ancestors can be traced back through a period of many years—those on the paternal side having come originally from Alsace and Lorraine, and settled in Virginia as early as the year 1680. His father was Singleton Nelson Bartholow, a well-to-do merchant of his day, who died when his son, the subject of this sketch, was a boy of eleven years. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Bissett Hood. She was of English descent,—the ancestors of her mother, who was a Hobbs, having come to Maryland about thirty years after Lord Baltimore brought over his colony. His ancestors on both sides were Protestants. His paternal grandmother was a Miss Nelson, prior to her marriage, and a niece of Governor Nelson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

General Bartholow, from his boyhood up, has led a stirring and eventful life. His early educational advantages were limited, and he is, in nearly the full acceptation of the term, "a self-made man." The early death of his father cut off advantages in the way of an education that he might otherwise have enjoyed; for, upon that event taking place, the son became an apprentice to a merchant in Baltimore, where he remained for a few years, working diligently, and saving his small earnings. Prior to his apprenticeship, he had attended a country school in the vicinity of his home, where he had acquired nothing more than the rudiments of an English education. Desirous of bettering himself in this respect, he subsequently attended a school at Frederick, Maryland, for one year, where he applied himself closely to his studies, paying his own expenses out of money he had saved for the purpose. At the end of this time he returned to Baltimore, resumed his occupation in the store he had left, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age.

Ardent in his disposition, and naturally ambitious in his temperament, he bethought him of a wider field, where more abundant opportunities

of advancement would present themselves, and with this view he came west, settling in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, in 1844. Here he obtained a situation as clerk in a store. After remaining as clerk for little more than a year, he was admitted into the partnership, which resulted disastrously. The partnership had been formed under representations by his partner that he would furnish a certain amount of money to carry on the business; but this he was unable to do, and the enterprise failed, throwing the burthen of a debt of thirty-three hundred dollars on young Bartholow. In 1846, the news which reached our people that war actually existed between the United States and Mexico, created the wildest excitement, not only in this city, but throughout the entire West, and particularly in the interior of this State, mingled, at one time, with the greatest solicitude when it was rumored that General Taylor, with his handful of troops, was surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy. Being out of employment at this time, and the war offering an attractive field of adventure, he enlisted in Colonel Doniphan's regiment as a private soldier, borrowing the money to pay for his horse and equipments. The movements of that regiment, the daring displayed by the men who composed it, and their remarkable achievements, are a part of the wildest and most thrilling portions of Western history. This regiment belonged to the celebrated division of the army under General Kearney. It marched from Leavenworth to Santa Fe, where the operations of this part of the army gave us military possession of one-sixth of the territory afterwards ceded to the United States by Mexico.

They then marched against the Navajo Indians, in mid-winter, and forced them to make a treaty of peace and surrender several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property, consisting of horses, mules, cattle and sheep, to the Mexicans. They then moved southward into the Mexican territory, through the Jornada del Muerto, or Journey of the Dead, a desert of ninety miles without water, and fought the battle of Brazito, defeating the Mexicans, and gaining possession of the city of El Paso del Norte. After remaining in the city for a time, to rest and collect new supplies, they again set out on their southward march against the city of Chihuahua, distant four hundred miles. On arriving in front of the city, they found that preparations had been made to receive them, and then followed one of the most remarkable and brilliant of those engagements in which resistless enthusiasm and valor were overmatched in numbers and position by a foe inferior in the elements of manhood. The Mexicans had collected an army of four

thousand one hundred and twenty men and ten pieces of artillery behind a line of earth works a mile in extent. The American force consisted of nine hundred and twenty-four men. The Americans confidently advanced to the attack, and, after six hours' fighting, defeated the Mexicans, who lost three hundred men in killed and wounded. The victors captured five hundred Mexicans, all their artillery, and their baggage and ammunition trains. The next day they entered the city of Chihuahua without resistance, and held undisputed possession for two months. They were then ordered by General Taylor to form junction with the army at Monterey, after which, at the expiration of their term of service, they were sent to New Orleans to be mustered out.

After being mustered out, Mr. Bartholow came to St. Louis, in 1847, and engaged as book-keeper in the house of Woods, Christy & Co. In 1848 he went to Glasgow, Howard county, where he engaged in general merchandising, and the manufacture of tobacco, with unusual financial success up to 1862. During this year an incendiary fire destroyed his factories, by which he sustained a loss amounting to fully fifty thousand dollars. In the meantime our civil war had broken out, and Governor Gamble having appointed him a Colonel, he raised a regiment in Howard and Randolph counties, of which he took command. His service in the Mexican war was of great benefit to him at this time. Subsequently he was promoted to be a Brigadier-General, and assigned to command of the Eighth military district, embracing twenty-five counties in the north-eastern part of the State, with headquarters at Macon City. The principal duty of the command was the protection of the North Missouri and Hannibal & St. Joe Railroads, and no disturbances occurred, or serious destruction of property was accomplished by the Confederates, until Price's raid in 1864.

After the war, the General, in connection with a company organized in New York, purchased in the State of Durango, in Mexico, a number of valuable silver mines. He was appointed the superintendent; went to Durango, opened the mines; had a ten-stamp quartz mill built in San Francisco; shipped it to Mazatlan; from thence it was packed in pieces on mules over the mountains, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, where it was set up; in the meantime working one hundred miners in the mines, who took out and delivered at the mill, by the time it was completed, several thousand tons of rich and valuable ore. Before any considerable portion had been worked, however, the company was driven away by the Mexicans, who took possession of the property,

after the company had expended five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars in mining and machinery, and have ever since refused to restore it. The company is now prosecuting a claim before the Mexican and American joint commission, sitting in Washington, for the recovery of damages from the Republic of Mexico for this outrage.

Following this, General Bartholow returned to St. Louis in 1866, and organized the well-known banking house of Bartholow, Lewis & Co., over the affairs of which he now presides, and which, since its organization, has proved one of the safest and best banking institutions in the city.

Having lost his wife in 1862, General Bartholow determined upon educating his children in Europe, and, for this purpose, accompanied them there in 1868. He has since made several trips for pleasure across the waters, and for the purpose of watching their course of instruction.

General Bartholow is still in the prime of a vigorous manhood; of a genial disposition; kindly in his sympathies; easily approached, and has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His financial abilities are of a high order, and he is a liberal promoter of enterprises the benefits of which are shared by the public.

James Fortune Dent

JAMES PRESTON BECK.

THE object of this work is not to eulogize individuals, but to illustrate the greatness of our country, and the merits of our institutions and laws, by living examples of their effects in the development of men and character. If a tree should be judged by its fruits, it is but fair that a government should be judged by the men it produces. In selecting these men we have endeavored to avoid the arena of politics, where prominence is due, not so much to the wisdom and virtue of the individual, as to the warring of factions and the passions of the hour. Few men so favorably and fairly illustrate the influence of republican institutions on the development of men and character as the subject of this sketch, JAMES PRESTON BECK. Born in poverty, without friends or influence, he is a living example that, in this country, success depends not so much upon factitious surroundings as upon the individual.

Mr. Beck was born in the State of Indiana. While yet an infant, his parents removed to the State of Missouri. His father, Louis Beck, belonged to a family of eminent merchants. On his mother's side, he is descended from one of the most distinguished families in Scotland. His maternal grandfather emigrated to this country at an early day, and served under General Washington.

At the tender age of four years, death took both father and mother, leaving young Beck a friendless orphan. Collecting the trifle of property remaining at the death of his parents, his guardian put him to school at a college in the interior of the State, where he displayed such aptness as to finish the course at the early age of thirteen. Deeming him too young to begin a profession, he was entered at the Masonic College at Lexington, Missouri. The completion of the course there still found him very young. It was deemed best to defer professional studies to a later date. He was accordingly sent to Yale College, where he graduated at the age of eighteen, having, like John C. Calhoun, accomplished the remarkable feat of completing the four years' course in three years. Much against his own inclination, he yielded to the solicitations of his guardian, and studied medicine, and is frequently

spoken of as Dr. Beck. Instead of practicing, he devoted himself to the task of compiling a work entitled "The Doctor and Lawyer," now in press, illustrating the intimate connection between the professions of law and medicine. The moral of the work seems to be that a great criminal lawyer must necessarily be a learned and skillful physician. This work will go far toward abolishing capital punishment, at which it is aimed, as it shows that the greatest punishment is generally visited on those deserving only pity and an asylum.

For the practice of medicine, however, Mr. Beck conceived a dislike which could never be overcome, and early abandoned the profession; entering immediately upon the practice of law, for which he had previously qualified himself by years of close application. He rapidly rose in his profession until he has become widely known as one of the most successful managers of causes known to the profession. So extended has become his practice, that it is not unusual for him to close a case in Washington City and start at once to look after a case in San Diego, California. Reserved, silent, unobtrusive, always insisting on his own ignorance, forever seeking the advice of everybody on every subject, he owes his prominence chiefly to his enemies, who insist that he is the most subtle and dangerous antagonist at the Bar. It is said of Webster that he crushed opposition as with a sledge; with Wendell Phillips it is the light play and rapid thrust of the rapier, but Beck's logic may be compared to the deadly stiletto. In an unguarded moment, confident of victory, his triumphant antagonist relaxes for a moment his vigilance, instantly the merciless weapon flashes to its deadly aims, and opposition is stilled forever. His friends are both numerous and powerful. Strange to say, among his staunchest supporters are numbered many who were formerly bitter and unrelenting foes. With a judgment seemingly as unerring as fate, he combines an independence that repels. His exactness about paying debts and fulfilling contracts amounts to an excentricity. He is generous and hospitable, and with the polished manners of a Frenchman, he combines the tenacity of purpose characteristic of his Scotch ancestry. But have we not said enough of a man who is yet young, and who has studiously avoided both notoriety and politics; for such is his contempt for the latter, that he never cast a vote in his life.

If our purpose was the eulogy of individuals, we would certainly say no more. But the object of this work compels us to make still farther use of this man, and to record that while accomplishing all this, he was a devotee of science, and in the prosecution of his studies of geology,

mineralogy and natural history, he found time to cross the western plains thirty-four times, before the days of railroads. His camp fires frightened away the wolf from what are now the sites of Omaha and Denver, and the mysterious country of San Juan echoed to the sound of his rifle long before silver and gold was even suspected in that country. In that vast territory on the northern border of Texas, marked on the map as an unknown region, over which roam herds of wild horses and buffalo, Mr. Beck delighted to pitch his tent. From his description of this country, it must indeed be the garden spot of America. He explored it in mid-winter, and found the atmosphere fragrant with flowers, and resonant with the music of honey-bees. The richest part of the American continent, says Mr. Beck, enthusiastically, has not yet been touched.

The world's measure of a man, is his success. If we apply this criterion to him, we behold a financier of no insignificant ability. Touch what he will, it seems to prosper. Whatever the future may have in store for him, he has, to date, proven a brilliant financial success.

But, while engrossed with these manifold pursuits, he still found time for practical agriculture, and he is to-day one of the largest landed proprietors on the continent. We learn from a former county surveyor of Howard county, Missouri, that his country-seat there is one of the largest estates in the county. Our informant adds that it is unquestionably the finest farm in the county, and one of the most successfully managed. But when we add that this is but one of many, and that one of his ranches contains three hundred thousand acres, some idea may be formed of the magnitude of his undertakings.

We recently addressed a note to Mr. Beck, requesting some facts relative to his history. His reply was characteristic of the man, and we give it in full:

Hon. L. U. Reavis:

DEAR SIR:—The Declaration of Independence grants us all life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. My idea of happiness, in fact of Paradise, is the total absence of notoriety. If you can find other characters to illustrate your work, kindly leave me to the obscurity I really covet.

JULY 1, 1875. JAS. P BECK.

We are sorry that we cannot accommodate Mr. Beck. All men make a character, in spite of themselves, and this character is in part the property of the country whose institutions have been instrumental in forming it. While his refusal to furnish data, deprives us of a history, which in itself is a romance, we have learned, from other sources,

enough to show,—that no other government on the globe presents so wide and varied a field for the development of the humblest citizen, as our own free and glorious Republic, where, as in this case, there is oftentimes found, in an humble tiller of the soil, a finished scholar, a polished gentleman, a practical financier, a consummate lawyer, and a devotee of science.

Western Engraving Company of St. Louis.

A. W. Laybach

COLONEL A. W. SLAYBACK.

CONSPICUOUS among the men who, by their talents and accomplishments, grace a Bar long renowned for its intellectual giants, is the subject of the present sketch, Colonel ALONZO WILLIAM SLAYBACK. He was born July 4, 1838, at Plum Grove, Marion county, Missouri, the homestead of his maternal grandfather, J. A. Minter. His father, Alexander L. Slayback, was a lawyer of eminent ability, and his mother a woman of great strength of character, adorned with all the virtues and graces of the highest order of cultured, christian womanhood. His grandfather was Dr. Abel Slayback, of Cincinnati, one of the most distinguished physicians of his day.

The early education of young Alonzo was conducted almost entirely by his mother, and to her teachings and example he is doubtless indebted for much of that sterling spirit of self-reliant independence and that high sense of honor which have so strongly characterized his career. At ten years of age, having completed his preparatory studies, he was sent to the Masonic College at Lexington, where, after a course of eight years in the different branches of a collegiate education, he graduated in 1856, carrying off the first honors in a class of seven. His ambition from boyhood having been to become a lawyer, his studies, during the last four years of his college life, were directed mainly to that end. At the termination of his course, he taught school and studied law alternately—an experience which is noticeable in the early struggles of many of the most noted lawyers of the West. In September 1857, he was admitted to practice at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he successfully followed his profession until 1861.

The great civil war was upon the land. Born and reared on Southern soil, surrounded from childhood with Southern institutions, and imbued with a deep, impassioned love for his native section, he promptly decided upon the course he should pursue. Espousing the cause of State Rights, as interpreted by the Governor, Claiborne F. Jackson, he raised a regiment of cavalry, was elected its Colonel, and joined the command of General Price, at Lexington, in June 1861. At the expira-

tion of their term of service, he enlisted in the Confederate service, and had partially recruited another regiment, when the transfer of General Price's troops to Tennessee temporarily put an end to these operations in the West. At the battle of Elkhorn, however, he was assigned the command of a regiment hastily gotten up for the occasion, partly of State and partly of Confederate troops, and they did splendid service. Soon afterward, transferred to the east side of the Mississippi, he was promoted for meritorious conduct at Corinth and Farmington. Acting under orders of the Secretary of War, Colonel Slayback re-crossed the Mississippi, and reported to General Hindman, who assigned him to duty with the cavalry at the front. After many months' patient effort, and many stirring adventures, he succeeded in raising another regiment of cavalry, which was attached to Shelby's old brigade, and in this command he served until the close of the war.

Few men of his age left the battle-scarred ranks of the fallen Confederacy with a brighter record for bravery and promptness upon the field. His comrades on many a hard-fought plain, in many a fiery fray, gray, grisly, war-worn veterans, all unite in declaring that no man was oftener found in the battle's red front, where the shot flew thickest and the struggle was fiercest, than Colonel Slayback. During his term of service, he took part in more than forty battles and skirmishes, and only sheathed his sword when he saw that hope was at an end. At the close of the eventful struggle, feeling that all he had loved and fought for was lost, and that no country remained for him except at an enemy's will, he resolved to seek a home in some foreign land. With forty-eight of his old regiment, who elected him as their captain, he joined Shelby's expedition to Mexico, and for a year wandered up and down in that distracted country, sharing the vicissitudes, misfortunes and romantic adventures of that resolute band, in search of employment fit for soldiers.

But his mother still lived, and with a mother's love yearned for her gallant boy. With a heroism that could only come of mother-love, she resolved to seek him amid the wild, war-rent land of the Montezumas. After a long and perilous journey to Mexico, she found him, and persuaded him, though not without difficulty, to return to his native soil. He came back from Mexico in 1866 and settled in St. Louis, where he has ever since practiced his profession, with constantly increasing distinction.

His success in the race for forensic honors has been most remarkable. Nine years ago a comparative stranger, with the strange air of the camp

and of foreign lands upon him, he to-day stands peerless among the jury lawyers of Missouri, and his name is a household word thoughout the State. The records of the various courts show that, as a jury advocate, he has gained a larger and lost a smaller proportion of cases than any other active practitioner at the St. Louis Bar. His practice is now one of the largest in the city, and he is held in high repute for the depth and variety of his legal learning; the eminent readiness of his wit, logic and documentary illustrations and authorities; the skill with which he conducts his cases, not only at *nisi prius*, but in the appellate courts; and the impassioned fervor of his oratory, which seems almost resistless before a jury. Out of thirty-six jury cases in 1874, he appeared in twenty-five for the defendant, gained nineteen, had three hung juries and only lost three; in eleven, he appeared for the plaintiff and gained all but one in which he was nonsuited. And in 1873, out of over forty cases, he only lost one. In the examining and cross-examining of witnesses, he has few rivals in the West; displaying an acute knowledge of human nature and a delicate ingenuity well calculated to elicit the truth from the most unwilling.

A consistent Democrat in politics, Colonel Slayback has never been a time-server or office-seeker. Although no man in St. Louis has taken a more active part in the various political campaigns of the past nine years, his efforts have always been in behalf of his principles, of what he believes to be right, of his party and his friends. Handsome and commanding in person, strong in his convictions and the innate honesty of his nature, full of noble and generous impulses, and gifted with an imagination that soars and language that burns—no man in Missouri is more powerful before the multitudes. With a mind richly stored with historic, philosophic, and poetic lore, he rises to the full height of any theme he handles, and where he fails to convince he captivates.

In the midst of all his arduous professional and political labors, he finds time to indulge in the sweets of literature, and many of his purely literary addreses and magazine articles are of an exalted order of merit.

In 1859, Colonel Slayback was married to Miss Alice A., daughter of the late William B. Waddell, of Lexington, Missouri, a lady of rare wifely qualities and accomplishments, and fitted by her excellent practical mind to be a help-meet to her husband in his lofty aspirations and ambitions.

Colonel Slayback is still a young man, full of the fire of youth, of wonderful energy and tireless diligence, learned in his profession,

gifted with pre-eminently engaging social qualities which draw around him multitudes of friends wherever he goes. Eloquent of tongue, and with all that straightforward courage and sincerity, that unfaltering integrity of purpose and whole-hearted generosity of impulse which fit a man for leadership, he is welcomed and appreciated in every circle, social and political, and his hold upon the hearts of the people at large is growing firmer and stronger with every year. Should he live out the allotted span of man, it requires no prophet's pen to predict for him an exalted and enduring place in the history of his city, his State and the Republic.

GARLAND CARR BROADHEAD.

AMONG the pioneers taken prisoners at the defeat of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, during the Revolutionary war, was John Broadhead, of Yorkshire, England. Some years previous he had emigrated to America, and settled in Albemarle county, Virginia. His family consisted of three sons, the two eldest, Thomas and William, being twins. Thomas removed to the southern portion ot Kentucky in 1818. William now resides in that portion of Albemarle county, Virginia, called South Mountain Valley, and has attained the age of ninety years.

The third son of John Broadhead was Achilles, born in 1789. He was emphatically a self-made man, educating himself by teaching and working alternately. He held many honorable positions in the county of his nativity. He was an ensign in the army of Virginia during the war of 1812; he was also magistrate, presiding justice and county surveyor of Albemarle county for many years. His wife was Mary Wisten Carr, descended from one of the most honorable families of Virginia, whosea ncestors came to Virginia at an early date in the seventeenth century, and were of Scotch extraction. Their children were James O. Broadhead, a well-known and eminent member of the St. Louis Bar, Mary Ann, now Mrs. Newby, of Texas, William F., now practicing law in St. Charles, Missouri, and GARLAND C. BROADHEAD, the subject of this sketch.

He was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, October 30, 1827, nine miles north of Charlottsville. In 1836 his father removed to St. Charles county, Missouri, settling in the vicinity of Flint Hill; where he died about 1854, after having filled many honorable posts of trust in the county. His mother died in February 1852, beloved by all who knew her.

The early education of young Garland, up to his eleventh year, was conducted altogether beneath the parental roof, where he obtained an accurate knowledge of the primary branches of an English education. He soon acquired a passionate fondness for general reading and mathe-

matics, and when he had arrived at his tenth year, he had already become familiar with the Latin grammar. By the time he was seventeen, he had a knowledge of general history, natural science, philosophy and astronomy. From his seventeenth to his twentieth year, he worked on his father's farm, and taught one of the common schools of the county. In 1850, Garland entered the State University, and devoted one year to mathematical and scientific studies. About this time, and while under the tutorship of Professor E. Leffingwell, he began to give much of his attention to geology. It was his intention, however, to become a civil engineer, and in order to obtain a complete knowledge of such branches as were necessary to further his plans in this direction, he attended the Militant Institute, of Drennon Springs, Kentucky, which numbered among its professors, General Bushrod R. Johnson, Colonel Richard Owen, and Colonel Williamson. Under the instruction of Professor Owen, additional attention was paid to the study of geology, and leisure moments were devoted to examining, and collecting specimens from the rich fossil beds of the silurian rocks of Drennon.

Having passed the examination of 1852, young Garland left for Missouri, and obtained a position with a party of engineers engaged in making surveys for the Pacific Railroad, in the western portion of the State. In November 1852, he was ordered to St. Louis to fill a position in the company's office, where he remained all winter engaged in compiling maps, charts, etc., of the surveys. He remained in the employ of the company until 1856, a portion of the time being in charge of the construction, when, on account of ill-health, he made a trip to the East, visiting all the principal cities, and spending six months in Virginia. During all this time he never lost an opportunity of increasing his knowledge of geology, or indulging his passion for that study.

About the time of his return to Missouri in 1837, the Pacific Railroad Company had employed Professor Swallow to make a geological reconnoissance along the southwest branch, now the Atlantic and Pacific, and had agreed to furnish him an engineer. The Professor immediately selected Mr. Broadhead for this position. At the termination of the trip, Professor Swallow offered him further employment, and he accepted the position of Assistant Geologist, for a time bidding farewell to civil engineering. Professor Swallow had offered him a similar position some two years previous, but it was refused, as Broadhead wished to better qualify himself for civil engineering.

In August 1857, Mr. Broadhead made a survey of Maries county, and later in the season he assisted in laying out Osage, then a part of Callaway county. During 1858 he assisted Dr. Z. G. Norwood in making a geological survey of Iron, Madison, Callaway, Montgomery and Warren counties. From 1857 to 1861 he was employed upon the geological survey of Missouri, the war putting a stop to all work of this nature in the State. During the war, he held the office of clerk and deputy collector in the United State's Collector's office in St. Louis.

In 1864, the Pacific Railroad prepared to build their road west of Warrensburg, and Mr. Broadhead obtained a position as assistant engineer. He relocated the road from Holden to Lee's Summit. This was rather an unpropitious period for railroad building—Federal soldiers were stationed at all the principal towns, and the woods were the resort of bushwhackers, who would occasionally appear and take what they stood in need of, foraging on railroad men.

During the construction of this portion of the road, Mr. Broadhead made the acquaintance of Miss Marion W. Wright, to whom he was married December 20, 1864, and settled in Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Missouri.

The latter part of the summer of 1865, the Pacific Road was completed in Missouri, and he ceased his connection with it as an engineer. The next few years were devoted to the real estate business. He laid off lots in most of the new towns; and served one year as Mayor and one year in the city council of Pleasant Hill.

In 1868, Mr. Broadhead was engaged on the geological survey of the State of Illinois, which engagement continued during that summer.

During 1870, he was engaged in surveying routes for different lines of roads in the State, among which were the Louisiana and Missouri Railroad, and the Lexington, Chillicothe and Gulf Railroad.

In 1871, the Missouri Geological Survey was reorganized, and Mr. Broadhead was appointed assistant State Geologist. This position he held until 1873, when, upon the resignation of R. Pumpelly, he received the appointment of State Geologist,—his appointment dating from July 1st.

Thus after years of patient toil and labor, in addition to a deep-rooted devotion to science, he was rewarded with the highest position in the State, at least the highest in his estimation. He continued his surveys in different portions of the State, and the following winter was spent in preparing his reports for the press. By December a volume of over seven hundred pages octavo was ready for distribution. Mr. Broadhead

also contributed largely to the volume published by his predecessor, Mr. Pumpelly. He is also a regular contributor to the St. Louis Academy of Science, and all his writings are characteristic of deep research and learning. He possesses an accurate knowledge of the value of minerals, and is especially interested in the study of fossil shells, plants, etc.

Mr. Broadhead is recognized as one of the most efficient men who have as yet filled the very important office of State Geologist, for which his patient, enduring research and deep learning eminently qualify him. No man has been more indefatigable in searching out and making public the great mineral resources of Missouri, which in a measure form the nucleus of her vast wealth. He is an elegant gentleman, stands high in his profession and in society, and one who is of incalculable benefit in his day.

WESTERN ENGRAVING CO. OF ST. LOUIS

Lee L. Shryock

LEE R. SHRYOCK.

IN writing a sketch of the life of a man who has had so much to do with the advancement and prosperity of a great commercial metropolis, and who has been as intimately connected with all public enterprises looking to the welfare of St. Louis, as LEE R. SHRYOCK, the most we can do, considering our limited space, is to give mere outlines, and leave to some future historian the pleasant task of going into details. The lives and public services of such men as Mr. Shryock are not to be compressed into a few pages, as these lives and actions are not confined to a few years.

Lee R. Shryock is another of those Kentuckians whose lives adorn many a page of the history of the great commercial metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. He was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, August 20, 1824. His father, Samuel Shryock, was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, and while still a young man, emigrated to Kentucky, and in the year 1817, engaged in merchandising in Lexington. The year following, 1818, he removed to Hopkinsville, where he carried on a very lucrative business for fifteen years. The same year, 1818, he married Narcissa, eldest daughter of Hon. John Clark, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of southern Kentucky. From this marriage sprung eight children, of whom Lee R. is the third. With a foresight highly commendable, his parents earnestly devoted themselves to the development in their children of habits of industry and economy, and such other qualities and traits of character as would insure a successful career in the future, in whatever walks in life their lots might be cast. The result of this early mental and physical training is visible in Lee R. Shryock, whose well-developed mind and physical vigor have enabled him to act his part in the drama of life in such a manner, that his name will live in the memories of men as long as St. Louis stands, and her commercial greatness exists.

Up to his seventeenth year, Lee R. passed the greater portion of his time on a farm. His father intended him for one of the professions, and believing that nature and his own inclinations fitted him for the law,

in 1840 he began a course of preparatory studies, before entering upon the preliminaries of that profession. But sudden and unexpected circumstances rendered such a design impracticable just then, and young Shryock, instead of wasting his midnight oil over musty tomes of legal lore, was saved to the commercial world, which he was, as has been demonstrated, destined to adorn. Circumstances of an unpropitious nature happening, rendered it necessary that he should devote himself to some business in which he could be of assistance to his father, in the support of his family. He accordingly engaged in the dry goods business, and with such success that in 1847 he was offered a partnership by Mr. Robert S. Moore, of Clarksville, Tennessee, who advanced the necessary capital to establish a house in Hopkinsville. Here again we find the business qualifications of the young man carving out his fortune; for, with such success did he conduct this business, that in three years he was enabled to buy out Mr. Moore, and establish a new firm in connection with his brother William P., under the style of W. P. & L. R. Shryock. It is needless to say the firm succeeded. Their business relations as well as their capital increased, until, in 1855, they began to cast their eyes about for a more extended field of business operations. After some consultation, the brothers finally resolved upon removing to St. Louis, which they did, and began the produce business, establishing a reputation for integrity and fair dealing second to none in the city. Here also their business kept on increasing, and money flowed rapidly into their coffers, until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. Southern by birth, and warmly Southern in feelings and sentiments, the brothers were finally compelled by military and political necessity, to close business.

Loyal to his convictions of duty to his native State, and firmly believing in "State Rights," Lee R. went to Kentucky, offered his services to the Confederacy, and entered the army under General S. B. Buckner. His superior abilities soon brought him into the notice of those in authority, and it was not long before he rose to the rank of Colonel. He followed the fortunes of the South and surrendered with General Joseph E. Johnson, at the close of the war, at Greensboro, North Carolina.

We might here speak of his gallant and invaluable services rendered the cause he so much loved, and for which he risked his life and fortune; but let it suffice to say, that in war as in peace he performed his duty, and performed it well. It is with his long connection with the trade and commerce of St. Louis, we have to do, and not with his

exploits as soldier and officer of the late Confederate States army. When the cause he fought for was crushed, when the star of the Confederacy had set, and its tattered banner had been sorrowfully furled by a galaxy of scarred and war-worn veterans, with the frank honesty of a true soldier, and the untiring hopefulness and industry of a good citizen, he submitted to the result, accepted the situation with becoming grace, turned to serve with equal loyalty his whole country, to mitigate the sufferings of the defeated South, and out of ruin and chaos, to bring peace, plenty and prosperity.

In 1866 Colonel Shryock returned to St. Louis, and was admitted as a partner in the business of Shryock & Rowland, who were the immediate successors of the firm of W. P. & L. R. Shryock, established in 1855, mainly through the efforts of L. R. Shryock, the junior member of the house.

The new firm immediately entered upon the career of prosperity it has maintained ever since, and is now one of the largest wholesale houses of the city.

Mr. Shryock was the author of the bill that finally passed Congress, making St. Louis and some other Western cities full ports of entry and appraisement. At a meeting of the National Board of Trade, held in Buffalo, New York, in December 1870, Mr. Shryock, from a committee appointed to consider so much of the annual report of the Executive Council as related to the transportation of imported goods to the interior without appraisement, made a concise and able report on the subject, which attracted the attention of the whole mercantile community. He was thoroughly impressed with the importance of his subject, and into it threw his whole soul and energies. He devoted two years of his life to this question, until finally St. Louis got all she wanted, and to-day enjoys the benefits of his labors. Her merchants now import direct from all the outside world on the same terms and conditions as New York, or any of the seaboard cities.

Possessing, in a marked degree, many of the varied qualifications necessary to carry out to a successful completion enterprises of great weight and moment, Colonel Shryock was always one of the first to undertake or assist in any measure of public interest. Owing to this fact, he is to-day looked upon as one of the leaders in matters of importance. He was one of the most active advocates of the St. Louis Grain Association, and continued to assist in its advancement as one of its directors, until the object for which it was organized was fully demonstrated.

He was appointed a delegate to the National Board of Trade, which met at Cincinnati in December 1868. It was before this Convention that he delivered his well-known addresses upon the "Improvement of the Navigation of the Mississippi River," the "Postal Telegraph," the "Opening of Bayou Manchac," and other commercial questions, which stamped him as a man of the broadest and most liberal views, and gave him a national reputation as one of the representative men of the great West. At the next annual meeting, he was elected vice-president of the National Board of Trade.

When the movement for the removal of the national capital to St. Louis was organized, Mr. Shryock was one of the leading agitators of the question, and was elected chairman of the executive committee of the organization. He presided at the banquet given by the organization, and his speech on this occasion, giving his views upon the subject of removal of the capital of the nation from the banks of the Potomac to the Mississippi, is spoken of as one of the happiest efforts of his life.

In January 1869, he was almost unanimously elected president of the Board of Trade of St. Louis, a position he filled for three successive terms, to the utmost satisfaction of the commercial community; and when he refused further nomination a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered him by the merchants, who arose to their feet and by acclamation showed how thoroughly they appreciated his zeal in their service. One of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, in speaking of the president's efficiency, on that occasion, said that Lee R. Shryock had by his unaided efforts, added 50,000 to the population and $50,000,000 to the wealth of St. Louis. Overcome by emotion, Mr. Shryock made a reply worthy of the man and the occasion: "Gentlemen, whether heard in this world or that above, I believe there is no sound which falls so sweetly on the ear of man as 'well done, thou good and faithful servant!'"

While president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Shryock, by his persistent efforts, succeeded in pumping new life into the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis, and the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroads, that caused them to overcome their embarrassments, sell their bonds, and add to St. Louis two grand roads, without a single dollar of expense to the city. His annual reports to the Board of Trade are documents well worthy the perusal of every merchant in the land, and evidence a degree of intellectuality of the highest order, a deep wisdom, a sound logic and a knowledge of the commercial transactions of the world

which are simply wonderful. The address he delivered before the Clerks' Association of St. Louis, upon the "True Elements of Success," upon the special invitation of the young men of that organization, is a masterpiece of composition, and it is a source of gratification to every Christian man and woman in the land to know that this gentleman advocates duty to God as of the highest importance to success in life.

On several occasions Colonel Shryock has contributed to the literature of the day, and his articles upon "The Grand Natural Highways of the World" and upon the "Mouths of the Mississippi" are worthy of special mention. His speech at a banquet given by the Cotton Association to the press of St. Louis, was by far the most comprehensive of the evening, and was recognized as "the speech of the evening." Manufactories have always been a grand theme with him, believing them, as he does, to be the basis of our city's "wealth and future glory."

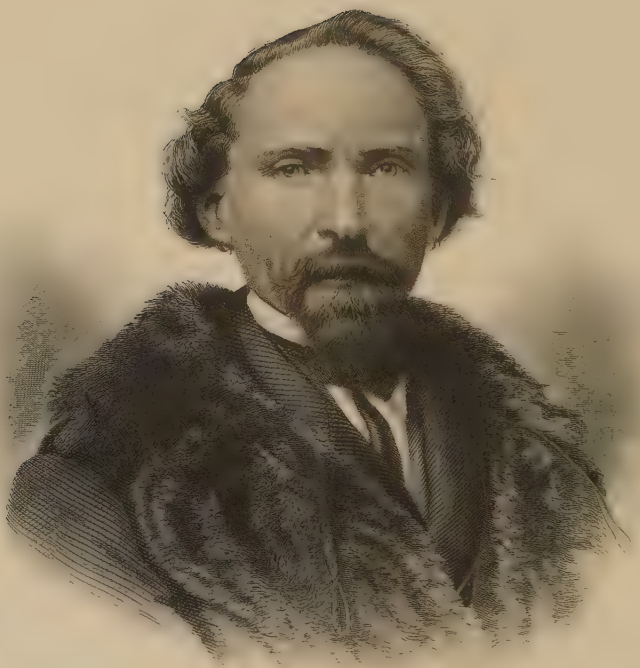
Colonel Shryock was one of the original founders of the American Central Insurance Company, one of the largest and most reliable companies west of New York, and is still a trustee, and has been a member of the finance committee from the beginning. He is also a trustee of the Missouri Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a member of the financial committee. He is also president of the board of directors of the Presbyterian Publishing Company of St. Louis, and has held numerous other such positions, that are all work and no pay. Were we to enumerate the testimonials tendered Colonel Shryock, we might stretch this sketch to an unlimited length.

Colonel Shryock has always been a strong supporter of any measure looking toward the opening of water lines for cheap transportation of the cereal products of North America, but especially of the West, to the world. When we take into consideration that there are seasons when wheat and corn are burned as fuel in this country, for the want of cheap transportation to foreign markets, while millions of our fellow-beings are suffering from the pangs of hunger in many provinces of Asia and Europe, we cannot but acknowledge the wisdom of Colonel Shryock's views.

In 1853, Colonel Shryock was united in matrimony to Miss Carrie F., fourth daughter of General S. L. Williams, residing near Mount Sterling, Kentucky; one of Kentucky's loveliest daughters, a lady of varied accomplishments, of unusual brilliancy of intellect and conversational powers, and in every way worthy of the line from which she springs, and of the noble husband whose name she bears.

Colonel Shryock is an excellent presiding officer, and at all meetings held for the benefit of trade or commerce, he is usually chosen as chairman, at which, possessing, as he does, an excellent knowledge of parliamentary rules, he presides with dignity and impartiality. As a speaker, he has few superiors among those not educated specially to oratory; has a frank, kindly bearing, an agreeable voice and pleasing address. He delivers his honest, earnest thoughts in a manner well calculated to convince, which they seldom, if ever, fail to do. He is also noted for his courtesy and gentlemanly bearing in debate.

Colonel Shryock is still in the meridian of life, and it is the earnest hope of his myriads of friends, who are endeared to him by a thousand ties, that he has many useful years still before him. His firm is very popular with all classes of our people, and is doubtless getting rich. Be that as it may, he is rich in the affections of his countrymen, and the grateful remembrances of his fellow-citizens, in whose memories his public services can never die.



Western Engraving Company of St. Louis

Dr. A. Hammer
Prof. of Surgery

ADAM HAMMER, M.D.

NO city in America has a larger proportion of Germans than St. Louis, and nowhere have they exerted a more powerful influence in determining the destiny of a place than here. This is owing to the fact that, notwithstanding the great majority of foreigners who come to this country belong to the humbler walks of life, still, there are also a large number of highly educated and refined men who seek a home in the United States, and fortunately for us, St. Louis seems to be their chief point of attraction; consequently, we have, so far, had more distinguished scientists, more renowned statesmen, and more enterprising business men among the Germans than any other city in the Union.

Among the professional and purely scientific men, none stand higher than DR. ADAM HAMMER, who was born at Mingalsheim, near Mannheim and Heidelberg, on the Rhine, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, December 27, 1818.

At the age of eleven years he entered the high school (gymnasium) at Bruchsal, and gained in every class the first prize.

In 1837, he entered the University of Heidelberg, where, for the first two years, he studied the natural sciences, and more especially mathematics, with a view of becoming a teacher in that department. After he had become an accomplished mathematician, his father, being dissatisfied with the political aspect of Germany, emigrated to America, and his son not being well acquainted with the institutions of this country, thought there was but one profession in which he would succeed, and with that view, commenced the study of medicine at Heidelberg, and afterwards prosecuted his studies in Paris. After studying six courses in three years, he graduated with great distinction in 1842, and immediately entered the regular army as assistant surgeon. After three years' service he resigned, and commenced private practice at Mannheim, where he practiced with good success.

In 1847, when the Sanderbund-War broke out in Switzerland, the citizens of Mannheim, where the Doctor then resided, adopted resolutions of sympathy with the established government, and forwarded an

address to the parties in power, and delegated Dr. Hammer to deliver the same. After he had accomplished his mission, he offered his services to the Swiss Government, and served on the staff of General Ochsenbein, to the end of the war.

In the spring of 1848, enthused with ideas of liberty, he joined the revolutionists in Germany. Upon the failure of his party, he was driven from his home, and accompanied by his friend, Frederick Hecker, he came to St. Louis, arriving here October 28, 1848.

In 1850, at the urgent solicitation of his friend Dr. M. L. Linton, he became a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, since which time his career has been well known to the medical men of our city and the entire West.

During his connection with this, the representative medical society of the West, for nearly a quarter of a century, he was *primus inter pares;* and was universally acknowledged, alike by friends and foes, as a very remarkable man, not only for the extent of his acquirements, the thoroughness of his knowledge of the science of medicine, his wonderful memory and quickness of perception, but also for his readiness and power in debate. No matter what subject was brought before the society—whether concerning the ordinary every-day practice, or involving the more minute knowledge of histology, pathology and physiology, or pertaining entirely to some specialty—he was equally at home, and very few were able or willing to contend with him in debate. Every one could see that he did his own thinking, and was never at fault from lack of knowledge of his profession. His delivery was so forcible, and his exposure of ignorance so palpable, that he unintentionally became offensive to many who were unable to compete with him, and unwilling to acknowledge their own ignorance. His great power in debate was also felt and well known in the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

In 1853 he returned to Europe, for the purpose of thoroughly acquainting himself with the rapid progress of modern sciences,—more especially those pertaining to medicine. He there studied histology and pathological anatomy under Charles Robin of Paris, at the same time with his friend Dr. Walter Atlee of Philadelphia, and afterward prosecuted the same studies under Professors Kolliker and Virchow at Wurzburg. He paid special attention to surgery and ophthalmology, the study of which he pursued with great zeal.

Returning to America, he became more than ever convinced of the want of thoroughness in medical education in this country, and, with a

view of initiating a change, he founded the College of Medicine and Natural Sciences, in St. Louis, in 1855, in which institution he filled the chair of anatomy and surgery. This institution, however, could not be sustained, on account of three distinguished European professors not complying with their promise to join Dr. Hammer in his undertaking.

In 1857, he originated the German Institute, which is still in existence, and he was its first president.

In 1859, he inaugurated, in company with several prominent German physicians, the Humboldt Medical Institute, with the European system of teaching. Dr. Hammer was not only the professor of surgery, anatomy, histology, pathological anatomy and ophthalmology in this institution, but also its dean, lecturing as many as four hours a day, besides holding surgical cliniques, and acting as demonstrator of anatomy in the evenings without compensation, farther than the gratification of his natural love of the sciences, his earnest desire to promote the advancement of his profession, and the elevation of the standard of medical education. A number of excellent physicians graduated from this school, who not only honor their profession, but still venerate Dr. Hammer as a father.

At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, Dr. Hammer enlisted in the army and served in the three month's service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Missouri Infantry. Retiring from command in the field he was appointed Brigade Surgeon, and acted with that rank in charge of large military hospitals until the end of the war, and frequently served upon the Examining Board.

After the close of the war he re-established the Humboldt Medical Institute, as the Humboldt Medical College, and adopted the English language as the medium of teaching. He was again elected dean and professor of surgery, pathological anatomy and ophthalmology, and the institution continued to flourish until 1869, when, during Dr. Hammer's absence in Europe, some of his so-called friends, in order to further their own interests, so changed and undermined the college as to destroy its organization and exclude Dr. Hammer from its management.

On his return to St. Louis, the faculty of the Missouri Medical College, fully appreciating his great ability as a teacher, at once offered him the chair of pathological anatomy and surgery, which he, with much hesitancy, but at the urgent request of his particular friends, Drs. Paul F. Eve and John H. Watters, accepted. He remained in connection with this institution for three years, sustaining his reputation as a brilliant lecturer and thorough teacher. At the end of this time,

not being able to coincide with the views of the remainder of the faculty, he resigned in disgust, being fully convinced that it would have been much better never to have formed so unsuitable an alliance. Since this time Dr. Hammer has devoted his whole time to the practice of his profession—more especially to surgery.

As a surgeon, he has always been conscientious in the performance of his duties, and never paraded his operations in the public press to gain a fictitious reputation and to make money; for he always despised pretenders and quacks, no matter when and where they exhibited themselves. He is an accurate and acute diagnostician; a bold operator, having performed, with success, many operations never performed before in St. Louis, or even in America; also having operated repeatedly on desperate cases refused by other eminent surgeons. He has been particularly successful in plastic surgery, and has been highly complimented for his skill in such operations.

He has contributed many valuable medical papers to our journals, and, many years ago, did much to familiarize the American medical profession with German medical literature, which, until then, was but little known and less appreciated in this country. He thereby contributed much toward establishing the custom of translating nearly all good German works into the English language. The German population of St. Louis are under many obligations to Dr. Hammer for the industry which he has displayed in bringing about a proper appreciation of the German element in our midst. Though German by birth, he is a true American at heart, as he has always proven himself. He is an enemy to all kinds of *isms*, and belongs to no church; and though frequently urged to connect himself with one for business purposes, if for no other reason, he has always replied that religion should never be prostituted to selfishness. Cosmopolitan in his views, he is liberal and tolerant to the utmost, but reserves the same right of independence for himself. He is a thorough Latin and Greek scholar; also a master of the German, French, Italian and English languages, and an enthusiastic cultivator of the fine arts, more especially music.

He is the author of many invaluable papers on medical subjects, among which was one upon the use of ether in surgery and obstetrics; and he introduced the use of ether in obstetrics in Germany simultaneously with Dubois in Paris, and Sir James Y. Simpson in Edinburg—not at the time knowing anything of other experiments. Another paper which attracted much attention was, statistics of the amputations performed by himself, showing a wonderful success. He was also the first

to explain the true pathology of sunstroke, and advised the only successful treatment—that which is now generally accepted as correct—so that if he had done nothing else but this, his name would never be forgotten. His reputation is cosmopolitan, and he is a member of numerous scientific bodies at home and abroad. He has been president of the St. Louis Medical Society, St. Louis Pathological Society, and was once a member of the School Board.

DARWIN W. MARMADUKE.

AS it is the purpose of this work to represent St. Louis, not only as she is to-day, but to convey as well ideas and impressions of her future greatness and destiny, we have thought to introduce a short sketch of one of her citizens and merchants, who, already prominently identified with the financial and commercial interests of the city, gives promise of becoming one of the leading characters in her future growth and history.

He whose name we record above, first entered upon a business career in 1858, in St. Louis, as a commission merchant, with his brother-in-law, Mr. L. B. Harwood, the style of the firm being Harwood & Marmaduke. The house, from the beginning, enjoyed a lucrative trade, having an extensive business in the hemp producing districts of the State, which, at that time, was regarded as the most satisfactory and profitable contiguous to St. Louis. This prosperity, however, was of short duration. The political complications of 1860 disorganized and demoralized all healthy and legitimate trade, so that mercantile failures and embarrassments were by no means uncommon, and came upon many who, but a little while before, thought themselves on the highway to fortune. This firm shared such a fate, and the junior member, who at that time was but twenty years of age, was suddenly rendered penniless, and left with heavy liabilities resting upon him; and, to add to the weight of these responsibilities, he was but a few months before married to Miss Jennie Sappington, a lady born and reared amid all of the refining and elevating influences which wealth and high social position confer. It was a trying ordeal for one so young, and for one, too, who so keenly appreciated his situation. But, hopeful and undaunted, he resolutely set to work to retrieve what was lost, and, though advised and urged by his friends to take advantage of the bankrupt law, he steadily refused to do so.

About this time he removed to Saline, his native county, and a vacancy occurring in the sheriffalty, at the solicitation of many citizens Governor Stewart appointed him to the office. Here he served efficiently for some months, but owing to the very disturbed condition

of affairs in that locality, which rendered property unsafe, he resigned, fearing a continuance in office might involve his bondsmen. He was now tendered and accepted the position as cashier of the Branch Bank of the State of Missouri at Arrow Rock, in the same county, where he remained until near the close of the war. In the spring of 1865 he engaged in farming on quite an extensive scale, and it was about this time that a series of afflictions came, which in a few months bereft him of his entire family: a wife, a son and a daughter he followed to the grave in quick succession. Saddened with grief and disappointments, he removed from the scenes of his recent misfortunes, and with his brother, General John S. Marmaduke, came to St. Louis, where, in connection with Dr. Wyatt M. Brown, they established the commission house of Marmaduke & Brown. The history of this house, of which he is now the senior partner, has been most gratifying in every respect. It has a prominence and influence, and reputation for enterprise and public-spiritedness worthy of the great city, and has business connections from Maine to Mexico.

Among other positions of trust in this city, Mr. Marmaduke is a director in the Third National Bank, Lumbermen and Mechanics' Insurance Company, and St. Louis Cotton Compress Company. His career of late years furnishes a forcible illustration of what may be accomplished by determination, activity and self-reliance, for in this short period he has succeeded in discharging in full all of his old obligations and laid the foundation for a handsome fortune.

Mr. Marmaduke, who is now but thirty-five years of age, was born in Saline county, Missouri.

His father, ex-Governor M. M. Marmaduke, was, for many years, one of the leading citizens in the political and industrial affairs of the State. His paternal grandfather was the son of Sir Miles Marmaduke, a man of renown in the times of George II, and who participated in and was overcome in a rebellion against that monarch in about 1750. Anticipating the result of this contest, Sir Miles Marmaduke sent his only child, a son, Vincent, who was then about eighteen years old, to America. He settled in Virginia, and purchased a large land grant—what is now Westmoreland county—named in commemoration of his native county in the northeast of England.

D. W. Marmaduke's mother, Lavinia, was the daughter of John Sappington, a physician of eminence and distinction in his profession; and through his mother he is also closely related to the Breathitt family of Kentucky, now passed away, but who a half century ago were

among the most distinguished in the State, and the most gifted in the nation.

The greater part of D. W. Marmaduke's childhood and youth were passed in his native county, at such schools as were then afforded. The traits which as a man have characterized his actions, were plainly discernable while at school. He was apt and made rapid progress in his studies; and when fifteen years old was called away from school to undertake the adjustment of a large unsettled business scattered through the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. At this tender age, unattended, he rode horseback from Missouri through each of these States, visiting all sections of them. The business was of a nature that brought him in contact with a great many persons, and as a consequence often times with men utterly destitute of principle, who, observing his youth, would think to take advantage of his inexperience and helplessness. He returned from this trip after several months' absence, and it gave such satisfaction that his employers solicited him to make another, which he did, with like gratifying results.

Mr. Marmaduke is of medium height, with large hazel eyes, which, in animation, light up and give the face a highly intelligent expression; this, with a prominent nose and large mouth, contributes to make a physiognomy that will attract attention at all times. Of a nervous, sanguine temperament, he is quick to think and likewise to act—this latter, however, is held somewhat in abeyance by a large development of caution which doubtless will continue to serve to steady and improve his judgment.

His manner is dignified, easy and courteous, without possessing that geniality which readily assimilates and attracts each individual with whom he may come in contact. He is not a seeker after popularity, is eminently just in all intercourse with his fellow-man, and does not hesitate to antagonize any interest which interrupts or hinders what he conceives to be a correct course of action. Throughout all of the long embarrassments which shrouded his progress and which were of a character to try men's virtues, his conduct was such as to stamp him us a man of unswerving integrity. And, having severely felt the chastening rod of adversity, he sympathizes with and keenly appreciates the efforts of young men in their struggles, and is always the earnest and useful friend of those whom he believes merit it.

In February 1870, Mr. Marmaduke was married the second time—Miss Mary, a daughter of Colonel James Crawford, of Mobile, Alabama, becoming his wife. Three children are born of this union.

HENRY S. TURNER.

THE ancestors of MAJOR HENRY S. TURNER were among the most respected of the old Dominion, his mother being a Randolph, a name than which no brighter stands upon the records of Virginia.

He was born in King George county, Virginia, April 1, 1811. His early education received that strict attention which gentlemen of the period were accustomed to bestow upon their children, and every preparation was made to prepare him to fill a course in life at once honorable to himself and worthy of the stock from which he is descended. After the usual preliminary course of studies, he finally entered the military academy at West Point, where he remained four years, successfully passing through the physical and mental ordeal, to which cadets are subjected before they are admitted as officers in the military service of the United States.

As an officer, he soon won most honorable distinction, and was finally honored by being selected, with two others, to attend the Royal School of Cavalry, at Saumur, France, for the purpose of studying the cavalry tactics, which the French, under such military leaders as the first Napoleon and his marshals had carried to remarkable perfection. He creditably acquitted himself of his honorable mission, and after a residence of fifteen months at this famous school, he returned to the United States in 1840, to give his country the benefit of his labors. The better to effect this end, Major Turner, and Lieutenant Eustis, who had been with him at the school at Saumur, were detailed by the Secretary of War to translate the French cavalry tactics they had learned, and, by judicious alterations and modifications, adapt them to the requirements of the American cavalry service. So accurately did these officers perform the duty required of them, and so highly was their work esteemed, that a board of officers of high rank, specially convened, unhesitatingly approved it, and their "Tactics of Cavalry" became standard authority for the cavalry branch of the service. The time occupied in the

translation and preparation of this work, which consisted of three volumes, was four months. Joel R. Poinsett was then Secretary of War, and Martin Van Buren was President.

In February 1841, Major, then Lieutenant Turner, married Miss Julia M. Hunt of St. Louis, the daughter of Theodore Hunt and Ann Lucas, a lady of most admirable qualities, and much beloved by all who know her. His family consists of ten children, five sons and five daughters.

After his accession into the ranks of the United States army as an officer, but little opportunity had been afforded Lieutenant Turner to gain military glory, something dear to the soul of every soldier. During the war with Mexico, which added the Lone Star State to the Union, Lieutenant Turner was an active and chivalrous officer, serving during the entire campaign, and receiving as a reward for his valuable services the rank of Captain. In 1848 he was breveted Major, as the records of the War Department testify, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of San Pasquel, San Gabriel and Plains of Mesa in California."

The same year Major Turner resigned from the army, and turned his attention to the pleasing pursuits of agriculture, near St. Louis. He remained thus engaged until 1850, when he received the appointment of Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, which office he held until 1853, when he resigned, and going to California, established the banking house of Lucas, Turner & Co. This financial institution remained in operation until 1857. Major Turner, however, returned to St. Louis in 1853, and became a member of the banking firm of Lucas & Simonds, in which he continued until the dissolution of the co-partnership in 1858.

During his career in St. Louis, he has filled many important and trustworthy offices, and has ever held the entire confidence of his fellow-citizens. In 1858, he was elected to the General Assembly of the State. He was president of the Union National Bank of St. Louis, and served in that capacity from 1857 to 1870. He was elected president of the Lucas Bank, and served from 1870 to 1874. He was elected to the City Council in 1874, and is at present one of the most honored and efficient members of that honorable body. In all of the above positions Major Turner commanded the esteem and regard of his associates.

On account of his high personal standing and acknowledged responsibility as a citizen, he was appointed executor of the late Louis A. Benoist, which trust he has managed with great care and safety to

those personally and publicly interested. He also has charge of the private business of Mrs. Hunt, as well as one-third of her large estate, and, also manages the private interests of Mrs. James H. Lucas—all places of great trust and personal responsibility.

Major Turner is popular with all classes of our citizens. He is a zealous advocate of works of a public character, and is ever ready to promote internal improvements. He is practical in his ideas, earnest in action, and is known as one of the most efficient of citizens. He was one of the incorporators of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and one of the most trusted members of that organization. In the different vocations of life he has been called upon to fill, Major Turner has acquitted himself with honor and credit; as a banker he is honorable and above reproach; as a legislator he is broad, liberal and practical in his views, and as a military officer, the official documents of the War Department bear testimony to his merit. A good citizen and honorable man, he well deserves all the honors his fellow-citizens have showered upon him.

D. P. Rowland

DAVID P. ROWLAND.

DAVID PITMAN ROWLAND, president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, and member of the mercantile house of Shryock & Rowland, was born in Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, in the year 1832. His father, David Irvine Rowland, was a substantial, well-to-do merchant in Richmond for a period of forty years, having moved from Campbell county, Virginia, to Richmond in the year 1806. His mother's maiden name was Mahala H. Tyree, who was a Virginian by birth, and went to Richmond in the year 1818. The grandmother of David Pitman Rowland, on his father's side, was the daughter of David Irvine, one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky.

The early educational advantages of young Rowland were not such as a lad of his spirit and independence could, perhaps, have wished; for, while he did, at one period, entertain the desire of fitting himself for a professional career, he yet brought his studies to a close, at the school of his native town, at the early age of fourteen years. At this school he acquired the rudiments of a good English education, with, perhaps, a slight knowledge of the elementary branches of the classics. These, however, were but imperfectly learned; and, abandoning all thoughts of fitting himself for a professional life, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. Fixed in this purpose, and firmly resolved to overcome all obstacles, he entered the store of Field & Holloway, in his native town, who, at that period, conducted the largest establishment, as dealers in general merchandise, which was to be found in all that section of country. The boy clerk had not remained here long before his aptitude for commercial life became manifest to his employers. His advancement was rapid; his deportment gentlemanly; his manners affable; and he was promoted on account of his industry and integrity. It was comparatively but a short time before he had the run of a business as large and lucrative as that of any in that portion of the State. Into all his business avocations young Rowland carried a steady purpose. Blessed with perfect health, and a strong, robust constitution, his energy and uprightness were marked characteristics which his em-

ployers were not slow to appreciate. From time to time, his compensation was increased, and being free from those habits of idleness and dissipation which many young men are addicted to, he was enabled to save, out of his earnings each year, a goodly sum with which to commence on his own account at a later period.

Young Rowland remained with Field & Holloway until November 9, 1853, when, at the age of twenty-two, he paid an accidental visit to St. Louis, arriving here November 13, 1853. Previous to coming to St. Louis, Mr. Rowland had visited, at different times, nearly all the principal cities in the country—North as well as South—but not one of all the commercial centres that he had seen in his various pleasure or business trips, made so strong an impression on his mind as a live commercial metropolis, as did St. Louis. After remaining here a few weeks, and becoming thoroughly convinced of the value and importance of the commercial relations of the city, Mr. Rowland accepted a position in the dry goods house of A. J. McCreery & Co., where he remained up to 1860. At that time, with a moderate capital of a few thousand dollars, every dollar of which he had earned, he commenced business on his own account, occupying unpretentious quarters on Locust, between Main and Second streets. His business at that time was confined almost exclusively to the leaf tobacco trade, which became large and lucrative.

In 1862, Mr. Rowland formed a partnership with Mr. W. P. Shryock, and, in addition to the leaf tobacco business, engaged in the business of pork-packing, which proved a very profitable venture.

In November 1863, Mr. Rowland was married to Miss Mattie H. Shackelford, daughter of William H. Shackelford, formerly of Paris, Kentucky.

January 1, 1864, we date the beginning of the firm—since become so distinguished in the commercial history of St. Louis—of Shryock & Rowland. The firm entered at once into a general commission business, dealing in and handling all kinds of domestic produce, with their business location at No. 210 North Commercial street. Since the formation of this firm, its history is so closely identified with the commercial progress of St. Louis up to the present time, that it is almost impossible to speak of one without referring to the other. This house may be accredited with being the pioneers in the establishment of trade relations between this city and the South, and of making these relations reciprocal; and no small share of this work is due to the great prudence, energy and foresight of Mr. David P. Rowland. Mr. Rowland had confidence in the

South—confidence in the commercial integrity of her people, which has never wavered in times of their prosperity or adversity—and no sooner had the war been brought to a close than every effort was made by this firm to restore and establish commercial relations with them. This firm saw the great benefits that would inure to them, and to the commercial prosperity of St. Louis, by securing the trade of Arkansas, and in the year 1868 there was projected, and put into successful operation, the Arkansas and White River Packet Company, comprising six boats, of which company Mr. D. P. Rowland was the vice-president. It was through this enterprise that nearly all the business of the White River country was brought to St. Louis, having thus been diverted from its old channels which had led the trade of that section formerly to Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans. The firm of Shryock & Rowland also projected the St. Louis and Red River Packet Company, comprising some six or seven boats. The first boat ever loaded at St. Louis direct for Shreveport, was the Gerard B. Allen, and when others failed to join the firm in making up the cargo, they loaded her entirely themselves with a cargo of groceries and a general assortment of produce, valued at upwards of $100,000. This venture was not, for reasons which it is unnecessary here to explain, a pecuniary success, but the loss sustained by the firm, through the greed of others, was not larger than they were abundantly able to stand. To undertake these enterprises required a good deal of nerve, but they were carried through by this firm when other strong merchants refused to lend to them, at the beginning, their encouragement and material support.

On the 8th of September 1864, Mr. Rowland met with a severe domestic affliction in the loss of his beloved wife, leaving him one child. In April 1866 Mr. Rowland was a second time married, his present wife being a daughter of Mr. J. A. J. Aderton, president of the Valley National Bank of this city, and by which marriage he has a lovely daughter, now eight years of age, whose name—Belle Rowland—is borne by one of the river palaces engaged in the St. Louis and Southern trade.

But it is not alone as a successful merchant that Mr. Rowland has occupied a conspicuous and useful position in the community in which he lives. While he has never sought political office, he has filled many important and responsible offices, which have been thrust upon him by popular election. His present position as the thirteenth president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange is a distinguished honor—the highest in the gift of the merchants of St. Louis—and was conferred upon

him at the annual election, on the 6th of January 1875. The presidential contest at that date was one of the most exciting that ever took place in mercantile circles in the history of Exchange elections; the largest vote the members ever brought out on any similar occasion was then polled, and Mr. Rowland was successful over one of the strongest and most popular gentlemen whom the opponents to the regular ticket could name. The occasion was the more interesting and exciting on account of the expected completion and opening of the new Chamber of Commerce, which will take place, in all probability, during the present year: an occasion which, on account of the magnitude of the enterprise, and cost of this great commercial structure, will form a memorable epoch in the history of St. Louis. The customary serenade tendered to the new president at his residence, on the evening of the 8th of January, by the merchants of the Exchange, was one of the largest ever tendered to any former president; for, although the night was bitterly cold, fully six hundred members were in attendance. The occasion was indeed, a memorable and happy one, and the compliment was as sincere as it was hearty.

Mr. Rowland is the only president of the Merchants' Exchange who has been called upon to tender its hospitalities to a foreign potentate. When Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, visited St. Louis, in March 1875, he was received "on 'Change," and Mr. Rowland, on behalf of the merchants of the city, delivered the address of welcome.

Prior to the election of January 6, Mr. Rowland had filled the position of director of the Merchants' Exchange four years in succession; is a director in the Phœnix Insurance Company—a St. Louis institution, and one of the oldest in the city—a director, also, in the Mound City Building Association; is vice-president of the Willard Improved Barrel Company; a director in the Valley National Bank; is Past-Master and High Priest of a Chapter in the Masonic fraternity, having been admitted to that order on the night he was twenty-one years of age (which is a distinction somewhat unusual); and last, and by no means least, has been, for nearly seven years past, a director in the St. Louis Provident Association, of which he has been one of the most active members, giving largely of his own means, and soliciting pecuniary aid in its support from his mercantile associates.

In this association Mr. Rowland has, from the first, taken a special interest. He has acted upon the principle that, in leaving this world nothing can be taken away, and that a good name, is after all, preferable to great riches. He values money only for the good that may be

accomplished by its proper use. During his life, Mr. Rowland has, in all his transactions, acted so as to win the confidence of all men who know him. In business life he has always been successful.

Since his election to the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, events of one kind and another have followed each other in rapid succession, so that standing as the representative head of the commercial interests of the city, much has been required of him. It is needless to say that Mr. Rowland has discharged all his public trusts with credit to himself and satisfaction to those who conferred.

So varied and numerous have been Mr. Rowland's services to the city of his adoption, that we had almost omitted mention of the fact that he contributed largely to the establishment of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange. Through its workings several millions of dollars have been added to the annual trade of the city.

Mr. Rowland's religious views are those of the Old School Presbyterian church. He is a consistent member and faithful trustee of the Central Presbyterian church of this city, of which the Rev. Dr. Brank is pastor. Mr. Rowland is now in the prime of a vigorous manhood; enterprising, but not speculative; cautious, without being over-timid; strictly honorable and punctilious in the fulfillment of every obligation, and disposed to exact and equal degree of promptness and fidelity on the part of others; yet capable of the largest measure of generosity and liberality.

EDWARD MONTGOMERY, M.D.

AMONG the older members of the medical profession in St. Louis no one ranks higher as a general practitioner and a high-toned, honorable gentleman, than Dr. Edward Montgomery. He was born in Ballymena, near Belfast, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, December 20, 1816.

His mother was the third wife of his father, and had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, of whom only one daughter and three sons now survive. His father and mother died about eight years ago at the ripe age of eighty-five and eighty-three respectively. The subject of this sketch received his preparatory education at a grammar school in his native town, and afterward pursued his collegiate studies at the Royal Academical Institution of Belfast, which has since been merged into one of the Queen's Colleges of Ireland.

From 1834 to 1838 he studied medicine at the University of Edinburg, and there received his degree in August 1838. Immediately afterward, he commenced the practice of his profession in his native town, in the same house where his grandfather had practiced a hundred years previously.

In July 1839, he was married to Hanna French, of French Park, near Belfast, who is still living, and by whom he has had eight children, five sons and three daughters, six of whom are now living and nearly all have reached maturity.

In September 1842, fearing pulmonary consumption, which had been hereditary in his family, he determined to come to America, and to seek a home in our Southern States.

After a sea voyage of sixty-three days, he arrived in New Orleans, in which city and in Jackson, Mississippi, he diligently and continuously pursued his profession until January 1849, when he came to St. Louis, where he has made his home ever since, and with but little relaxation has sedulously devoted his time and talents to the practice of medicine.

Successful from the beginning in securing a good share of practice, the fearful epidemic of cholera, which scourged our city in that awful year, brought him, like many other heroic medical men, prominently

before the public, and enabled him to lay the foundation for an extensive and profitable practice, which he has ever since enjoyed, and gave him a foothold which has strengthened with the growth of our wonderful city. So busily was he engaged in his practice, that nearly a quarter of a century elapsed before he could find time to revisit his native country. In the summer of 1873, after an absence of thirty-one years, he, accompanied by his wife, daughter and grand-daughter, visited his old home, made a tour through the British Islands, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Austria, and was a commissioner to the World's Exhibition at Vienna. His trip abroad was not only pleasant in every particular, but exceedingly instructive and interesting, and gave him a higher appreciation of the ability and capacity of American medical men than he had ever held before, for it convinced him that, in the practical application of our art, we were in advance of almost every nation. Although the Doctor has been one of the fortunate few who has almost always enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, his success in making money has not made him forget his duties to his profession and to suffering humanity, and, from the vast storehouse of his own practical experience, he has given out much for the benefit of medical men, and mankind in general.

From 1843 to 1849, whilst residing in the South, he contributed several papers to the medical literature of the country, which were published in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, and among which may be mentioned articles upon Typhus and Typhoid Fever, Pernicious Fever, Erysipelatous Fever, or blacktongue, etc. Since a resident of St. Louis, he has written a large number of medical essays of great practical interest for the St. Louis medical journals, among the most noteworthy of which were the articles on Cholera, Chorea, Croup, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, Colitis, Post-partum inflammation, Scarlatina, Uterine Hæmorrhage, Variola, and the Antiphlogistic Treatment of Diseases, all of which have been instructive and entertaining.

Dr. Montgomery has, for many years, been an active working member of the Missouri State Medical Association and the St. Louis Medical Society, and has enjoyed the distinguished honor of being the president of both learned bodies. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, and has attended a number of its meetings as a delegate from our societies.

Devoted to his profession from the beginning, he has suffered nothing to distract his attention; not even places of position and honor have ever

allured him from his path of duty, but he has kept straight on with a wonderful singleness of purpose, and devoted all his time to the practical pursuit of his profession, the result of which has been the enjoyment of one of the very largest and most profitable practices in St. Louis, and the universal confidence and respect of his patients.

As a general practitioner, he has very few equals, and no superiors among us. He is quick and accurate in diagnosis, and very thoroughly skilled in the application of remedies, and has a most remarkable power in pleasing his patients and inspiring them with confidence, so that no man retains his practice better than he. As a writer, he is lucid and free from all affectation, and his essays are always full of sense and information.

Liberal-minded and generous-hearted by nature, he is tolerant and courteous to all, and exacts nothing more than he is willing and glad to concede to those who differ with him. He is a devoted husband and parent, a most genial companion, a true friend, and an unpretending gentleman. Long may he live to enjoy the competency which he has gained, and the confidence of his professional compeers.

J. F. ALEXANDER.

THE subject of this sketch is, in every sense, a representative Western man. A native of the State of Illinois, he has from his youth been identified with the progressive movements, in both thought and action, that, during the last quarter of a century, have conspired to shift the center of political and intellectual power from the slopes of the Alleghanies to the Valley of the Mississippi. This western sweep of empire raised, in a rapidly developing country, a race of men who stood boldly in the face of great events, shaping them to their purposes with rare ability and foresight—men who were undismayed in the face of difficulties, and who, with prescient calmness, traced the paths in which the trade of the future was to flow, and laid down the propositions which were destined to rule the thought of more than one generation. These propositions have been modified with the changing conditions that have so rapidly succeeded each other, but they have retained all their consistency, and, while we yet admit their influence, we see that their faults lie rather in imperfect interpretations than in the rules which they teach. The past twenty-five years cover the period in which Illinois emerged from comparative unimportance into the full blaze that belongs to the brightest star in the Western constellation.

So long as the current of events is smooth, it is difficult to distinguish the men who furnish the controlling force from those who are mere hangers-on. Here, as elsewhere, the noise and hurrah bears usually an exact proportion to the emptiness from which it proceeds, while men of sagacity and foresight are too busily employed with their plans to think of any advantages that may flow from sounding their own praises. The blow which the railroad interests of the country received in 1873 made some startling revelations of this character, stripping off the merely ornamental fixture and showing us the real sinew and brain on which the entire system was based.

JEDAIAH F. ALEXANDER, now occupying so important a position in the affairs of the Southeastern Railroad, was born in Bond county,

Illinois, January 4, 1827. Although yet a comparatively young man, he has had a somewhat eventful and active career, and has filled a measure of usefulness that could not well be subtracted from the substantial progress of his State. His father was a farmer and surveyor, who moved from Cabarrus county, North Carolina, to Tennessee, and from there to Illinois at an early day. The young man remained on the farm and attended school until he reached the age of twenty.

In 1848 he went to Greenville, the county seat of Bond county, and there, during the campaign, published a Free-soil paper. This sheet was intended only as a campaign paper, and having served its purpose, was discontinued. After the election he again attended school during the winter, and then, in 1849, became a partner in the office of the Greenville *Journal*. This paper the next year passed under his exclusive management, and was independent in politics until 1856, when in the Presidential campaign of that year it declared for Fremont. In 1853, while publishing the *Journal*, he was elected Treasurer and Assessor of his county, and held the office for the term of two years with honor and satisfaction. In 1855 he entered upon the practice of law, a profession by no means inconsistent with his duties as editor and publisher of a country paper. The period covered by his legal practice extended from 1855 to 1863, while he was constantly occupied with other pursuits. In 1858 he started the Greenville *Advocate*, and continued its publication up to 1863, when he turned it over to other parties. In 1861 he was Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the House of Representatives, and in 1862 was appointed United States Collector of the Tenth Illinois district. The latter office he held for four years, when in the fall of 1866, he was elected to the State Legislature.

In the fall of 1870 Mr. Alexander was elected State Senator, and served his full term of two years, showing himself as an honest and capable representative of the people, and one uninfluenced by any selfish considerations.

Both in the House and in the Senate, he was justly regarded as one of the best parliamentarians in the body, and at one time was strongly urged by his friends to become a candidate for speaker of the House. He, however, declined, thinking the honor due to older members.

When the time came that the people of the tier of counties lying on the air line between St. Louis and Terre Haute, Indiana, were anxious for a railroad, Mr. Alexander came to the front, secured subscriptions and perfected the organization of the Vandalia Railroad, and was the first president of the company. For four years, from the spring of

1867 to the spring of 1871, he was the president of the company, conducting its affairs with marked ability and success.

In 1869, he became interested, with General Winslow, in the construction of the Southeastern Railway, and under his supervision much of the work was done. He was vice-president of that company, at its inception, and then when the panic came, in 1872, was elected treasurer. The embarrassments brought on all railway organizations, especially new roads, by the unlooked-for financial revulsion of that year, had their effect on the Southeastern in forcing it into the hands of a receiver. When the selection came to be made for that important position of trust and responsibility, Mr. Alexander, from his knowledge of railway affairs and high character, was, with remarkable unanimity, selected for the trust. Under his management, the best interests of all parties were conserved, and his course dictated no less by strict justice than by an enlarged policy.

This is in part the course of a man who has filled numerous public and private positions of influence and honor, and who has been unswerving in his devotion to the simple duties before him. A man of powerful, stalwart frame, with a clear, healthy mind, unbiased by the passing prejudices of the hour, he is representative of the thoughtful, ready, earnest, self-reliant men who have been unostentatiously working out the grand results which we see about us. When seasons of depression and embarrassment come, they are the men who stand out strong in the face of disaster, and lead to the consummations they at first marked out, however beset by difficulties.

Mr. Alexander has ever pursued with honesty and steadiness of purpose, the course best calculated to serve those who have committed their interests to his management, and has won the highest confidence of his associates.

As an Odd Fellow, he has been selected for the fourth term of two years as a representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States: in itself a striking proof of clear and unselfish purpose.

In the transportation problems of the West, which must continue to claim some of the best thought that it can command, he will be found to bear no unimportant part, and, as the friend of enduring progress, will be equal to the demands of the time.

JUDGE NATHANIEL HOLMES.

JUDGE NATHANIEL HOLMES is, perhaps, more than any other man in our city, the representative of its scholarly research and mental culture. There must grow up in every community, where the exactions of civilization make themselves felt, men who by natural fitness and powers of mind come to devote themselves, in a greater or less degree, to the solution of the many abstract problems that superficially form engaging topics for the masses, and yet include within themselves some of the most interesting and abstruse questions of social science. Such men are by no means dealing with crude fancies like those which the ancient schools were perpetually polishing yet never perfecting. The ability to grapple with the unseen and to construct, as it were, a congruous whole from isolated fragments, is only acquired by exact knowledge upon every one of those great questions which agitate the human mind. In his profession, Judge Holmes has attained an eminence entirely free from those disturbing influences which too often attend upon success; and as an author, he has attracted the attention of all English-speaking people who are familiar with English literature, by his work entitled "The Authorship of Shakespeare."

From the platform he has familiarized himself to a large number of the thinking American public. Among the most widely known of his lectures are "Providence and Fate," "Shakespeare and Bacon," and "Antiquity of Man." His performances as an author and a lecturer should, however, be regarded rather as the relaxation of the jurist, ornamenting and rounding a life the chief occupation of which has ever been the study and practice of law.

He is the descendant of stern and scholarly ancestors. His father was Samuel Holmes, a machinist and cotton manufacturer, son of Deacon Nathaniel Holmes, of Peterborough, New Hampshire, whose ancestors settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and were Scotch Presbyterians from the north of Ireland. His mother was Mary Annan, daughter of the Rev. David Annan, of Peterborough, New Hampshire,

who came from Ceres, near Cupar, in Fifeshire, Scotland, and was a brother of the Rev. Robert Annan, of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Nathaniel Holmes was born at Peterborough, New Hampshire, July 2, 1814. He was fitted for college at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1837. He subsequently studied law at the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the Bar in Boston in 1839, and came directly to St. Louis in the fall of that year. The following spring, in the year 1840, he was admitted to the St. Louis Bar. From that time forward, he may be said to have been a part of the legal life of our city and State. As our country has grown and developed, so, too, his powers have ripened and expanded. His application has been unceasing, his vigor unrelaxing. The determination and mental force which he inherited have been imbued with the enlarged vitality which our section inspires, until he may properly be claimed as the product of the West. He was Circuit Attorney for the county of St. Louis by appointment of Governor Edwards, in 1846–'7; was counsellor of the Board of St. Louis Public Schools, by election, from 1853 to 1855, and of the North Missouri Railroad Company from 1862 to 1865.

In 1865, he was appoined one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, by Governor Thos. C. Fletcher, under the new constitution, and held that position until 1868, when he accepted the chair of Professor of Law in Harvard University, from which he retired in 1872.

Outside of his professional life, he was corresponding secretary of the St. Louis Academy of Science from 1857 to 1868, and from 1873 to the present time. He was elected a resident Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1870, and a corresponding member of the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna in 1857.

Judge Holmes' professional career may be said to be remarkably symmetrical, and to have culminated in the professorship at Harvard University. Political services or personal favoritism are important to obtain it. It is only the reward of commanding ability. Thus, we see that he has passed from the position of a prominent and able lawyer to a seat on the supreme bench of the State of Missouri, and then to the chair of Professor of Law in Harvard University.

Of his book entitled "The Authorship of Shakespeare," this is not the place to speak. It is as the sound jurist, as the close and exhaustive thinker and the ripe scholar, that Judge Holmes is now and henceforth to be regarded. Whether Shakespeare or Sir Francis Bacon was

the author of our great English classic, may always remain a mooted question, but the claims of Bacon are urged by Judge Holmes with a perspicuity and cogency that carry conviction to many. A third edition of this work, which has met with such varying comment on both sides of the Atlantic, is about being issued from the press.

THOMAS CARNEY.

THE subject of this sketch, now one of the most prosperous and respected merchants of St. Louis, has passed the greater portion of his public life in the neighboring State of Kansas. It was in this commonwealth that the principal acts of his life, which have helped to make so many pages of Western history, transpired.

THOMAS CARNEY was born in Delaware county, Ohio, August 20 1824. On his father's side he is of Irish, and on his mother's, of German, descent. She was a woman of much public spirit, of superior personal qualifications, and was highly esteemed for her religious character.

His father, James Carney, died when Thomas was but four years old, leaving his widowed mother with four boys, the eldest being but six years old. The bereft family resided upon a small farm, with but six acres improved. Delaware county was, at that time, a comparative wilderness, and afforded but limited educational advantages, which consisted of the scanty facilities offered by a log house, where it was understood that to read, write and cipher to the double rule of three was an ample education. Thomas, however, had the benefit of six months' instruction at an academy when he was nineteen years old, paying for his board and tuition by working nights, mornings and Saturdays.

At the age of twenty, Thomas, having resolved to become a merchant, began to look around him for a situation in a store. He first called upon the neighboring village merchant, to whom he unfolded his views as to his future. The merchant listened to his plans, and answered him that he had much better stick to farming, adding "that he did not think he had sufficient abilities to become a successful merchant, and that it was a pity to spoil a good farmer." Nothing daunted, Thomas answered indignantly that he would yet see the day he could buy and sell the petty monarch of the village store. This prediction, though uttered by a boy who had not twenty-five dollars in the world, has long since been fulfilled.

Being unsuccessful among his early acquaintances in obtaining the employment he so much desired, he visited Columbus. With his bundle on his back, he went down one side of High street and up the other, calling at all stores, without regard to the nature of their business, whether dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, or what not, and almost completed the round of the city without obtaining employment. At last he engaged with a retail dry goods firm, at fifty dollars per year and board. At the expiration of his contract, he engaged for one year longer at one hundred dollars. When that contract had terminated, he determined to enter upon a larger field of mercantile life, and accordingly set out for Cincinnati, carrying with him recommendations of his late employers and neighboring merchants. He found employment in a large wholesale dry goods house, making a contract for five years, at the rate of three hundred dollars for the first year, and one hundred dollars advance for each succeeding year. To this contract he bound himself in writing. He carried it out faithfully, and to the letter, though at various times during the term he was offered three times the salary by other parties desirous of securing his services. So faithful was he in the discharge of his duties, and so strictly did he guard the interests of his employers, that at the end of his engagement he was offered, and accepted, a quarter interest in the house, and had his name placed at the head of the firm.

He remained in this business four years and a half, exerting all his energies and abilities until obliged by ill-health to seek rest and quiet for a time. Inactivity for any length of time, however, was incompatible with his nature. He soon arranged to dispose of his interest in the business to his partners, and then he set out to view the great West. In his rambles over the Western States and Territories, he was so much pleased with Leavenworth, Kansas, that he decided to make it his future home. Acting promptly upon this newly conceived idea, he returned and set about opening up business in Kansas, which he did in the spring of 1858.

In 1852 Mr. Carney was married to Miss Rebecca A. Canady, in Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio, a lady of many superior qualities, and whose truly christian character, and philanthropic labors in behalf of the poor and unfortunate are deserving of the highest praise. Throughout the active public life of Governor Carney, she has exerted a great and beneficial influence over his labors.

Settled in his new home, he gave to his business his accustomed attention, prospering even beyond his own hopes or expectations. In

the fall of 1861, while absent from home he was elected to the Legislature of his State. This was a most eventful session for the young State of Kansas. Some of the State officers who had been authorized to sell State bonds, had transcended their powers, by employing an agent, who sold the bonds at a price not authorized by law.

Mr. Carney took an active part in the investigation which followed, resulting in the impeachment of the Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State. The two latter were finally convicted. During the investigation which it occasioned, the agent who sold the bonds endeavored to take advantage of the fact that the State had no money in its treasury, and offered to return the bonds which had been sacrificed, upon the State's reimbursing him with their price. Mr. Carney at once arose in his place and announced his readiness to loan the State the money to pay for all bonds he would return, whereupon the agent withdrew his offer.

Mr. Carney's course in the Legislature was such, upon all important matters, as to engage the attention of the whole State, and make him very popular with all parties. Much against his inclination, he was put forward by his friends as a candidate for Governor, to which position he was chosen in November 1862. The following January he took the oath of office, and entered upon the duties of his office at a time when the State was much in need of honest executive ability. This was its most critical period. Its treasury was empty, its credit at the lowest ebb, and its fair young name tarnished by the necessity that had compelled the severe action toward some of the State officers the year previous. Governor Carney advanced the means out of his own pocket to pay the first year's interest on the bonds, thus warding off dishonor, saving the credit of the young commonwealth, and helping to place it in high financial position, so that when he left the executive chair the credit of Kansas was second to no Western State in the Union. Its bonds sold readily at nearly par; there were ample means in its treasury for all its wants, and the people felt the State was standing on a sound basis.

Governor Carney's executive abilities were not less called upon in other respects. His administration began and ended during the late war. The State was in peril at almost every point, and its settled portions presented the appearance of one extended camp. Indians infested the State on the south and west, rebels and guerrillas invaded it on the east. Nothing short of constant vigilance could prevent invasions and the butchering of the people. Settlements at that time were sparse, and people were poor; the State had no money in the treasury to pay

for its defense. During this dark period, the Governor organized a company of one hundred and fifty mounted men, to patrol the eastern border, to warn the inhabitants of approaching danger; and to pay for this service, he advanced the means from his own purse. The regular State militia co-operated with these rangers, for whom efficient arms and equipments had been provided by the energetic action of the Executive.

These mounted men kept the field until he was notified by the commander of the district that he was able to protect the State. They were then discharged, and in three days thereafter Lawrence was in ashes, and one hundred and eighty of its citizens murdered in cold blood by Quantrell's band of desperadoes. Meantime the young men of Kansas were rushing to other and distant battle-fields.

No Governor exerted himself more, or contributed more freely of his means, for the encouragement of volunteers, than did Governor Carney: and in that respect, though operating on a more limited field, he deserves to be ranked among the most famous of the "War Governors."

During the second year of his gubernatorial term, Governor Carney was chosen United States Senator by a two-thirds vote of both branches of the Legislature, but as considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by the friends of General J. H. Lane, whom he was to succeed, because it was said the proper time for an election had been anticipated (although no time had been fixed by the State or nation), he surrendered his credentials and declined a re-election. At the meeting of the next Legislature, the following was adopted:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, That the thanks of this House and of the people of the State of Kansas are justly due to Hon. Thomas Carney, late Governor of the State of Kansas, for the honest, faithful and impartial manner in which he discharged his executive duties.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House is hereby directed to transmit to ex-Governor Carney a certified copy of these resolutions.

Governor Carney then returned to private life, where, however, he was not long permitted to remain, for, notwithstanding his positive refusal to serve if elected, he was chosen mayor of Leavenworth. At the earnest solicitation of many leading citizens, he finally consented to serve. After his term expired, he was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote.

Governor Carney retired to private life in 1866, since which time he has devoted himself to his private business, and to the encouragement of public improvements in the State. He has contributed much of his time and means to building railroads in Kansas. No man has done more, either in a public or private way, for the advancement of the State

and its institutions. Its churches, bridges, school-houses, and its citizens needing assistance, all bear faithful witness to his liberality and bounty. No man is more esteemed than he in Kansas, where his unbounded liberality has made him hosts of friends.

Governor Carney has latterly resided in St. Louis, where he devotes himself entirely to business and the education of his four sons. He is resolved to do his part, at least, to make the world the better for his having been in it, and he knows of no more certain way of accomplishing this than to prepare those who are soon to take his place, so that they also may act well their parts toward their fellow-men and their God.

History furnishes few more striking examples than the life of Governor Carney of what important results can be accomplished through vigor, determination and rectitude.

WILLIAM G. BARTLE.

AMONG the citizens of St. Louis who have achieved distinction, entitling them to be placed among the representative men of the community, there are many whose quiet perseverance in a particular pursuit, while it excites little notice from the great masses as the years pass by, yet results in elevating them to positions enviable in the eyes of their fellow-citizens, and as lasting as well merited. In this class may be placed the subject of the present memoir, WILLIAM G. BARTLE, who, although not standing conspicuously in the public eye as a statesman, a soldier or an orator, has yet, by his own individual efforts, become one of the leaders of the commercial industry of a great city, whose influence has been felt for upward of a quarter of a century.

Mr. Bartle is of foreign birth and parentage, having been born in Cheshire, England, in the year 1827. When but thirteen years old, in 1840, he came to America with his mother and step-father. Before emigrating, young Bartle had attended St. Mary's Academy at Stockport, Cheshire, England, where he received the rudiments of a sound English education. His mother and step-father wended their way directly to St. Louis, where the family settled down.

William commenced business with his step-father, who was a butcher, and whose place of business was at the North Market, on Broadway. In this connection he remained until 1848, and became quite conversant with the stock business of the Western country, which had already grown to gigantic proportions, and has become one of the important branches of trade of the Mississippi Valley.

With a view of extending the facilities of carrying on this trade, in 1849 Mr. Bartle commenced to build the Bellevue Stock Yards in the western portion of the city, now known as the Pacific Yards, and began buying cattle from the well known Christian Hays, the largest operator of the day, in his line, and the most extensive stock dealer the Western country ever saw:—for years Mr. Hays ruled the entire Southern market, and so large and extensive were his dealings that no other operator was known in Memphis and New Orleans but himself.

In this capacity he continued until 1852, when Mr. Hays died of cholera, and Mr. Bartle, in connection with Mr. Duncan S. Carter, then conducted it under the name of Hays, Carter & Co. This business continued in a most flourishing condition until 1863.

In the interval, the firm had invested largely in steamboat stock, and was interested in some of the most important river enterprises of the time. They owned a large amount of the stock of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Line.

During the war Mr. Bartle held a prominent position in the stock market of the West, in supplying the Government with cattle. In 1861 he received and issued 34,000 horses for the Government, the largest single transaction of the kind during the conflict. He also purchased the cattle for Banks' army, and for Sherman's before he started for Georgia. His operations in the cattle and stock market during these years were of the most stupendous magnitude and on the largest scale. His long experience in the business, his well known and superior judgment, his ability to classify, average and handle stock, made him a man of mark in the market, and one of inestimable value to such houses as that of Henry Ames & Co., Francis Whittaker & Sons, and John J. Roe, all of whom were anxious, at any price, to secure his services.

In 1863 the firm of Hays, Carter & Co., sold out their butchering establishment, but continued to hold largely in steamboat stock.

In 1866 Mr. Bartle took command of the steamer Ned Tracy, of which he was part owner; and in 1867 he purchased the Mountaineer, and commanded her in the Fort Benton trade until 1869.. In the meantime, and during the winter season, when the river trade was closed, he was the principal purchaser for Henry Ames & Co., Whittaker & Sons, and John J. Roe.

In 1869 Mr. Bartle commenced to ship cattle to New York and Philadelphia, which he did on a large scale. After the death of Mr. Roe in 1870, Mr. Bartle became a partner in the firm of John J. Roe & Co., in connection with Mr. John G. Copelin, Mr. Roe's son-in-law, and others. In the fall of 1871, this partnership was dissolved, and the business continued by Mr. Bartle, William Hamilton and H. D. Louderman. This firm continued until 1873, when it was dissolved also—Mr. Bartle and Mr. Hamilton continuing the business under the style of Hamilton & Bartle, which exists to the present day, and is one of the largest and most successful firms of St. Louis.

Mr. Bartle was twice married, his last wife being Mary C., daughter of Thomas Brooks, Esq., a wealthy gentleman of St. Louis county. In

1862, accompanied by his mother and two daughters, he went to Europe, visiting the great exposition at London, and other points of interest in England. It was his intention to make an extended tour of the Continent, but receiving news of the fall of New Orleans and Memphis, and supposing the river free once more to trade, he immediately returned.

His mother, Mrs. Lucy Daniels, died on the 9th of February 1875, in Cooper county, Missouri, where she had resided since 1867. She was buried from Christ's Church, St. Louis, and was followed to her last resting-place by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances, to whom her many Christian virtues had endeared her. She was a woman of notable peculiarities, which made her a paragon among her sex; favored with the most amiable disposition set in all the virtues, she possessed a wonderful executive ability, and those who remember her remarkable success in superintending and conducting the business of the Bellevue House in its palmy days, will agree with us in this tribute to her superior endowments. The Rev. Mr. Schuyler, of whose church (Christ's Episcopal) she was a communicant, speaking of her, said: "She was one of those truly good women—those exemplars of Christian character—of whose earnestness and sincerity there could be no doubt. Her kindly face was the very expression of her heart, which was a well-spring of benevolence and charity. No one in need ever appealed to her in vain, nor was her aid solicited for the furtherance of any worthy object without meeting with a sympathetic and generous response." For twenty years Mrs. Daniels was a patron and contributor to the Orphans' Home, in which she took an unflagging interest to the last. When one possessed of these high moral attributes and purity of life passes away, it is a melancholy pleasure to recur to these virtues, and she whom they adorn, that they may serve to shape the walks of those who would live as she lived, and die with the blissful assurances of the happy future which such a beautiful life must bring.

In the private walks of life, Mr. Bartle shines not less than in his transactions with the public. A man of unbounded generosity, gentle and genial in his nature, he has gathered around him a circle of admiring friends who feel honored by his friendship and proud of his success in life. Possessed of ample fortune, which he uses for the noblest objects, successful in all his business undertakings, and blessed and adored by a happy and contented family, Mr. Bartle is truly a man to be envied.

MATTHEW MOODY.

PROMINENT among the business men of St. Louis who claim Ireland as a native place, is the man whose name heads this interesting sketch.

MATTHEW MOODY was born in the year 1816, in the County Tyrone, Ireland. Like many other men of sterling business qualifications, his early years were spent upon a farm. His father, who was quite an extensive farmer of that section of the country, possessed the highest regard for education, and spared no pains to bestow upon his family the very best instruction his means and the educational facilities of the country he lived in would permit. Young Moody was first sent to a country school, and for four years afterwards to what is known in Ireland as a boys' seminary, where the youth of the country secure instruction in the higher branches of English and the classics.

In 1831 he left his native land for a home in the Western world, and lived for two years in Philadelphia. But the City of Brotherly Love did not offer many attractions to young Moody, who soon removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he engaged in a wholesale grocery store. This employment lasted for two years, when, meeting with another young man from Ireland anxious to improve his condition, and enter business for himself, the two joined fortunes, and, purchasing a stock, removed to Beardstown, Illinois.

The business under the partnership continued in a flourishing condition for very nearly three years, when Mr. Moody resolved to seek other and wider fields for enterprise and the exercise of his business capacity. With this intention, he sold out his interest in the Beardstown business, and started South on a trading expedition, which lasted several months. In search of fortune he visited St. Louis. In those days the transportation of the West was chiefly conducted by water; railroads had not then succeeded in revolutionizing the carrying trade as they have since done. Mr. Moody resolved to turn his attention to steamboating, and entered as a clerk in the Illinois River trade. This occupation lasted one year, when he entered the mercantile house of Davis, Tilden & Richards.

Here his strict attention to business, and his manly and upright bearing, soon won for him the esteem and confidence of his employers to such a degree, that when, four years afterward, the firm determined upon opening up a retail branch of their business on Broadway, Mr. Moody was one of the parties chosen to manage it. He continued at this business four years, when the firm of Smith & Moody purchased the business of which they were merely the managers, though all along it had been ostensibly their own. After the expiration of three years, he retired from this concern and became a partner in the old firm—now the well-known house of Samuel C. Davis & Co.

In 1855 he removed to Chicago, to establish and conduct a branch house organized there under the style of Davis, Moody & Co. He remained in Chicago until 1859, when, having disposed of his interest in the business of the firm, he returned to St. Louis, and for about one year was in the employment of Robert Campbell. He then purchased an interest in the mercantile house of Singleton & Co., and thus laid the foundation of the present flourishing concern of Moody, Michel & Co., of which Mr. Moody in the senior partner.

During the many years in which he has been engaged in trade, Mr. Moody has enjoyed the reputation of an attentive, prudent and energetic business man, and his record is unstained by a single questionable transaction. He is full of public spirit, and never fails to take a prominent part in all matters and things tending to advance the commercial growth of St. Louis.

THEODORE LAVEILLE.

THEODORE LAVEILLE is a representative of that business spirit and enterprise which has made travel in the West speedy and pleasurable. Although identified with almost every one of the leading projects to which our citizens have lent their capital and assistance, he has yet given his individual efforts to schemes connected with freighting and traveling. He is thoroughly a St. Louisian, by birth, education, identity of interest, and hope and pride in his native city. His father was an architect and builder here, and, as his name would indicate, of French extraction. Theodore was born here August 3, 1822, and received a liberal education, which embraced two years in St. Charles College and two years in the St. Louis University.

About 1841, when he was nineteen years of age, the river offered the most attractive and lucrative field, and, in fact, enlisted in its service the very flower of Western youth. After some eight months in an insurance office, he became clerk of a steamboat engaged in the Upper Mississippi trade. That he was fitted for the business, and the business for him, would seem to be sufficiently indicated by his remaining in it for a period of twenty years. During that time he was on the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois, the Missouri, and, for the last eight years of it, on the Lower Mississippi. His active life on the river closed with the "Planet," in 1861, when he settled in St. Louis, and took charge of the Eagle Warehouse. This business engrossed his time and attention until the year 1864, when he sold out. After remaining out of business a few months, he accepted the position of secretary of that mammoth organization, the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company. He resigned this office in September 1865, in order to become a member of the partnership of Laveille, Warner & Co., which was organized for the purpose of taking charge of and conducting, the "Southern Hotel." The lease, which had been originally made to Daniel Able, was transferred to the new firm, and the most palatial hotel in the Valley of the Mississippi was inaugurated under the happiest auspices. This event in the history of St. Louis made a deep impression all over

the country, and furnished her citizens with a proper subject for congratulation and pride. It is indeed one of the noblest edifices of the West. Its lofty corridors have echoed to most of the grace, the fashion and the talent that, for the ten years since its opening, has visited the city. Upon its register may be found the names of nearly all the celebrities of America, as well as many from foreign lands. The hope and pride with which its completion was regarded, have not wavered, or diminished in the least, nor is it probable that they will, while the subject of this sketch remains at the head of the firm which has charge of it.

But few progressive enterprises have originated in St. Louis without the countenance and material aid of Mr. Laveille. He has never failed to subscribe liberally, when circumstances admitted and his judgment approved, to any enterprise intended to advance the interests and promote the growth of the city. The St. Louis elevator, which was the first organized project for handling grain, at this point, in bulk, though derided by the old fogies, found in him an active working friend, and a subscriber to twenty thousand dollars of its capital stock. He took three hundred shares in the Tower Grove Street Railroad Company, and two hundred shares in the Boatmen's Insurance Company. The books of most of the banks will show his name among the most liberal subscribers to their original stock.

In 1850, he made the trip to California across the plains. He remained there, however, but a few months, when he returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama. In 1857 he married, and became the father of two children, only one of whom, a daughter, is now living. He is an unobtrusive, liberal, warm-hearted man, who possesses, in an unusual degree, the qualities that make friends, and, in an equal degree, the qualities that keep them.

WESTERN ENGRAVING CO OF ST LOUIS

Wilson Hutchins.

STILSON HUTCHINS.

NEW ENGLAND produces two types of men as dissimilar in many respects as the Scottish Lowlander and Highlander. The breadth of divergence depends solely upon the social individuality of the one type as contradistinguished from the other. Nationally they are the same—the vigorous development of the *genus* American dominating every characteristic of race that might appear erratic; but outside of and beyond the absolute organic necessity of birthright and blood, the elements that enter into the two productions of the same soil and keep them forever apart without being for a moment estranged, re-assert themselves and maintain in full force and effect the no doubt wise economy which insisted in the first place upon the dual development.

The first type is composed of the Puritan—the stern, censorious, circumspect man—who walks by the law, and who retains, even amid the warmer colors and the softer hues of this later and fuller life, much of the rugged walk and talk of an iron ancestry. His ways are not the ways of graciousness and condonement. Having once set his foot in the pathway of a belief, he will follow it to the end of the journey, though at the end is the peril of a precipice and a sheer fall of a thousand feet. Neither is he a man of allowances and after-considerations. What is, is; what might be, or could have been, enters not into the economy of his summing up. Narrow of vision often in the scanning of a creed or the analysis of a platform; selfish beyond the point of understanding conservatism in its most cosmopolitan shape; over-prone to dogmatic self-assertion, and over-zealous in the enunciation of a congenial formula or a speculative theory; rarely possessed of adaptability, and adverse, with scarcely an exception, to the study of human nature, and the delicate and intricate laws of association and equilibrium, the New Englander of the first class goes through the world—as perhaps he has need to go because of his mental organization—a harsh, repellant man, thoroughly honest if he is not sometimes too thoroughly fanatical; and very frequently both honest and fanatical.

The second type is made up of men of immense energy and immense adaptability. Vitality and versatility in the development of their dominating traits, are synonymous terms. With them life is real, tangible, practical; something to be entered into and enjoyed; to be striven with and mastered; to be so familiarized and interpreted as to keep at least its sunshine even with its shadow, and its blessings above and beyond its counterbalancing power to inflict punishment and pain. While very little is accepted as necessarily inevitable or unchangeably true, a great deal is imagined. To all they allow the utmost latitude of love and hate; for themselves they only stipulate that the same latitude shall be allowed in return. Even in adversity they are jealous of the equilibrium of events, and hold on as tenaciously to the last straw as to the rights which control the acreage of an immense estate. Brought face to face often with their last dollar, the end of their resources is never admitted by any recognition they give to it. Equal to either extreme of fortune; conservative, confiding, and yet rarely circumspect; taking a great deal of human nature for granted, and making no little allowance for mortal infirmity and short-coming; quick to recover from injuries, and yet indifferent to the complications which produced them; self-reliant, bold in pursuit, generous without ostentation, and doing many justifiable things from inclination rather than impulse; when the final summing up is had, the credit side is much larger in charities and successes than the debit in failures and useless regrets.

To this second class of New England men belongs STILSON HUTCHINS, the subject of this sketch. He was born at Whitefield, Coos county, New Hampshire, on the 14th day of November 1838. Whitefield is a beautiful hamlet at the base of the White Mountains, while the mountains themselves, like the sea, serve to harden the fibre of all who come in contact with them, and give to the character of each of their representative offspring much of the power and pathos which belong to nature in its isolation and immensity.

The father of Stilson Hutchins died before his only son was born. He was a Democratic politician of considerable prominence for one so young, and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of such men as Franklin Pierce, Levi Woodbury, Isaac Hill, and many others who, equally with these, were distinguished in the public affairs of New England and the nation.

Stilson Hutchins was educated in the public schools of Boston. In the early freshness of his youth, and when life was fullest of its most ardent and solacing aspirations, he formed that attachment for this

system of instruction, which has colored to a recognized degree the exertions of his official life, and made him *par excellence* the Democratic champion of the public school system of Missouri.

From the high school he went to Cambridge, to enter upon a collegiate course at Harvard. He did not graduate, however. His stepfather, in 1855, removed to Northern Iowa, and Hutchins, dropping his books, entered at once upon the practical realities of a fresh Western life. It was the era of transitions. Pioneers camping in the wilderness for a few days, went from their detached tents in a clearing to their houses in a town. The soil of the West was a virgin soil then, and it produced giants. Stalwart, God-fearing, patriotic men cast in their fortunes with the new land, and reared a generation of children who knew how to labor and to wait.

While yet a student, and when only sixteen years of age, young Hutchins had become a regular contributor to the Boston *Post*, the Boston *Herald*, and numerous other journals. A year later, after his removal to North Iowa, he commenced the publication of the *North Iowan*, an influential Democratic newspaper, in Mitchell county. Such was the reputation he established in connection with the *North Iowan*. and so marked the ability shown in its management, that he was solicited in 1859 to take control of the leading Democratic paper in the State, the *Journal*, published at Des Moines. This he did, publishing for nearly three years an undeviating States Rights journal, until compelled by the hostile feelings engendered by the war, to either change its politics or dispose of it. He preferred the latter alternative, and disposed of a lucrative business at a considerable pecuniary sacrifice. A year later, invited thereto by the leading Democrats of the State, he assumed control of the Dubuque *Herald*, then, as now, the oldest, the most influential, and the best Democratic newspaper in Iowa. At that time the war was in its most virulent and bitterly proscriptive epoch, and when, to fulfill what he considered to be his duty to the party, required the exercise on the part of Hutchins of unceasing vigilance and undaunted courage. Threatened, assaulted, discriminated against socially, commercially, and officially, he yet remained defiantly at his post, and made such a steadfast and unceasing battle for the right, that his name became a synonym for patriotic endurance, and his newspaper a watchword for States Rights and individual liberty.

In 1865, suffering severely in health from unceasing application to business, he relinquished the management of the *Herald*, and, after a year's recuperation, in connection with John Hodnett and D. A.

Mahoney, started the *St. Louis Daily Times*, the paper of which he is now the manager, editor, and largest proprietor.

The venture was a serious one. Journalism in St. Louis had gradually got into grooves. What really was only meant in the light of an innovation, was looked upon as an assault upon cherished customs, the equity of vested rights, and the habits and requirements of thought and expression which, to be correct, had only need to become both imbecile and venerable. The habits and withes of a system that first began in a patriarchal age, accommodated themselves slowly to the age of cosmopolitanism, while, in order to secure even a tolerable hearing before a people not over-prone to change or experiment, it was necessary to have both patience and money. Hutchins had the first, but not the last. He came to St. Louis almost penniless, found a few good friends who had faith in his energy and pluck, gathered together with his partners less than three thousand dollars, and entered at once with all the natural ardor and vehemence of a naturally ardent and vehement youth, into a struggle which had but these on the one side, and on the other—and certainly in an attitude of hostility—age, the caste of society, the intense homogeneity of social habits and customs, and ample capital.

The Democratic party at that time, in Missouri, was hopelessly and helplessly proscribed. Without leadership, with no organ in St. Louis reliable longer than a personal whim or fancy lasted, disfranchised, and wholly deprived of office, it needed something in the shape of a rallying point where political sentiment, at least, might find expression, and public indignation an adequate escape-pipe. To this extent, and to this extent alone, were circumstances at all favorable to the establishment of a Democratic daily newspaper in the great metropolis of the State. Energy, intellect and audacity were to supply the place of money—an experiment, by the way, which is especially disastrous in a newspaper point of view, but which, in this instance, was to prove an exception to the great bulk and average of Western journalism. And the struggle made to win the fight in St. Louis furnishes, to some extent, the key to a character not always plain to those who assume to understand it best, and which is most generally an enigma to all of those who associate a man with his newspaper, and suit themselves in the summing up accordingly as they are influenced or impressed by what appears in its editorial columns.

Stilson Hutchins is one of those practical workers and thinkers in life who believes that the revolution which does not advance retreats. His mind, through the stern requirements of early poverty and the hard

necessities of rigid application, has lost much of that sensitiveness which rarely survives the remembrance of precocious punishments. In its place has come a laudable ambition which, like fire in the veins of the earth, is always detected in some crevice of man's destiny, lighting up, in a single and ardent blaze, all of his passions. By constant exercise, he has given this ambitious intellect bone and muscle, so that when the elements which were to destroy him began to concentrate, they found a man who could endure as well as do. Of varied literary accomplishments, his resources are manifold; while his celerity of action and adaptability of purpose in moments of extreme peril to any cause which, as a legislator, he is officially interested in, or to any crisis in momentous business relationships which involve the loss or gain of large sums of money, prove that as a cavalry soldier he would have been as brilliant as effective, and that as a civilian he is always equal to either extreme of fortune—the most difficult lesson to learn in life.

In building up his newspaper in St. Louis, and in getting it just barely to the top of the hill, where the dead strain would be relaxed a little, and the dead pull lightened, he showed that one protean element of adaptability in an aspect almost superhuman. He was at once editor, business man, pressman, solicitor, reporter and politician. He wrote with equal facility, and with the same rapidity, lucidity and dispatch, the editorial that dealt with the fundamental truth of the party's organization, and the advertisement which described a line of fancy goods, or extolled an assortment of groceries. For six months, while the struggle was desperate and uncertain, he turned the editorial room into a sleeping room at night, and devoured a meal when he could. He knew from the first where the opposition would mass the flower of their forces, to give him battle and destroy him, and his energies were aroused incessantly to continued efforts to prevent the overthrow. He knew that his means were scant and uncertain. He knew that the prestige of success was wanting—that kind of success which, with the St. Louis of 1866, came from long residence, the slow accumulation of years and years, and the gradual increase of property and prosperity, rather by natural concentration and economy than through energetic handling and competition. He knew that his newspaper had to be made to live a year as a bare guarantee of good faith, and after that the people would see. He was determined that it should live a year. Hence the long, patient, unswerving, uncheered, and, to a certain extent, unproductive vigil of a twelvemonth. He had made up his mind to succeed, and of course it had become necessary to multiply

himself. He literally wrote as he ran. Here and there about the State, some ringing words to the Democracy—thrown off in moments of severer despondency or more impenetrable gloom than usually came to him—found lodgment and championship. While he was laboring to win the attention of the party, he was also getting fast hold upon its respect. Passion is wanting to the defensive, and Hutchins fought then as he has always fought since, on the aggressive. He would have been wrecked at times, it may be, but for the fact that in the midst of human crises, something stronger even than the men who appear to guide, comes to the rescue—the will of the event itself. The *Times* succeeded, and was everywhere recognized as one of the most valuable newspapers in the Mississippi Valley.

The fight was made and won, but not without cost. The arduous labors severely strained an unusually strong physique, and made rest and recuperation an absolute necessity. In July 1872, he sold his remaining interest to his partners for $100,000, and six months later became a candidate for the Legislature from the Sixth Representative District of St. Louis, the wealthiest and most populous district in the city. As was to have been expected, he encountered and overcame a tremendous opposition. Seven years of aggressive newspaper life—seven years that embraced a period of transition wherein a strongly entrenched political despotism had to be crushed, and domineering proscriptions assaulted and destroyed—left behind them, as was natural, many bitter enmities, and not a few wounds that refused to be healed. In all the long struggle, however—and when by conservatism the work would have been easier, and the burden and the heat of the day less difficult to have been borne—Hutchins chose invariably the part of the savage aggressor, turning neither to the one side for conciliation nor to the other for individual benefit or aggrandizement.

In politics, nature made him a partisan, with an utter lack of reverence in his composition for his opponents; having its rough, harsh edges rounded somewhat and made more endurable by an habitual love of fair play which came from the remembrances of his own forlorn struggle, and a great good humor that rose superior to all malice while being at the same time coldly critical and exacting. He had been thoroughly schooled as a journalist in that best of all schools, practical experience, but as the canvasser and controller of a political election concerning himself alone and his own immediate advancement, he knew absolutely next to nothing. Hostility, however, hardened him at once into a thorough campaigner. In a night he became, as it were, a veteran.

As the battle deepened and became swift and sharp, tactics came to him as an inspiration, and a tirelessness and sleeplessness of energy and perseverance that nothing could withstand. The same qualities that in his newspaper connection had made him unforgiving enemies, made him also singularly devoted and abiding friends. His management very soon became to be regarded as a masterpiece of strategy. The elements of opposition arrayed against him were formidable because they were fanatical. Youth, enterprise, the conscientious desire to accomplish practical good for his constituents, and an innate hatred of shams and frauds, counted against him heavily in the scale where infirmities and imbecilities were to do the weighing and reckoning up. He triumphed over everything, however, and obtained a vote as large as it was gratifying to him as a man, and complimentary to him as a Democrat. Satisfied with an indorsement at once so emphatic and pronounced, he made scarcely any effort at all for the Speakership, which was pressed upon him from various portions of the State. Many from afar, who had watched with more than an attentive interest the various phases of a struggle which brought into such bold relief the wonderful resources of a trained and powerful intellect, were desirous of expressing their appreciation in some more substantial manner than through the ordinary forms of well-meant congratulations, and commenced, some little time before the Legislature assembled, to organize in Hutchins' interest for the Speakership. While being very grateful, he remained for a considerable period undecided as to his own inclinations in the matter, and never once got his own consent to make anything like a concerted effort for the position.

On the floor of the House he took rank instantly as a formidable debater; as one clear, luminous and vigorous in argument—as one who understood thoroughly the details of legislation, and who spared neither time, labor nor patient research into the utilities of laws and the merits or demerits of general propositions. A senatorial race of considerable excitement and importance lent its special interest to the more general interest of the regular session, and afforded a fine field for parliamentary *finesse* and scientific political management. In one crisis of the battle, leadership of the very highest order was demanded, and by consent Mr. Hutchins assumed control of the Democratic forces. First, he laid down the firm law that the claims of the party were paramount to everything else; individuals were as mere factors in a sum the total of which was Democratic unity and principle, and whatever the decision of the caucus, the caucus was omnipotent. Only good came

out of the conflict, and for the balance of the session the high standard erected at the beginning was scrupulously lived up to and preserved.

In June 1873, Mr. Hutchins bought a controlling interest in the *St. Louis Evening Dispatch*. Having been raised to journalism, as it were, and having drank deep of that spring whose waters infatuate beyond all the power of the future to cure or disenchant, he could not have resisted, if he had tried, the unappeasable and occult spirit which bade him get back into a newspaper.

When he took control of the *Dispatch* it was a society arrangement, confined in circulation strictly to the corporation of St. Louis. Making no pretensions to politics, its existence, in a Democratic point of view, was unknown to the State. At a bound, and as if under the control of some supernatural agency, it went from the extreme rear to the far front, leading the Democracy of Missouri in a campaign remarkable for the complications sought to be connected with it, and for the complete triumph, in the end, of those principles which underlie and constitute the indestructible basis of States' Rights Democracy. An unprecedented increase in circulation showed how acceptable to the people were the clear, ringing, unmistakable utterances of this ardent worker and writer in the ranks of the organization. These facts are stated merely to show how great Mr. Hutchins' capabilities are in a journalistic point of view, and how naturally he assumes the position of a leader in those crises in politics which require the exercise of immense energy, versatility, high courage, and patriotic self-abnegation and devotion.

While the campaign in the State was at its height, and at the very time when the hottest fire of the whole struggle was being poured forth evening after evening against the entire length of the enemy's line, a call of extraordinary voice and volume was made upon Mr. Hutchins to become again a candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth District. Especially were the commercial interests anxious for its acceptance. Having a lively remembrance of his ability and usefulness in a former General Assembly, the same element which was so prominent in his support before, rallied again as a unit to secure his further services. Consequent upon his favorable response to the extraordinary call made upon him—extraordinary for the number of names of prominent men signed to it, for the wealth, intelligence and influence that it represented, and for the high compliments paid to the ability and integrity of the recipient—a campaign of magnified virulence and misrepresentation followed. It became necessary, because of the tremendous efforts of the opposition, for Mr. Hutchins to obtain two elections—one at the polls

when the selection of a full ticket was being made in the primaries, and one again at the polls when the regular election came off in November. In addition to these two labors put upon him, he had two others that he put upon himself—the supreme editorial management of a newspaper leading the attacking columns of Democracy, and an extensive individual canvass for the general good of the party throughout the State. Invited by as many as fifty counties to make speeches in behalf of their local tickets, and pressed earnestly by the Democratic Executive Committee of Missouri to lend his efforts in behalf of a common cause, he accepted as many as a dozen and more invitations, and delivered speeches notable for their appropriateness and effectiveness, in St. Joseph, Kansas City, Independence, Cape Girardeau, Hannibal, Huntsville and Moberly, removing prejudices, and making friends everywhere, and winning golden opinions from everybody. Fighting his own battles at home, and the battles of the party outside of the city; making his newspaper the organ of the Democracy, because of the vigor and purity of the doctrines taught; counselling, organizing and disciplining; never wearied under the pressure that was the heaviest, nor forced backward a hand's breadth when the fire was the fiercest and hottest; equal to every emergency, and superior to every assailant; asking no quarter, and certainly giving none; pressed many times to the girth, yet always ahead; self-reliant, infinite in resource, and master always of the situation; perfectly serene under fire, and unsurpassed for coolness in danger, and sagacity amid environment, the mental and physical qualities exhibited by Hutchins in the campaign of 1874, stamped him as a man of genius in the eyes of the whole State, extended his influence in every direction, and created for him an immense following in the ranks of the young Democrats of Missouri, who naturally admire energy and dash, and who possess at all times and under all circumstances that inherent love of fair play which came intact from a patriotic and liberty-loving ancestry. Indeed, Hutchins' election from the first passed beyond the confines of the Sixth ward, and soon encompassed Missouri. From every county he received words of comfort and encouragement. In many instances offers of more material assistance were made. When his success was assured, and it was no longer a question of ballot-box rifling, or palpable lying or fraud, the shout of congratulation that went up from his friends in every direction, told by its volume the nature of the enthusiasm he had aroused, and was, beyond all calculation, the most precious token of appreciation to him that possibly could have been offered. He remem-

bered it while representing his own immediate constituents in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and made the honor and integrity of the State in a commercial point of view, so manifest to all, that a law was passed which carried its credit up to the very highest point, and saved the Democratic party from a reflection that would have been positively hurtful to it in a political and national point of view, to say nothing of the severer injuries it would have inflicted upon the material interests of the people themselves.

Perhaps the speech made in favor of the financial policy which finally prevailed, was the best speech Mr. Hutchins ever made in his life; certainly it has received the greatest amount of praise. And on this question of the maturing indebtedness of Missouri, too much credit can not be awarded to him for his position. Weighed down by enormous local burdens, which to a large extent were imposed upon them through the process of proscription, it followed as a matter of course that when such created indebtedness began to fall due, the people, through their representatives, should make some effort at least, and take some steps in the direction, not of repudiation as was claimed by some, but of the strict carrying out of the law under which all that portion of the State debt known as the railroad debt was created. Technically, the law gave the State an indefinite length of time in which to pay off the bonds after they had matured; but as the State had really disposed of the property pledged as security for the bonds which comprised the obligation, it was in honor bound to deal justly and liberally by the creditors. Early taking this view, though opposed by some of the ablest men in the Legislature, Mr. Hutchins led the party who proposed to stand by the honor and the credit of Missouri; and from a minority at first, and a rather desponding one at that, he made of it an effective majority by the sheer weight of his indefatigable energy, his sleepless persistence, his subtle power of attack and defense, a personal magnetism that made recruits to his ideas in the ranks of the opposition, and by one of the most powerful speeches ever listened to, or delivered in a representative body.

After his complete triumph in the legislative election in his own district, a concerted movement was made in various portions of the State in favor of Mr. Hutchins for the United States Senate. He was appealed to by many able and influential men to allow his name to be used in connection with the position, but to all he invariably returned a negative reply. While he might not have been elected, the vote cast for him in the Legislature would certainly have been large and highly complimentary.

In summing up finally the elements which go to constitute the many-sided character of a man remarkable in most things, they are found to be not easy of analysis. He has to be viewed more as connected with some particular development—the offspring of some particular quality of the intellect—than as the rounded fulfillment of an intellectual character that is the same under all circumstances and in every condition of pressure or necessity. Editor, legislator, politician and man of the world, either in energetic action or absolute repose, the angle of analytical vision can only be made to encompass a single accomplishment at a time. Hutchins the legislator, is not Hutchins the politician; nor is Hutchins the editor, the Hutchins of society and the street.

As a newspaper man, he seems to be idle at times, but he is always busy. He requires no exposure or exhaustive service of a subordinate that he will not perform himself. He is very exacting, but he is also very just. His style as a writer is clear, luminous, incisive, and tinged just to the point of recognition with an irony or a sarcasm that leaves wounds after it, and cuts to hurt. His rapidity and fecundity in composition are almost abnormal. He possesses in an eminent degree the power of contraction and absorption, that power which is more of a gift than an acquisition, and which enables him to do two or three things at once and do them all well. As an example, the celebrated Broadhead letter—a letter addressed to Colonel James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, in reply to one written by him on the political situation—was thrown off in an hour and while no less than five persons were engaged in an animated conversation, the author himself taking the lead and doing more than his share of the talking. This letter went over the State almost on wings, was copied in as many as a hundred Democratic newspapers, and was pronounced by everybody to be a masterpiece of dispassionate logic and considerate criticism.

Somewhat whimsical with regard to time, repasts, rests, and hours of labor, he can yet make up for his want of method by immense processes of production, and furnish in an hour an amount of copy it would require the persistent application of ordinary writers a half day to accomplish. Rarely surpassed in activity of mind, his fertility of resource must be correspondingly great. He has also to a conspicuous extent that genius of criticism which withers all it overthrows. His invective is terrible, and no man can dig a deeper grave with a pen for an opponent, nor consign an adversary to a more positive oblivion. Brevity he sometimes carries to excess, and for the sake of a pithy paragraph he has been known on occasions to sacrifice a column.

Whatever he touches he elucidates. Excelling in clearness of statement and accuracy of narration, he is never worsted in journalistic debate, never put in the wrong of a proposition, and never commits himself to a declaration of his own accord unless he has the undisputable facts or figures as a fortification behind him.

As a legislator he is something of an enigma. Nature is chary of superiority; the social conditions necessary to form a public man are rarely in combination. Intelligence, clear-sightedness, virtue, character, independence, leisure, fortune, consideration already acquired, and devotion—all these are seldom united in one individual. Many of the above qualities he possesses in an eminent degree, but neither leisure nor fortune is one of them. He went through his work generally at a run; never seemed to listen to anything, and yet he heard everything. In the committee-room he was indefatigable. Gracious of all men's opinions, he was especially tenacious of his own. He possessed the happy faculty of assimilation, and hence, with his measures he was almost always successful. He antagonized no interest, save when a question of principle was at stake, and over and over again he has been known to put his own shoulder to the wheel and help a weaker and less skillful brother-member up a heavy hill or across some ugly and tiresome stretch of controversy. His colleagues who could not speak in debate adored him. In moments of peril for their local measures, and when the tide, for the want of an appropriate word or an intelligent statement, was bearing them bodily out to sea, Hutchins—considerate to a fault and always omnipresent—arose generally at the opportune time, and saved man and measure. The heavier his own burdens, the more patient his intercourse was with his associates. For hours and hours he has been known to draw their bills, smoothe out their environments, make their speeches, arrange, eliminate and fashion into harmonious shape their local difficulties and antagonisms, and then, finally—as a general certain of the result which he has planned and prepared for—pass the bill, and see to it afterwards that all the credit of the work went to the member who was alone concerned in the enactment of the law. Once on the floor in advocacy of his own measures, he was irresistible. The master of every detail, concise and logical in statement, luminous in explanation, lucid in argument, always brief in the summing up, extremely felicitous in retort, rarely cynical or contemptuous, and never pedantic or overbearing, he had his way more completely, perhaps, in two General Assemblies than ever appeared to any who did not analyze the situa-

tion thoroughly and add up his accomplished work after the sessions were at an end. Chairman of the St. Louis Delegation in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and a member besides of two or three other important committees, the amount of valuable legislation brought forward, perfected and passed by him was simply enormous. Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, if he had never lifted his voice there save in defense of the credit of the State and the enforcement of a policy which was to make Missouri respected at home and abroad, he would have deserved well of the whole people, and been entitled to the especial commendation of that commercial metropolis which charged him individually to look after its own immediate interests, and to stand forward always as the conservative representative of vested rights and solemn obligations.

As a politician, Mr. Hutchins is an uncompromising party man. His Democracy is of the heart first and afterward of the head. Not revengeful; asking pardon often for the pain he has inflicted; concealing under the appearance of harshness the greatest benevolence of disposition; wanting many things like a child, and yet like a true man knowing how to do without them, he takes human nature as he finds it, and neither makes himself absurd by fighting wind-mills nor attempting to reform the world. The class of those who have hated him most and fought him hardest in a political point of view, has been composed of men who had a desire for political preferment themselves without having received from society or nature the means of acquiring it. Genius to such is hateful. An obstacle is voted at once a deadly enemy. Equality is their mania because superiority is their martyrdom. In every struggle with this element he has invariably come out victorious. He has one method of attack which is always formidable—he learns as soon as possible the enemies of his enemies, and with these he takes counsel. Everybody worth writing about has enemies, and consequently there is always a starting point for a league. Another strong element in Hutchins' character as a politician, is his power of combination. He sees clearly the virtue of the idea he proposes to work out, and he seeks to bring together the elements which are to accomplish it. He understands that the vices, passions, selfishness of men are inevitably doomed to produce those shocks, violences and perversities which are to human passions what consequences are to principles, and he does not hesitate to accept them in the way of mercenaries helping him to fight for the right. This is what must be

understood to mean his power of combination. In his contests he knows no enemy personally. Nothing is more dangerous than for a sensitive man to know those against whom he contends. Hatred against the cause shrinks before the feeling for the person. Unwilling partiality is experienced. Many times sensibility disarms the understanding, and instead of reasoning, the partisan finds himself softening, whilst the sensitiveness of a commiserating man soon usurps the place of his opinions. Mr. Hutchins also has the rare gift of inspiring his followers with an enthusiasm that never wearies nor is mercenary. Especially do the young men take service under him and do an incredible amount of work out of their sheer inclination, and because of the influence he exercises over them. Add to these qualities a sleepless energy, a perfect system of detail, an intensity of purpose that never takes anything for granted, and a boldness in planning and a rapidity in execution that leaves between the flash and the report scarcely the interval of a second, and Mr. Hutchins, the politician, in an almost perfect light.

As the man and the citizen he has yet to be viewed from another stand-point. Of large and liberal views in all matters of business, full of enterprise, and believing much in push and perseverance, he can always be found in the van of every movement looking toward the accomplishment of real and practical good. His time and his newspaper are ever at the service of his adopted city, whose destiny impresses him with something of both veneration and superstition—veneration for a growth and progress that have been comparatively unequaled, and superstition to the extent of a belief in a future especially directed by Providence or the stars. Of extensive acquaintance, and very popular socially; charitable to an extent altogether disproportionate to his means; unostentatious in everything; one of the truest men to his friends that ever lived, and one of the most lenient to his adversaries after the combat is over; still in the vigor and prime of a remarkably eventful life, the work before him to do and yet unaccomplished is immense, but to the fulfillment of his destiny he will carry in the future, as in the past, the matured and strengthened elements and accessories of a character that ultimately is to triumph over all obstacles, and survive to be made stronger and better for the detractions and conspiracies that have in vain essayed to blacken it and drag it down.

DR. H. N. SPENCER.

DR. HORATIO NELSON SPENCER is prominent among the younger members of the medical profession who are coming on to take the places of the intellectual giants who are passing off the stage of action. The strong judgment which he has evinced, and the careful training which marked his preparatory career, have in them the highest promise of a future of yet more extended honor and usefulness.

He was born at Port Gibson, Mississippi, July 14, 1842. His father, a native of Connecticut, graduated at Yale College, and then, after reading law, removed to Mississippi to make that State his permanent home. He was married to a Miss Marshall, and practiced his profession with honor and profit. That was the golden era of the Mississippi Bar, and he was one of that galaxy of talent of which Prentiss formed the central figure, though grouped with others scarcely his inferiors in ability and brilliancy.

Dr. Spencer graduated at Oakland College, Mississippi, a favorite educational institution for the youth of that State, taking successively the degrees of A.B. and A.M. After graduating, he removed to New York and commenced the study of medicine, graduating there from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1868. In New York he was married to Miss Kirtland, a daughter of I. B. Kirtland, of Memphis, Tennessee. Upon completion of his collegiate studies, he felt that it would be desirable to supplement them with such technical knowledge as was attainable in Europe from observation and experience, and he accordingly went to Berlin, Prussia, where he spent a year studying with Lucae, the celebrated ear physician of the government hospital established there. Returning to America in 1870, he came direct to St. Louis and took up his residence here, since which time he may be said to have been incorporated with the professional and social life of the city. He is now connected with the City Hospital as consulting surgeon, and has charge of the ear department of the Sisters' Hospital on Grand avenue. His ambition and his labors are entirely bounded by his profession, which claims now, as it must hereafter, his undivided attention.

Of Dr. Spencer it may be said that his biography is now rather to be lived than written; yet, the fragment that has already been given to the world justifies the belief that his biographer of the future will have very much to say, that will be lacking neither in interest nor in the recital of honorable and successful endeavor.

NICHOLAS SCHAEFFER.

THE ancestors of NICHOLAS SCHAEFFER, one of the largest and most prosperous soap manufacturers in the West, and whose business career in St. Louis extends over a period of nearly four decades, were residents of Alsace, formerly belonging to France, but now a part of the German Confederation. Mr. Schaeffer is of French descent, and was born in the small but industrious town of Marlem, Alsace, December 4, 1814. All Europe, at that time, was disturbed by the ambition of Napoleon the First, and it was not until June of the year following, that peace, under the first Empire, was restored—the result of the downfall of Napoleon at Waterloo. The father of Nicholas, who was an humble but industrious shoe-maker, died in the year 1816, leaving a widow and seven children to mourn his loss. Of these seven children, who were all boys, and all of whom, except three, have passed away, Nicholas was the sixth.

The family was an economical one, and, by dint of industry, and by husbanding resources, the father left to his family a fair, but by no means large, competence, out of which Nicholas, from his portion, was enabled to receive a limited education. His school days were limited to the means left him, and extended over a period of only a few years, for, at the early age of fourteen, we find that he had left school, and engaged himself to a manufacturer of soap and candles in the famous old town of Strasburg. The practical business lessons he learned here, were to serve him in after life, for it was really here that he laid the foundation (although, perhaps, unconscious of it at the time) on which he was to build his fortune. It is not a matter of surprise that his self-imposed apprenticeship lasted only one brief year, when we learn that his work was exacting and laborious, and his compensation the insignificant sum of $1.50 per week. But even of this small sum Nicholas managed to save something. Turning his face homeward, he remained in his native town until the year 1832, when his mother and four sons, including Nicholas, bade *adieu* to the land of their nativity and came to America.

The voyage was a long and tedious one, but without any serious mishaps. They reached Baltimore in safety, that city having been the objective point of their destination. Here, however, they did not remain long, and having purchased a horse and wagon, they set out for Cincinnati. Their household effects, the greater part of which they had brought with them across the water, were loaded and sent forward on freight wagons, by which means all freight was transported across the mountains at that time, to Wheeling, Virginia. They had not proceeded very far on their long and weary journey before a serious misfortune befell them. Arriving at Hagerstown, Maryland, where they sought a little rest and refreshment, their horse was stolen, and the most diligent efforts failed to recover him. At that time horses, being scarce in that section, could hardly be had "for love or money," and they were unable to replace the animal taken from them at any reasonable price. In this dilemma they were compelled to sell their wagon and harness, and reach their destination by some other means. The harness, which had cost them $22, they were compelled to part with for the paltry sum of $5.00; and the wagon, for which they had paid $90, realized them only $7.00. The mother was furnished transportation on one of the heavy lumbering freight wagons in use at that period, while the boys, all able-bodied and strong, made the journey to Wheeling on foot. When they all had reached that point without further mishap, passage was engaged on a steamboat to Cincinnati, which place they reached safely, having been occupied *twenty-one* days in making the journey from Baltimore.

At Cincinnati Nicholas, now in his seventeenth year, being unable to secure employment at his trade, engaged himself to a stone-mason. If he had not learned the stone-mason's art, there was one thing in connection with this business he prided himself he could do, and that was to mix mortar. The business was honest, and he preferred to work rather than to remain idle, and so for a period of six months he worked at mortar mixing, receiving therefor the sum of seventy-five cents per day at first, and subsequently eighty-seven and a half cents. His next employment was in a tannery, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month for his services, and to support himself. He had but a small margin to go upon after his necessary expenses were paid out of his wages, but he had the pluck to "bear up" under any and all circumstances. Finally the skies began to brighten a little, and he was able to obtain employment at his trade at a salary of thirty dollars per month. He remained in the soap and candle manufactory for nearly two years, at the end of

which time, with $250 in his pocket, he went to New Orleans. After remaining in that city for a short time, and failing to get employment, he went to Vicksburg. At this point he also failed to find employment at his trade, and, his money being all expended, he engaged in quarrying stone at a compensation of two dollars per day. At this occupation Nicholas worked nearly three months, when he abandoned it and obtained a position as second steward in the old Mansion House at Vicksburg, at a salary of forty dollars per month and found. Here he remained seven months, when, having conceived the idea that flat-boating was a profitable business, he returned to Cincinnati, where, in company with two of his brothers and a fourth person they purchased a flat-boat, put aboard the necessary supplies, started out, and continued in that occupation for one year.

Nicholas, at this time, was reaching up into the years of manhood. At twenty-one years old we find him the one-quarter owner of a flat-boat, driving business as best he could for a livelihood. This was in the year 1836, and when the financial crash of the subsequent year prostrated the river trade, he abandoned the boat business, returned to Vicksburg, and opened a little store for the sale of general merchandise and liquors. In this business he was quite successful until the Legislature of Mississippi passed an anti-liquor bill, and he sold out. With three thousand five hundred dollars in his pocket he went to Cincinnati, where he purchased all the necessary outfit for the manufacture of candles, returned to Vicksburg, and again commenced business. The first six months he did well; but trade slackening after that, he sold out and again made up his mind to seek some new locality where business prospects were more inviting.

In April 1839, Mr. Schaeffer came to St. Louis with what means he had, and laid the foundation of his present extensive business. He commenced at the corner of Cherry and Second streets, in a building of moderate pretensions. During the first six months his business prospered beyond his most sanguine expectations, and his profits amounted to $4,000. The six months following, his business was less prosperous, and Mr. Schaeffer met with some reverses. These did not discourage him. In 1840 the establishment was removed from Second street to Main, between Cherry and Wash streets, where the establishment remained for a number of years. In 1844 Mr. Schaeffer removed his business to the present location on Washington avenue, between Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets, which has, in the years that have followed, grown to its present magnificent proportions. From a small

beginning the annual sales have increased until, for some years past, they have reached $1,000,000 annually, and sometimes as high as $1,250,000. Goods manufactured at this establishment are now sent out to all parts of the Union.

Mr. Schaeffer has held and still holds many positions of honor and trust. He has been a member of the City Council; is president of the Pacific Insurance Company of this city; is a director in the St. Louis Fire and Marine Insurance Company; is president of the St. Louis French Window Glass Company; a director and vice-president of the Illinois and St. Louis Railway Company, and is also a director in some two or three moneyed institutions in the city, and has been a director in the Merchants' Exchange.

At the age of sixty-one, Mr. Schaeffer is blessed with perfect health, and enjoys the ample fortune which has been accumulated through a long life of varied experiences and busy toil. He is liberal to the poor, and towards all deserving charities his hand is never closed. His disposition is kindly, his views broad and liberal, his habits regular and abstemious, his integrity unquestioned, and his business qualifications of the first order. He enjoys life, and has visited, on business and pleasure, all the principal cities in the Union. He has been in Europe four times since 1858, making his last trip in the year 1865, visiting during his several trips all the principal cities on the Continent.

Mr. Schaeffer was married in this city in the year 1843. The result of this union is a family of six children, all of whom survive except one.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Equality, Gallatin county, Illinois, March 31, 1819, and can trace his descent to families who were alike noted for their private virtues as well as for their public services: among whom, on his mother's side, were the Crosses and Coles of Maryland, the Boones of Kentucky, the Ogdens of South Carolina, and the Johnstons of Virginia, who settled at Jamestown about the same time as John Smith. His mother's father, Zechariah Cross, was with General Marion during the Revolutionary war, and was closely related to Colonel Cross of Revolutionary fame. It would seem that MR. FUNKHOUSER is regularly descended from rebel stock, as almost all the males who were able to carry a musket offered their services to the country. It is related that several of the gentler sex, even, were so fired with patriotic spirit that they shouldered guns and served through the struggle. His great grandmother on the maternal side was Daniel Boone's sister.

His father's family came to Virginia some five or six generations ago. Leaving Switzerland, they went to Holland, where they remained some years, whence they crossed to England, then to New York, finally settling in Virginia. His grandmother on his father's side was Miss Margaret Young, whose family were North of Ireland Presbyterians and of whose descendants the Old Dominion has a considerable number, as have Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky. His father was related to one branch of the Prestons, to the Rolands and McClungs, and the Morgans of Kentucky. The famous rebel General John Morgan was a cousin. Christopher Funkhouser left Virginia when Mr. Funkhouser's father was but nine years old, moving to Kentucky, to a small town on the Green river called Morganstown, which he laid off. The family remained here for many years. Robert Roland having married removed with his family, which consisted of wife and three children, to Equality, in a district of country then known as the U. S. Saline, but subsequently called Gallatin county, Illinois. At this time, the Saline was of very great importance, as it supplied the West and South with almost all of

the salt used. Mr. R. R. Funkhouser carried on a very lucrative business for years, making salt and distributing it in keel boats and wagons to the different States and Territories, also in merchandising. He was quite a prominent politician, being chosen a member of the first Legislature of the State. After remaining for several years in Equality, he removed to a small town in the same State called Carmi, in White county.

The early days of R. M. were spent here at school, but upon the demise of his father, in 1833, he began life upon his own responsibility. Not being satisfied with his previous schooling, he laid by a sufficient amount of money to enable him to attend a seminary for three years. He afterward clerked till 1839 for his uncles, when he went North to visit some relatives in Effingham county. While there, he taught school for four months. Thence he went to Alton, where he had a foster-brother in the banking business, who informed him there was no opportunity for him to engage in business. He then started for St. Louis, arriving here in April 1840.

At several stores where he applied for a situation he was unsuccessful, but with the determination to obtain a position of some kind, he applied to Mr. T. R. Selmes, with whom he clerked for a year.

Truth is preferable to fiction, and for that reason it would be well to correct here a mistake occurring in a former biography. Mr. Funkhouser, the morning after his arrival, while sauntering round the city, came across an auction, stopped, and bought some looking-glasses. These were not hawked about the streets by Mr. Funkhouser, but were packed in boxes and stowed away. When he had been in the employ of T. R. Selmes for several months, he mentioned them to Mr. Selmes, who bought them. Mr. Funkhouser made a large profit in the sale, as did Mr. Selmes in turn realize a handsome sum.

At the end of two years, Mr. Funkhouser entered into a partnership with Edwin A. Mattox, which lasted for several years. He continued to carry on the dry goods business until 1847, when he entered regularly into the produce commission, having, however, at the same time a one-half interest in a retail dry goods house in St. Louis, and the entire interest in one at Warsaw, Illinois, which were carried on for a year, when they were closed with a profit.

On the 8th day of April 1847, he was united to Miss Sarah J. Selmes, the daughter of Mr. T. R. Selmes, ex-Mayor of Hannibal, with whom he first commenced business, and who was at this time laying the foundation of the large fortune which he subsequently amassed. Tilden

Russell Selmes was born in England in 1804. In 1824 he settled in New York, and commenced his remarkable career as a business man. In 1831, he married Mary D. Reeves, by whom he had a daughter. In 1839, he came West to St. Louis, subsequently settling in Hannibal, Missouri, where he engaged in merchandising and banking, having transactions in all the principal cities in the Union. He soon amassed a large fortune, and was known as one of the most enterprising capitalists in the West. In 1849 his wife died, and he, the following year, married a second time, leading to the altar Miss S. B. Benton, of Vergennes, Vermont.

Mr. Selmes was chosen Mayor of Hannibal three successive terms, and many of the improvements are due to his enterprise and means. In politics, he sided with the Union, and lived to see the vindication of his opinions. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church. His moral character was unblemished and his great moral courage unquestioned. Mr. Selmes was a descendant of some of the most ancient and noble families in England, as was his wife a descendant of some of the most noble families of England and Scotland. He died in Quincy, Illinois, April 28, 1870. His death was a loss to his family, to his friends and to the State.

In 1849, Mr. Funkhouser formed a partnership with Mr. E. L. Pottle, of Boston, which continued till 1858. During this time the business was very prosperous. His health becoming very poor, he was compelled to retire from business. In 1861, having somewhat improved, he again commenced work, alone, but shortly after admitted a former partner, Jonathan W. Pottle. About this time, he established a house in Chicago, of which Mr. Pottle took charge; the firm name in Chicago being R. M. Funkhouser & Co. In 1862 Dr. J. B. Burnett was received as a member of the firm in St. Louis, which was known as Funkhouser & Burnett. The business increasing justified the establishment of a house in New York in 1863, under the firm name of Burnett & Funkhouser, of which Dr. Burnett took charge.

As the war progressed, after the establishment of the Chicago house, not being considered very loyal, Mr. F. concluded to sell out his interest to Mr. J. W. Pottle. In 1865 the St. Louis house was closed, and in the same year he went East for the purpose of closing his New York house, which he did in 1866, preparatory to retiring from all active business; but, owing to the solicitations of a former silent partner of the late firm, he carried on the old business. Meeting with some unlooked-for losses, which were all paid to the last

dollar, and still having a fine fortune left, he retired from a business where all depended on the honesty and integrity of men.

Having closed up in 1867, he could not remain idle long. He entered into the real estate and exchange of merchandise, finally drifting into Santo Domingo affairs with a very sagacious and good man, whose death interfered materially with well-laid plans. J. P. O'Sullivan was employed for a year and a half in Santo Domingo, through whom Mr. F. procured a valuable franchise in the way of a steamboat convention, together with land grants, etc., all of which he still holds.

He possesses a great deal of property which is considerably scattered. As a business man, the success which he has had is the best evidence of his business excellence. As a man of integrity, the many responsible positions and offices of trust which he has held are indications of the high confidence shown him by his fellow-men. In times past he has been connected with some of the principal banks and money corporations of the city. At one time he was president of the Chamber of Commerce. For years he was connected with the Fire Department, and was ever zealous in promoting its interests. He has ever been foremost to relieve the distressed and to contribute to all charitable purposes. It is unnecessary to speak of his private benefactions. It has been his delight to encourage and assist young men starting in life. He ascribes all of his success to indomitable energy, singleness of purpose and close application to business. The vast general information possessed by Mr. Funkhouser has been acquired by observation, experience and constant study after business hours. Mr. Funkhouser returned to this city from New York last October after an absence of nearly ten years. Here he purposes to spend the remainder of his life. He is of opinion that St. Louis is the most promising city on the continent, and is ready to do his part in forwarding her interests so far as he is able, but he feels there is a lack of public spirit here which should not exist in so important a city.

JOHN JACKSON.

ONE of the most noteworthy representatives of what is usually termed the Scotch-Irish race in St. Louis, is JOHN JACKSON, whose connection with the growth of this city entitles him to an honored place among its citizens.

Mr. Jackson was born in the County Down, North of Ireland, April 21, 1821. His father was a respectable farmer of the county, and gave his sons such an education as the schools of the country at that period afforded. Up to his nineteenth year, he made the farm his home, assisting in tilling the soil, and taking advantage of such opportunities of attending school as his duties allowed.

Having attained his nineteenth year, he entered a wholesale grocery establishment in Belfast, where he remained twelve years, in various capacities.

In 1852, he emigrated to America, coming to New Orleans, where his brother James, who had preceded him to this country, resided, and who now occupies an honored and trusted position in the Crescent City. Here he entered the well-known house of Dyas & Co., with which he remained until 1855, when he came to St. Louis in the interest of the salt trade. This business Mr. Jackson established in St. Louis, in connection with the old house of McGill, Jackson & Co., of New Orleans, and it has proved one of the most prosperous branches of trade in St. Louis.

After his arrival, Mr. Jackson soon began to take a very prominent part in the affairs of trade and commerce in St. Louis. His business energy soon brought him into note with his fellow-merchants, who looked upon him as a man of sound judgment and unblemished business integrity.

Mr. Jackson has, at various times, been connected with some of the most important enterprises and organizations in St. Louis, where his judgment and counsel have been of material assistance in forming the policy of the concerns. In 1861 he was a director in the old Southern Bank, and as early as 1867 he became prominently connected with the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, and never severed his connection with it until he saw the enterprise a complete success. He has been vice-president of the St. Louis Grain Elevator Company, and was

among the first to subscribe to that enterprise; a director in the old State Bank, and vice-president of the Third National Bank. For several years he was a director of the old Union Insurance Company, a stockholder in the St. Charles Bridge Company, and has much to do in the boards of some of the street railroads. He was also a director in the North Missouri and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroads.

In November 1874, Mr. Jackson assisted in organizing the St. Louis Salt Warehouse Company, of which he was elected president. This warehouse is situate at the foot of Bremen avenue, and was erected under his superintendence. It was completed on the 1st of July, 1875, and has a storage capacity of 150,000 barrels of salt. A warehouse of this kind had been much needed for years, and obviates the delay and cost attending the handling in the old way. The river boats have easy access to the warehouse, and a railroad track through its centre gives facilities for the loading of nine or ten cars at one operation.

Mr. Jackson was also very active in the advocacy of Captain Eads' famous jetty system to be applied at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and his acquaintance with leading people of New Orleans was used to overcome, and did overcome, much of the intense opposition which at one time existed there.

In all positions filled by Mr. Jackson, he has exhibited remarkable executive ability, an astonishingly clear perception of the wants of the different enterprises, and a judgment that was seldom at fault when their financial policy was to be considered.

Mr. Jackson was married in 1857 to Miss Rogers of St. Louis, who has borne him two children.

Still in the summer time of his life, Mr. Jackson is far from the end of his useful career. He has never indulged in politics any further than to exercise the right to vote as his reason dictated, preferring, in common with his fellow-citizens, the more substantial rewards of honest industry, in the way of trade and commerce, to the ephemeral glory of the politician. As a merchant and business man he is irreproachable, and holds a front rank with his fellows. In his domestic life and in private circles he is no less popular than in the business circles of the city. Here his many social qualities make him truly appreciated.

By his unfailing industry, economy and business integrity, Mr. Jackson has secured a handsome portion of this world's goods, which he always uses to the best advantage. Unostentatious in his benevolence, his purse is ever open to assist the worthy or promote the public good.

WESTERN ENGRAVING CO OF ST LOUIS

A. A. Stoller

AUGUSTE AMEDEE MELLIER.

IN St. Louis, as in every large and prosperous community, there is a class of citizens more quiet and demure in their every-day life than the great masses that go to make up its varied population. They are painstaking in business and the many little duties which constitute the daily routine of a business man's existence, though their slow, patient, plodding and undeviating labors, sure and substantial as they are always, secure not merely independence to themselves, but add in a thousand different ways to the power and importance of the community in which they reside. To this class society is deeply indebted, as the true custodians of its interests, and the promoters of material progress generally. It is usually this class of men who rear the beautiful structures that grace and adorn business thoroughfares and avenues, and who keep commerce moving, thus making their influence felt to the furthest confines of the earth.

To this class of citizens belongs AUGUSTE AMEDEE MELLIER, one of the most prosperous and influential merchants of this city. He is another of those citizens of foreign birth and parentage, who have done much toward building up the mercantile power and reputation of St. Louis. He was born at his father's country seat, La Miniere, just in sight of Versailles, France, in the year 1825.

His ancestors were old French Huguenots, those on the maternal side, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, taking refuge in Switzerland, where their descendants (De Mierillis) still reside on the shores of the Lake of Neufchatel. His grandfather was sole proprietor of the "La Fontain Print and Delaine Factories," a very old and celebrated works near Lyons, in France.

Mr. Albin Mellier, the father of Amedee, removed in 1822 to La Miniere, where he carried on extensively the manufacture of prints; and in 1825, in the reign of Charles X, he was appointed by the Minister of the Interior, member of the Council for the Commune of Guyancourt, which was a mark of great merit in those days. He emigrated to America with his family when Amedee was but three

years old, and started the first print works in America, if we except those of Warren & Rockland, near Baltimore, Maryland. Young Auguste was sent to the famous Academy of Bolmars, at West Chester, Pennsylvania, a well-known seat of learning, where he received the rudiments of an education.

At the age of fourteen he was sent to Europe to complete what had been begun so auspiciously in America, where he spent two years at a branch of the King's College in London, and two in Paris, attending an academy for the instruction of English and American students.

During his residence in Europe his father and mother both died. His father was commissioned before the annexation to fix the boundary line of Texas, and while up the Sabine River with the joint commission appointed by the two Governments for that purpose, contracted one of the malarial fevers incidental to that locality, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, on his road home. At his death he was possessed of a valuable estate in Fayette county, Western Pennsylvania, known as "Friendship Hill," formerly the property of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson. This estate Mr. Mellier sold in the year 1858, to Hon. Littleton Dawson, in whose possession it still remains.

At the age of nineteen he returned from Europe, and in 1847 came to St. Louis, a perfect stranger without a single acquaintance in the city. He resolved to engage in merchandise and general trade, and, with this object in view, entered the commercial house of T. S. Kennedy & Co., and afterward that of John Simonds, where he remained three years. By a strict attention to business, he soon became a favorite and confidential clerk with his employers, who placed the most implicit confidence in his integrity and honesty. Severing his connection with the commission business, he became secretary for Hon. Henry T. Blow, who had just organized the Collier White Lead and Oil Company. In this capacity he acted for about three years, when he was attacked with a complaint which is peculiar to persons engaged in handling white lead, and, upon medical advice, was forced to seek other pursuits.

During his connection with the Collier Company he came in daily contact with men engaged in the drug business. This daily intercourse finally ended in his becoming interested in the drug house of Bacon, Hyde & Co., one of the leading drug houses of the city. In this house he remained three years as a salesman, when he was offered superior inducements by Barnard, Adams & Peck, with whom he remained until 1857, when he established the house of Richardson, Mellier & Co.

In 1862 the co-partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Mellier remained inactive and out of trade until 1865, when he started the house of Scott & Mellier, in which connection he remained until 1870, when he bought Mr. Scott out, and has conducted the business in his own name ever since. His two eldest sons, Kennedy Duncan and Albin Mellier, are partners in the business. It is needless to say that it is one of the representative houses of the city, and enjoys a patronage South and West second to none in the same line in the Mississippi Valley.

In 1848 Mr. Mellier married, in Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, Christiana, daughter of the late William Haverstick, Esq., of Philadelphia, a lady of varied personal accomplishments and mental qualifications, in every way worthy of the man whose name she bears and an ornament to society. His children have all received the most liberal education the best seats of learning in the country could afford, and all promise to be worthy representatives of a worthy sire.

During an active business life, extending over a quarter of a century, all of which has been spent in connection with the growth and advancement of St. Louis, Mr. Mellier has been connected with numerous important corporations in the capacity of director, and all have more or less been benefited by his sound wisdom and efficient counsel. He has always been a consistent Democrat, but not of the rabid, partisan stamp, although he never neglected an opportunity of advancing the interests of his party. He has never sought political preferment of any kind, although, on more occasions than one, his fellow-citizens have paid him the high compliment of offering him places of trust and responsibility. He has rather preferred to give his entire attention to his private business and his family circle, where he is the object of the most enthusiastic admiration and regard.

In the list of her citizens honored throughout the business world for stability, integrity, fair dealing and high, pure motives, St. Louis has good cause to be proud of the honorable record made by her adopted son Auguste Amedee Mellier.

DANIEL D. PAGE.

AMONG the citizens of St. Louis who, during a long and eventful life, possessed, in a marked degree, the unbounded confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens, was DANIEL D. PAGE.

He was born in Parsonsfield, York county, Maine, March 5, 1790. He was of English descent, his ancestors coming to America before the war of Independence. His father served in the Continental army, and was present at the battle of Fort Ticonderoga and the capture of General Burgoyne. His father was of the wealthier class of farmers, and was blessed with a sufficiency of this world's goods to place himself and family in easy circumstances, but, owing to an ill-directed generosity in befriending others in the shape of indorsement, he was stripped of the greater portion of his estates.

Young Daniel, the subject of this memoir, received such educational advantages as the schools of the period afforded, giving his attention to his studies in winter, and assisting his father in summer in the management of his farm. In this manner passed his existence until his fifteenth year, when he began to entertain mercantile aspirations. Leaving the old homestead, he went to the city of Portland, Maine, and found employment at a very small salary in a general store, such as the country establishments of the period were, keeping for sale a general assortment of everything, and not confined to any particular branch of trade. Here he also learned the useful and, in many cases, lucrative occupation of a baker. With the knowledge thus gained, he went to Boston, and established a bakery, and in a short time found himself at the head of a very successful establishment. In Boston he married Miss Deborah Young, and soon after determined upon emigrating westward. The same fever which struck thousands of the most industrious and enterprising sons of New England, smote him, and in a short time after his marriage, gathering up his household gods, he turned his face to the setting sun.

In company with his wife he crossed the Alleghanies in a "Dearborn

wagon," and brought up at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where, in company with two other adventurers westward-bound, he built a flat-boat, using his wagon for a cabin for Mrs. Page, and floated down to Cincinnati, where he parted with his two confederates.

He removed to Louisville, where he built another flat-boat, and loading it with the produce of the country, he floated down to New Orleans, trading along the route down and thus disposing of his stock. There he took up his abode, building his houses with old flat-boats and such like material. He then established himself in the tobacco trade, drying, assorting, repacking and shipping the weed to Europe, and drawing against his consignments. This new enterprise bore every indication of realizing for him a fortune, when the failing health of his wife, who could not stand the climate, compelled him to look for a more congenial place of abode. Converting his stock of goods into money, he purchased a general assortment of goods and started for St. Louis. The boat carrying himself, his wife and stock sank, and the goods were greatly damaged.

He arrived in St. Louis in the year 1818, and immediately entered the grocery business, afterward adding a bakery. Business succeeded with him, and his upright dealing soon gained for him the good wishes of his fellow-townsmen. Missouri was admitted into the Union in 1820. St. Louis was growing fast, and emigrants and settlers from all portions of the Eastern and New England States were arriving daily at her levees. New enterprises began to spring up on every side, and the city began to assume a shape. After the advent of steamboating on the Mississippi, a new class of enterprising settlers began to replace the old French settlers, and the busy hum of various manufactories was the first thing that attracted the attention of the wayfarer after he had entered the city. Municipal politics began to attract the attention of the citizens, and the political campaigns of this early date were notable for the fierce spirit with which they were conducted.

In 1829, Mr. Page was called to the Mayoralty by an almost unanimous voice of the people, being the second Mayor of St. Louis—William Carr Lane having been the first. That his administration proved acceptable to the people, is shown by the fact that he filled this important office four consecutive terms. The elevation of Mr. Page to the first office in the gift of his fellow-citizens, was the advent of a new state of affairs, and gave a fresh impetus to all affairs of a public nature. During his different terms of office new projects were placed on foot and successfully carried out, all of which were of lasting ben-

efit to the city, and which form peculiar features in St. Louis, even unto the present day. Particularly the water-works (which he carried) by advancing money to keep Abram Fox, original contractor, in funds to complete the same; the Fire Department and the improvement of the city by grading and paving of the streets, and he was always ready to advance money to carry out public enterprises and to assist individuals who were compelled to have assistance when found worthy. The plan for the present system of water-works was formed and strenuously advocated by the Mayor, D. D. Page, who addressed several communications to the Council upon this important theme. The opening up of new streets received his attention, and the work of paving and grading progressed rapidly. Seventh street was extended to the northern boundary of the city; Fourth street was ordered to be surveyed from Market street to Lombard street, and Second street was graded and paved between Olive and Locust streets. Locust street was also graded and paved from the western side of Main street to the western side of Fourth street. During the administration of Mr. Page, the bank of the United States was also established in St. Louis, and many other important and useful corporations organized.

In 1833 Dr. Samuel Merry was elected Mayor, but owing to an existing disqualification, never took the seat. Mr. Page held over until John W. Johnson was elected and qualified.

In 1833, Mr. Page built and put in operation the first steam flour mill built in the city. Wheat at this time was worth but forty cents per bushel, and during the building of the mill he advertised to pay $1.25 per bushel for all the wheat that would be delivered from the States of Illinois and Missouri for one year. The amount received during the year was about 3,600 bushels, merely enough to test his mill. This, however, gave a fresh impetus to wheat-growing in the West. In 1835 he advertised to purchase all the wheat on the Missouri River to Weston, and chartered the S. B. Chambers, Wm. Sellers commander, to bring wheat to St. Louis, and loaded her down with wheat.

From 1833 until 1845, Mr. Page gave his entire attention to his business matters. In reviewing the history and records of all the public enterprises of this portion of St. Louis' history, the name of Daniel D. Page is to be found assisting by his means and money, and encouraging by his sound counsel any measure which looked toward the benefit of his adopted city. His cotemporaries, some few of whom still survive, speak of his energy and enterprise in the most laudable terms. In 1848, he associated with him Henry D. Bacon, and started the banking

house of Page & Bacon, which continued in operation until 1855, when, on account of financial difficulties, brought about by the building of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the house suspended. This banking institution, in its palmy days, was looked upon as one of the most reliable in the West, and its paper was taken at sight in California, the Sandwich Islands, Mexico, and even in China. With the suspension of the banking house Mr. Page retired from active business, and spent the balance of his existence in endeavoring to straighten up his complicated affairs. He died in Washington, D. C., April 29, 1869.

Mr. Page was one of the incorporators of the Boatmen's Savings Institution, and also of the Pacific Railroad. Page & Bacon were mainly instrumental in building the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad from St. Louis to Vincennes. A man of strictly honest and upright principles, pure and moral in private and public life, of unblemished business integrity, he stood a peer in the mercantile and social relations of his existence; of unbounded energy and the broadest ideas of commerce, he exerted all his efforts toward building up the commercial and mercantile importance of St. Louis, which his foresight told him would, in the great struggle for precedence, outstrip all competitors, and become the proudest city of the West. To build up and beautify was his great ambition; to leave monuments of labors for those to come after him, was his soul-absorbing desire; and to pave the way for future generations, was the end and aim of his hopes. How well he did all this, those who still remember him know. His usefulness is not forgotten by a grateful people, who will cherish the name of Daniel D. Page as one of the most honored citizens of this vast city.

JOHN H. TERRY.

THE subject of this sketch, although comparatively a young man, holds a strong position in the estimation of the people of St. Louis.

JOHN H. TERRY was born in Seneca county, New York, on the picturesque banks of Cayuga Lake. His father, James Terry, was a well-to-do farmer, of Irish descent, and came originally from Long Island. His mother was of English descent, and was born in New York.

John H. was the eighth of a family of ten children. Up to his twenty-third year he worked on his father's farm in summer, and attended the district school in winter. Up to the day of his death it had been the great desire of his father, that his son John should be a farmer and follow in his footsteps, and preserve intact the old homestead. This, however, never met with the youth's inclinations, who, from an early period, had always aspired to a profession. His father died in 1859.

One year after his father's death, he went to Albany and entered the law school of that city, for which he had been well prepared by previous attendance at the academies of Truemansburg and Ithaca. While in Albany, he paid for his instruction with the proceeds of his own manual labor, an experience which marks the pages of the early history of some of the finest specimens of American manhood on record. Returning to Ithaca, he entered the law office of Messrs. Boardman & Finch, leading practitioners in that section of the State. The former now occupies a seat on the Supreme Bench of the State, and the latter is the author of "The Blue and the Gray" and other well-known literary works of merit. Mr. Terry graduated with honor in 1861, standing high in his class.

But the war between the two sections of the country had now broken out; society throughout the entire Union had been shaken to its very foundation; the partisans of each section were rushing to arms; men of all classes were girding up their loins and buckling on their armor eager for the fray; and it is not at all surprising that this universal spirit of

war aroused a great desire in the breast of young Terry, to join the thousands rushing to the defense of Washington and the Union. Although young, he was full of ardor and patriotism, and was not slow in responding to the call of the Governor of New York for troops, and he immediately raised a company, afterward known as Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York Regiment. He proved himself possessed of all the qualities of a soldier; ardent, impulsive and passionate, he never faltered when in the hour of danger, and never wavered when duty called. He served in the Army of the Potomac, participating in all the battles in which this army took a part, until incapacitated from further service by being wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville. Captain Terry, after being wounded, resigned his commission and retired to private life.

Thus at the close of the war he found himself an invalid. He remained some time in Washington and at his home in New York State. Having sufficiently recuperated to travel, he started on a tour of the western country for the purpose of finding a suitable location to practice his profession. He temporarily located at Ravenna, Ohio, principally to review and repolish the studies he had so long neglected.

In 1865 Mr. Terry came to St. Louis, when the extent of his worldly possessions was carried in his vest pocket, and amounted to $30 cash, without friends, without acquaintances of any description, but with a large stock of indomitable energy and a firm determination to succeed. During the winter of 1865-6, he delivered a course of law lectures at Bryant & Strattons' Commercial College in this city. He also served as Assistant United States Attorney with Charles G. Mauro, and finally formed the law partnership of Terry & Terry.

In the fall of 1868 Mr. Terry was married to Elizabeth, only daughter of Hon. Albert Todd, one of St. Louis' most honored citizens. His family at present consists of three boys. Mrs. Terry is a lady of much intelligence as well as refinement, and well worthy, not only of the man whose name she bears, but of the stock from which it descended.

About the same time, he was elected to the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, and formed one of the insignificant minority of Democrats who had to breast the storm of an overwhelming Radical majority; yet he stood to his post manfully, and never evaded his duties. In 1871, he was appointed land commissioner, a judicial position of much importance, in St. Louis, for the condemnation of private property for public use: an office he filled to the entire satisfaction of the St. Louis public. In 1874, he was elected to the State Senate, by a large ma-

jority. During the session of 1875 his name is to be found on many of the most important senatorial committees, an indefatigable worker in the committee room and in the Senate chamber, and finishing up the arduous labors of a protracted session in the State Board of Equalization. A faint idea may be formed of his labors during this session, when it is stated that he was chairman of the Committee on Accounts and Criminal Jurisprudence, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, Swamp Lands, Blind Asylum, and Insurance. During his term of service in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, he introduced, and carried through, the present insurance law of the State: a measure of much importance, and greatly to the benefit of the people at large.

Gifted with a commanding person and winning manners, a clear, forcible speaker, and a keenly observant, and discerning mind, with legal abilities of a superior order, Mr. Terry occupies a position among the first ranks of his fellow-citizens, and was looked upon, and justly so, as one of the most influential as well as efficient members of the State Senate. Notwithstanding all his natural advantages, he has been obliged to put forward all his energies in the great struggle of life, and he has his own efforts and industry to thank for his success.

In the exercise of his judicial duties, he saw the necessity for a general law for the condemnation of property for public uses, and earnestly applied himself to the construction of such a law as should most fully conserve the delicate and conflicting interests with which he had to deal. The result of his labors appears in the present law governing the condemnation of property in St. Louis for public purposes.

Such is the active and honorable record of Hon. John H. Terry, at every step of which he is found respected and esteemed, not alone for his services in the legislative halls of the State or on the bench, but the elevated tone and purity of his life and character; and to-day, in the prime of his life, in the full maturity of his intellectual powers, he is one of the men his fellow-citizens choose to honor, whose regard and confidence he enjoys in a marked degree.

JAMES ANDREWS.

THIS name would imply a Scottish origin. JAMES ANDREWS was born on the banks of the Nith, near the famous town of Dumfries, October 7, 1828. His father was a farmer, in well-to-do circumstances, and reared a family of six children—three boys and three girls, of which James was the eldest of the boys.

When quite young, his mother died, so that the rearing and early education of the little family depended upon the father. The educational advantages of Mr. Andrews were exceedingly limited, and were only such as those afforded by the common schools of the vicinity; and between work and school he had but comparatively little time to devote to the latter, while of the former there was plenty to do, and hard work at that. His calling was that of a stone mason, in which occupation so many persons in the vicinity of his home were engaged.

In the year 1840, his father concluded to dispose of his farm and remove to America, having, prior to leaving Scotland, decided to settle in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Reaching New York in the fall of 1840, the family proceeded at once to their place of destination, where the son was shortly afterward enabled to secure work at his trade of a stone mason, at which employment he worked diligently for three years at a compensation of twelve dollars per month, paying his own expenses.

During these years of hard work he was not unmindful of the deficiency in his early mental culture, and occupied all his spare moments in the reading and study of such useful books as he was able to obtain. His nights were passed in the seclusion of his room, gaining all the information he could toward perfecting himself in the art of a practical stone mason, and in such other studies as would prove of great value to him in after life. He was not addicted to any of those vices so common among his young fellow-workmen, and incredible as it may seem, he has never in his life tasted a drop of any spirituous or malt liquors. His close application to work, and his correct habits and gentlemanly deportment, could not fail to attract attention, and after working as a journeyman part of one season, at the age of twenty

years, he formed a partnership with a practical stone mason, which partnership continued for one year, when it was dissolved, and he continued business on his own account as a contractor for mason work. Among the earliest contracts he received was the mason work of the railroad bridge across the Monongahela, at Pittsburgh, a work which he accomplished successfully, and to the entire satisfaction of all the parties interested. He subsequently contracted for a large amount of work on the old Pan Handle Railroad, and had contracts for building four tunnels, besides other kindred works, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He completed the mason and stone work for the first railroad bridge across the Ohio River, at Steubenville, which was the second bridge which spanned any of our great navigable streams—the bridge at Rock Island having been the first great structure of its kind. His experience on great works has been extensive and varied, and the numerous enterprises he has undertaken and completed, attest his genius and skill, and will long stand as enduring monuments to his memory.

His grandest achievement, however, was yet to be accomplished. The first work for constructing the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge was put under contract in August 1867, Mr. Andrews being the contractor. Previously, he had visited St. Louis to examine the plans of the bridge; visited all the stone quarries of importance in the State; and finally made up his mind to bid for the work of building the piers. Numerous other stone masons were here from various parts of the country, who, after examining the plans, decided that the work required to be done was one of such magnitude that they would not undertake it. The result was that the only bid handed in was the one drawn up by Mr. Andrews, and to him the contract was awarded. As a full description of this great work is given elsewhere, it is not deemed necessary to enter here into the details of the construction of the piers.

Mr. Andrews is a man of great natural abilities. He is far-seeing, full of resources in cases of emergency, and prompt in action. He is slow to make up his mind, but shows the greatest vigor and perseverance after he once has taken hold of any work. He gives all his work his unremitting personal supervision, being always on the ground before his men arrive, and never leaving it until they have left. He requires of his men steady work and gets it, for the reason that he is a man who regards his obligations as sacred and pays those in his employ with the utmost promptness. During the six years he was at work on the bridge, under the special supervision of Colonel Henry Flad, chief assistant

engineer of the corps under the direction of Captain James B. Eads, there was never heard of a day's delay in the payment of the large force of men in his employ.

Mr. Andrews has in his service a number of men to whom he pays extraordinarily high wages, but in whom he can implicitly rely. If any dangerous work is to be performed, Mr. Andrews does not stay away, but is always to be found at the point of the greatest danger. He never requires his men to go where he is afraid to lead. By his long and varied experience as a contractor, he has collected an astonishing amount of practical knowledge in civil and mechanical engineering, and as his leisure moments are all spent in reading, he has acquired a good stock of theoretical information. In his contracts with other men he likes to drive a good bargain, but if he ever signs his name to any contract, he will never fail to carry it out to the letter, no matter whether it be a profitable one or not.

In 1874, Mr. Andrews, in company with Captain Eads, visited Europe to inspect the great parallel dykes, or "jetties," at the mouth of the Danube, the Vistula, Dnieper, Oder and several other rivers, with a view of assisting Captain Eads in the construction of similar structures at the mouth of the Mississippi, for which great work he is now the only contractor.

Mr. Andrews is now in the prime of life; endowed with a vigorous constitution and large brain; full of energy; and, moreover, by his industry and enterprise has acquired a handsome fortune. It may safely be predicted that before many years he will be one of the leading men of the nation, as far as public works are concerned. Although Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, claims the homestead of Mr. Andrews, his great work here, on the Illinois and St. Louis bridge, has made him a resident of St. Louis for the past seven years, and he very properly occupies a place as a leading representative man in this volume. In connection with the bridge, Mr. Andrews became a contractor for the great tunnel which passes from the bridge under a portion of the city to the Union Depot buildings on Poplar street. He took the contract for the completion of this tunnel after the original contractors had failed to comply with the terms of their contract, and, in the face of many obstacles, carried it through to a successful completion.

On Saturday, April 17, 1875, the first practical step for the deepening of a channel at the mouth of the Mississippi, by the construction of jetties, was taken, by Captain Eads letting the contract for constructing three hundred and fifty thousand yards of fascine work, and one

hundred thousand cubic yards of stone work, to Mr. James Andrews, the subject of this sketch; and his previous works are a sufficient guarantee that under his management the work of the jetties will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch. By the terms of the contract, he is to furnish at his own cost steamers, tugs, barges, boats, pile-drivers and all the necessary appliances, and is to put in sixty thousand yards of the work before he receives any pay. As the work progresses, he is to receive $300,000, the balance to be paid him only after the Government pays Captain Eads. One condition of Mr. Andrews' contract is, that he is to do as much as is necessary to insure twenty-six feet water, and construct the amount of work specified for $2,500,000. A part of this compensation, however, is only to be paid after thirty feet of water is secured.

In closing this sketch, it is not too much to say that Mr. Andrews is one of the best engineering contractors living, and in energy and enterprise is not surpassed by any one of any occupation.

A. J. CONANT.

ART-TASTE has developed rapidly in St. Louis during the past decade. For many years there were patrons of art, but the number of those who purchased pictures painted at home was comparatively small until the beginning of the period named. The older inhabitants remember with pleasure the artist, De Franca, who remained with them so many years, painting the portraits of the more prominent and wealthy citizens; and the occasional visits of Chester Harding, Sen., were hailed with delight, as he always left in some homes evidences of the rare skill which he possessed in portrait-painting. A few others, skilled in the painter's art, came now and then,—painted a picture or two, and went to explore new fields. It was fashionable among the wealthy who traveled abroad, to have portraits as well as other pictures, painted by foreign artists. They paid good round prices, but did not always get good pictures. Since the permanent location in the city of artists of skill and education, an interest has been awakened in their efforts, and the disposition is growing to patronize home art, whenever it is meritorious, in preference to foreign productions. And yet it is a singular fact, that those who encourage our artists most, by purchasing their pictures, buy most largely of the best foreign works.

In the progress of art-taste in St. Louis, the name of A. J. CONANT should ever be remembered. Being the oldest artist now living in the city, he has done more to educate the public mind on the subject than any one else, and has probably produced a larger number of works than any other. He is unquestionably at the head of the profession in the West in the specialty of portrait-painting, and, like many others who are masters in what they have undertaken, has passed up through all the grades, fighting difficulties inch by inch as he went. His history is an interesting one, and deserves to be recorded.

Among the names mentioned in early colonial history, by Cotton Mather, Palfrey, and other writers, is that of Roger Conant, who came over from England in 1624, to aid in establishing and governing the colonies. He was a man of education, sterling integrity, and firmness

of character, and must have been held in high esteem by the people, for, not long after his arrival, we find that he was placed as governor over a colony near where the town of Salem, Massachusetts, now is. This colony had been a very troublesome one, indulging in factional and family quarrels to such an extent as to endanger its existence. Several gentlemen had tried to govern it, but gave it up as a hopeless task. Roger Conant, in a few months, smoothed things out, and induced the colonists to live at peace with each other. The town where the colony was located received the name of Salem (peace) from the fact.

Roger Conant had a son named Exercise, and the regular descendants after this son were Caleb, Benajah, Jonathan, Caleb, and the subject of this sketch. The name, it should be stated, was first mentioned in the time of William the Conqueror, and was spelled Quoinant, being of French origin.

Alban Jasper Conant was born in the town of Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, on the 24th of September, 1821. His father was a house and sign painter, but cultivated some land, and not only worked with his own hands, but brought up his children to work. He abhorred idleness, and therefore Alban was kept constantly at work when not attending the district school. However distasteful this may have been to him, it was a benefit in one way: it gave him a strong, healthy constitution with which to bear life's burdens and fight its battles. When fifteen years of age, he was seized with a strong desire for an education, and finding a place where he could work for his board, commenced a course of studies to prepare himself for college. He availed himself of such opportunities for study as he could until eighteen years of age, when, securing a country school, he taught it for eleven dollars per month, and "boarded around." The three months' term gave him money enough to go to Randolph Academy for a time, where he continued his classical studies. At this time he wrote poetry and short articles for the rural press, and evinced a decided taste for literature. One of his poetical pieces was read on examination day, and received favorable criticism. About this time, he also began to draw sketches, and to paint the portraits of his schoolmates. His first efforts were crude, but highly appreciated by his friends, and considered evidences of genius. But his money gave out, and he was obliged to go back to farming to replenish his purse. He remembers how hard he worked at this time for the meagre pittance of fifteen dollars a month, but the hope of something better in the future spurred him on, and he went

about his work uncomplainingly. While working in the fields, he looked at the lofty mountain peaks of his native State, and longed to know what was in the great world beyond them. As he studied the forms and outlines of mountain, hill, stream and tree, day after day, his mind was filled with wonderful thoughts and theories, and his moral nature expanded in contemplating the source of all this grandeur in nature.

After several months of farming, he left home on foot to find a district school to teach. He went as far as Helena, on St. Regis River, St. Lawrence County, New York, and found a school needing a teacher. The committee-men informed him that they needed a strong, healthy man to whip the big boys more than anything else, and as he answered the description, they employed him, without inquiring into his literary qualifications. He did not, however, have much whipping to do, and the "big boys" liked him exceedingly well. Having, by teaching and other labor, acquired some means, he resumed his studies at a first-class institution in St. Lawrence County, taking an eclectic course. Mr. Conant was at this time a good vocalist, and had some knowledge of instrumental music. He utilized these accomplishments by teaching pupils during the week, and leading choirs on the Sabbath. Up to this time he had never seen an artist, and knew nothing of combining colors, or of the rules of art; yet his passion for painting increased, and he was constantly drawing sketches of familiar scenes, and portraits of his friends. Some of these pictures were sold for five dollars apiece, and he thought it was a good price.

There came along in his neighborhood an artist from New York, who painted several portraits, talked much of art and artists, and mentioned the Academy of Design. In short, this artist filled Mr. Conant's head with new and wonderful ideas, and made him desire more and more to become an artist. His school tuition and board had consumed all his money, but, borrowing a small amount of a friend, he started for New York City in June 1844, determined to learn something of the mysteries of art. On inquiring at some of the picture galleries for the prominent artists of the city, he was directed to Mr. Henry Inman, who was at that time at the head of his profession. That gentleman received him kindly, but could not take him as a pupil, as he was on the eve of departure for England, for the benefit of his health, which had become much impaired. Mr. Inman, in a few hours' conversation with the young student, ascertained the extent of his knowledge of art, and the plans he had for the future. He gave him some excellent advice, a

few simple rules to follow, related some of his own experiences, and dismissed him with many kind and encouraging words.

Mr. Conant thinks his talk with Inman did him more good than any other lesson he ever received. It convinced him that he who would be a true disciple in art, science or religion, must first become as a little child. He determined to commence at the elementary principles of art and then work his way up. After spending some time in New York, he concluded to select some smaller place in which to earn a living. He went to Troy, and procured employment as a teacher of vocal music and chorister, and in a short time opened a studio. From time to time, he visited New York City, studied works of art, and took lessons from the best artists. Mr. Conant remained in Troy twelve years, during which time he was married.

In 1857, on account of the health of his wife, he made a journey to the West, and, in the course of his travels, stopped at St. Louis. He was so much pleased with the place, that he concluded to settle here. De Franca and Boyle were doing something in portrait-painting, but art was in its infancy in this city. It was not long after he had established himself here, that he began to agitate the question of starting an art gallery. Boyle was enthusiastic over the project, and co-operated with him heartily. In 1860, the Western Academy of Art was established at the northeast corner of Fourth and Washington avenue, with Conant as one of the principal managers. It was a creditable collection of art treasures, containing rare statuary, casts and engravings from Europe, besides a good collection of paintings from home and foreign artists. The war came on, however, and this art collection was scattered. The rooms were taken for military headquarters, and the treasures of art were lost.

In the meantime, Mr. Conant had gained a firm foothold in the city. He painted portraits of some of the most prominent citizens, and his work gave great satisfaction. For a time during the civil war his labor was interrupted, and he visited the Eastern States. He received commissions to paint portraits of Hon. Edward Bates, Attorney-General, and members of his family; Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and others.

His bust portrait of President Lincoln, painted a short time previous to this, and now in the possession of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Captain James B. Eads, is, without doubt, the only portrait of the deceased President which presents him in his pre-eminently social aspects.

Since the war, Mr. Conant has resided in St. Louis constantly, and has been kept busy from year to year filling orders for portraits. He has painted chiefly family pictures, but several portraits of well-known citizens have been ordered by public institutions, and may be seen at the State University, Chamber of Commerce, in the Capitol at Washington, and many other places. The more prominent ones in this city are those of Henry and Edgar Ames, John J. Roe, the late Mr. Von Phul and Wm. M. McPherson. Although Mr. Conant has made portrait-painting a specialty, he has frequently indulged in figure-painting and landscapes with a good degree of success.

His portraits are distinguished for individuality, purity of tone and faithfulness of detail. He first studies the character of the person he is to paint; learns what is the accustomed expression of countenance; gains a knowledge of the habits and manners of his sitter; then makes what he has observed a careful study. In form and outline he is seldom at fault, and in coloring and portraying character he excels. In child-pictures he has been especially successful, reproducing sometimes after the death of the little one, from photograph, perhaps, the loved features, radiant with smiles and innocent beauty. Many homes made sad by bereavement have had their happiness in part restored by these life-like pictures.

Mr. Conant occupies a high social position in the city. He has learned much from books, and converses instructively on what he has studied. He has lectured much before colleges and seminaries of learning on æsthetic culture, ancient art, and kindred topics.

For many years, he has employed all time not demanded by his profession to the antiquities of pre-historic arts and peoples, confining his investigations in the main to the ancient monuments and remains of America; and the results of his labors, especially his own explorations of the mounds of the Mississippi Valley, he purposes, ere long, to give to the world in permanent form.

His position for several years as one of the curators of the State University, brought him into close relationship with men of influence and learning, by whom he is held in high esteem. While in that position, he labored earnestly for the advancement of the University, and suggested many plans to increase its usefulness and enhance its prosperity. He contributed very largely, during the eight years of his official life, to the present and prospective success of this important institution of learning.

He is a religious man, from conviction and principle, and has done

much in the city to build up a healthy religious sentiment; but he believes in a cheerful christianity which enters closely into human sympathies and actions. His devotion to art will never separate him from friends, nor cause him to lose interest in anything that concerns the welfare of his fellow-men. The many trials of life may have added a few gray hairs to his head, but his heart is young, and he is quite as enthusiastic in his noble profession as ever.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

OF the German element, which goes so far to make up the wealth, intellect and business capacity of the commercial metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, probably no man stands more prominent before the public, as an example of the success attendant upon industrious effort, backed up by intelligence and well-directed ability, than Hon. Joseph Pulitzer, late editor and part proprietor of the *Westliche Post*.

Mr. Pulitzer was born at the parental country-seat, on the beautiful blue Danube, near Vienna, and is probably the youngest of the public men of Missouri. He was educated in the Austrian capital—Vienna—and passed through a regular classical course under private tutors of eminence in that city. At a very early age he volunteered in the military service of his country, then embroiled in the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, which lasted long enough to give young Pulitzer an ardent desire for the profession. Peace prevailed in Europe, but the American Continent presented the appearance of one vast military encampment, and offered the most alluring enticements to one desirous of military glory.

In 1864 young Pulitzer, forced by the death of his father, who had left instead of the fortune expected, a very complicated estate, to depend on his individual efforts for a livelihood, came to America, and the first day on American soil found him enrolled a private in the First New York Lincoln Cavalry. He served during the remainder of the war, his regiment taking part in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, Five Forks, and other hard-fought fields, escaping with a flesh wound. At the declaration of peace he received an honorable discharge, and, after many romantic experiences, made his way to St. Louis, a perfect stranger, without friends or means, and still unable to speak the language of the country. Then began a series of novel phases in his career which resemble more nearly the details of a highly sensational novel than the supposed realities of an every-day life.

During the year that succeeded the war, striving for the best, and

yet glad to accept any employment which promised a subsistence, he enjoyed the luxury of being a hostler at Benton Barracks, a fireman on one of the Wiggins ferry-boats, a laborer on the levee in East St. Louis, the driver of a gentleman's private carriage, and the *quasi* sexton of the cholera cemetery on Arsenal Island. Such were a few of the phases of existence Mr. Pulitzer passed through during his first year's residence in St. Louis. But in the midst of all these discouragements he never forgot his manhood, nor ever looked upon "honest labor" as a stigma or stain upon the character of an honest man. He ever kept in view that his ignorance of our language was the greatest drawback to his success, and never lost an opportunity of improving himself therein.

At last an opportunity presented itself which bade fair to be a stepping-stone to prosperity. Large grants of land had been made by the United States Government to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad along their contemplated route. It was necessary that these lands should be duly recorded in the name of the Company at the different county seats, from St. Louis to the Indian Territory. To do this properly, the journey had to be made on horseback. It was at that period when the State was overrun with lawless bands of guerrillas, who, upon the close of the war, returned with arms for the purpose of plunder and pillage. The mission, therefore, was no very desirable one. It was offered to Mr. Pulitzer, who readily undertook it. He filled it to satisfaction, and it proved lucrative.

Returning to St. Louis and fostering what little means he found at his command, he immediately began the study of law. He soon attracted the attention of Hon. Carl Schurz, and the other proprietors of the *Westliche Post*, who offered him a position on the editorial corps of that journal. At last he had found a position in which his early education and undoubted abilities could make themselves felt. He proved a happy accession to the staff. A clear and lucid writer, a strong believer in republican institutions, perfectly enthusiastic in his admiration of popular liberties and his inclination for the honorable contests of public life, his articles attracted more than ordinary attention from the German-reading portion of our population, and were not unfrequently translated and published, as the "Opinions of the German Press," in the English dailies. Step by step he rose, and his hitherto contracted sphere of usefulness began to widen; little by little he made his influence felt through the columns of his paper, until at last, and at the expiration of six years, the quondam grave-digger of Arsenal Island, the laborer on the levee in East St. Louis, the carriage-driver of other

days, found himself the editor and part proprietor of the most influential German journal of the West.

The paper favored the Gratz Brown bolt in 1870, and acted with the Liberals in the Greeley movement. After the Greeley disaster in 1872, Mr. Pulitzer, on account of some political differences with the other proprietors, severed his editorial connection with the paper, but continued part owner until 1875, when he sold his interest, realizing therefrom a competency.

To Mr. Pulitzer, more than to any other man, is due the credit of the liberalization of political sentiment in Missouri. Previous to 1870 the Republican or Radical party was in power, and in all candor it must be admitted, ruled with an iron hand. The Drake Constitution bristled with proscriptive provisions. To have been in opposition to the Federal cause, or to have sympathized with those who took up arms against it, wrought disfranchisement and disability. Mr. Pulitzer, although in hearty sympathy with the humanitarian tenets of the Republican party, was of too independent a mind to subscribe to such proscriptive demands. He was not and could not be a mere partisan, blindly submitting to the "orders in council" of accidentally installed leaders. He not only revolted from such tyranny, but made his revolt memorable. He was the animating spirit among the Germans, and labored unceasingly, with his pen and on the stump, to unite them solidly against the party with which, for ten years they had so solidly acted. The result could not have been otherwise than gratifying. Their separation from the intolerant portion of the Radical party was complete. Almost as one man they voted for the Liberal candidate for Governor, for enfranchisement and the removal of all political disabilities, and broke forever the power of those who endeavored to maintain a political organization on the basis of hatred of their opponents.

Out of the Brown campaign of 1870 grew the Greeley campaign of 1872. It was Mr. Pulitzer who, with one other gentleman, drew up the call for a National Liberal Convention.

He was elected a delegate to the memorable Cincinnati assemblage, and was one of the most prominent as well as one of the most influential members of that body.

Since 1867, Mr. Pulitzer has been prominently before the people. In 1869, he was elected to the Legislature from the Fifth district, being the youngest member of that body, and probably the youngest naturalized citizen ever elected to any American Legislature. During

his term of office, he was indefatigable in his endeavors to pass just such laws as were, in his judgment, salutary to the country at large. In 1870, he was appointed by Governor B. Gratz Brown, and unanimously confirmed by the State Senate, one of the members of the Board of Police Commissioners for St. Louis, a position of no mean importance and responsibility. In December 1874, he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1875. He was the youngest, and proved one of the most active members of that body in framing a supreme law for the State.

In 1874, Mr. Pulitzer astonished a good many of the slow-going people of St. Louis by becoming one morning the proprietor of the *Staats Zeitung*, a newspaper which was started with considerable pretension and large capital, to break down the *Post*, which was then, as it is now, the leading German paper of the West. In less than two days he transferred the *Zeitung* press franchise, at a decided pecuniary advantage, to the *Globe*, and exterminated a threatening business rival. Mr. Pulitzer has shown on several other occasions a remarkable "Yankee" aptitude for profitable speculations, and, as a result, has added not only to his valuable stock of business experience, but to his fortune as well.

With the exception of his labors in the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Pulitzer has, for the past two years, given his attention to the study of law and literature.

In the Convention, to which he was elected by the Democracy of the two most populous wards of the city of St. Louis, and by the largest majority ever given to a Democratic candidate, Mr. Pulitzer, on all general matters, acted with that party throughout. An early agitator of the plan of uniting the city and county governments in one, which independently were not only cumbersome, but expensive, he was enabled to bring forward a scheme for their union, which, with a few immaterial changes, was unanimously adopted by the Convention, and will be as unanimously ratified by the people at the polls. This, of itself, is a service which would entitle the subject of our sketch to no mean place in the regard of his fellow-citizens, and serves to show the practical bent of his mind, as well as the utilitarian character of his education. We doubt if there has yet appeared in our political history a foreigner who has so rapidly and thoroughly assimilated himself to the American idea of government, and who, without in anywise turning his back upon the traditions of his native land, has become more thoroughly or understandingly a citizen of the new.

Since success has crowned his labors in America, he has made several visits to Europe. He was in Paris on the 16th of July 1870, and heard the declaration of war against Germany read in the French Assembly, a declaration which proved so disastrous to the French nation, and ultimately cost Napoleon the Third his Empire.

Considering the short time Mr. Pulitzer has been in America, and the obstacles he has had to overcome in conquering the English language, he is a fluent and pleasing speaker, and can justly lay claims to great force as an orator. As a journalist and writer, both in the English and German tongues, he stands high. As his past has been exceedingly brilliant for one so young, his future gives promise of still greater achievements.

JOSEPH R. MEEKER.

NO study is more interesting or profitable to the reflective mind than the unfolding and development of American character. In no country, perhaps, except our own, are to be found so many instances of individual success over poverty and early disadvantages. Sometimes genius is crushed in the bud, and ambitious young men struggling for success have been turned from their purposes by the scorn, contumely and plots of others; but, as a general rule, the boys of true grit and real genius have triumphed over all obstacles, made friends of those who hindered them, and gained the distinction which their talents merited and their ambition sought. The history of the distinguished landscape painter, MEEKER, affords instances in proof of this statement, and presents examples worthy of imitation by young men who feel that they should pursue a certain profession for which nature has designed them.

JOSEPH RUSSLING MEEKER was born on the 21st day of April 1827, in Newark, New Jersey. His paternal ancestors came from Belgium in 1640, and settled Norwalk, Connecticut. John Meker (as the name was then spelled) was granted a tract of land, ten miles long and one mile wide, which was known in old surveys as "Meeker's Tract." A branch of the family, afterward, settled and named Fairfield, Conn., and in that town the old family Bible may yet be seen. About one hundred years after John Meker landed at Norwalk, many New Englanders went down into New Jersey and settled what was called "Connecticut Farms," and the title is still preserved.

On the maternal side, Mr. Meeker's grandfather, Josleyne, was one of three brothers who settled in New Jersey after the Revolution. The name has been corrupted into plain Joline. This grandfather was an artist of no mean pretensions, and made a sketch of Washington on horseback at Rahway, in 1775, when he passed through New Jersey on his way to Cambridge to take command of the army. His son Andrew became an artist, and was a pupil of Nagel, of Philadelphia. The Valentines, on the mother's side, were Scotch,

and settled, with other emigrants, what was called "Scotch Plains," in New Jersey. The Meekers and Valentines have scattered themselves broadcast over the Western country, but the Jolines have never left their original resting places about Staten Island and the Jersey shore, on both sides of Princess Bay.

The parents of Joseph R. Meeker left New Jersey, and went to reside in Central New York about the year 1828, and have resided in the beautiful city of Auburn over forty years. It was here that he acquired the rudiments of an education, and here that he imbibed his first ideas of art. Being obliged to support himself from almost childhood, he entered a printing office at eleven years of age, and learned to set type, getting what schooling he could at odd intervals until sixteen years of age, when the art feeling became so strong that there was no resisting it, and he went into the establishment of a carriage-painter named Thos. J. Kennedy, (who afterward became a member of the Legislature of New York, and during the rebellion won a Colonel's eagle by good service.) Mr. Kennedy was something of a decorator, and gave our young artist the use of such colors as he had, together with much good advice. Here he had to grind his own colors, prepare his own canvas and make his own stretchers—and he even went so far as to manufacture a very useful easel and a pallet, which lasted him for many years.

But, becoming ambitious, he soon found that Auburn was too small, and so, packed his slender stock of worldly goods and started for New York City, where he landed in the fall of 1845. Here he commenced drawing from casts, in order to gain a scholarship in the Academy of Design. The drawings were presented and accepted, and the winter season of 1845 found him hard at work in the Antique Class. At that time, the Nestor of American landscape painters, A. B. Durand, was president of the Academy, and J. G. Chapman, secretary. During the two or three years he remained in New York, he had hard work to earn money enough to pay for the scanty materials he was obliged to use; and among the earliest sales he made were three or four small landscapes to a teacher named Hoyt, for four dollars each. The sum was petty, but it was a god-send, and the profit was considerable, owing to the fact that he made his own stretchers and prepared his own canvas. Mr. Hoyt's kindness will ever be remembered by Mr. Meeker, for he gave freely out of his slender means, and always had the greatest amount of sympathy for those who were toiling to gain a profession. After struggling in vain for three years, and having no one to look to for

assistance, Mr. Meeker finally had to leave New York and go back home to Auburn. It was not much better there, however, and finally, after a year or so, he took up his residence in Buffalo. Here he met some excellent friends, and was quite successful in the sale of pictures. His prices advanced to a paying sum, and the American Art Union purchased many of his works. The Cosmopolitan Art Union sprang up at this time, and Mr. Derby, being an old friend, purchased many of his pictures and paid him good prices. Becoming restless again, and having romantic ideas of the Southern country, our artist wandered once more, and this time he found himself, in the winter of 1852, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky. Here he remained until 1859, and as the art unions were all broken up, he was obliged to resort to teaching to eke out a living. Some of the pleasantest years of his life were passed in Louisville. It was a most hospitable city, and the sociability of the people made it extremely agreeable for a young man in a strange land. In the fall of 1859, another wandering fit took possession of him, and he started on a voyage of discovery through a dozen large cities to try and find a better field for art. On arriving in St. Louis, something in her old-fashioned look, her narrow streets and quaint houses, struck his fancy, and here he resolved to pitch his tent. Finding Noble, Wimar, Boyle, Coggswell, De Franca and Conant all at work and seemingly prosperous, he was encouraged to think that he at last had found a home, and here he resolved to set up his easel for good. He took a studio on the corner of Fifth and Pine streets, and the first two pictures he painted were exposed at a store on Fourth street, kept by Mr. Baggs, but did not remain long before they were purchased by the late Edgar Ames. Mr. Meeker met with considerable encouragement until the war broke out, when all professions, especially that of the artist, being broken up, like many others he accepted service, and became a Paymaster in the United States Navy which position he retained for four years. It was during the time that he held this position on a gun-boat in the Mississippi Squadron, that he had opportunities for making those sketches of the Southern swamp scenery, that have made his name so well known.

Since the close of the war, Mr. Meeker has steadily worked in his profession, only leaving the city occasionally during the summer months, and then to get material, by sketching and study of nature, for new pictures. The pictures illustrating Southern scenery first brought him into notice in St. Louis. Many old citizens were familiar with the cypress swamps, the hazy atmosphere over the lagoons, the hanging

moss, and the solemn stillness of the water in the lakes of Louisiana and Mississippi; and when they saw it all portrayed on canvas, so nearly resembling nature, they praised the pictures, and the artist who could produce them so faithfully. But the taste for works of art has not been cultivated to any considerable extent in St. Louis, and for several years few could be found who were willing to give a remunerative price for such pictures. Many who admired them were not able to purchase, while the wealthiest citizens, if they appreciated art at all, would buy pictures in Europe, Some artists would have become discouraged and sought a more appreciative field, and two or three artists of good talent did try it for a while and went to other cities; but Mr. Meeker had given up "wandering," and made up his mind to stick to St. Louis under all circumstances. Now and then an enthusiastic friend would buy a picture, and praise its excellence to others, who in turn caught the art spirit, and desired to become the possessors of "a Meeker." Orders began to come in more frequently, and the heart of the artist was encouraged. He did not confine himself to swamp scenes, but often took subjects nearer at home, illustrating the scenery of Southeastern Missouri, the landscapes of the Osage and Gasconade rivers, and the great lead region of the Southwest.

Mr. Meeker's pictures were placed on exhibition in the art department of the St. Louis Fair some years ago, and attracted much attention. They have been exhibited every year since, and form an important feature of the art collections. As his works became known, and as the taste for art developed in the city, the demand for his beautiful landscapes increased. He chose a wider range of subjects, taking in the Upper as well as Lower Mississippi, the mountains of New England, and the coast o Maine. St. Louis being peopled with immigrants from every section, made it necessary for him to select subjects to please the varied tastes; and so the artist reproduced on canvas, for the homesick Yankee, the dear old peaks of Mt. Mansfield, the green valley of the Connecticut, the rock-bound coasts of Maine and New Hampshire; for the Western man, the lakes of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the bluffs of the Upper Mississippi; and for the admiration of all who love classic art, he produced ideal scenes as suggested in history and poetry.

Of his ideal pictures the most noticeable are "The Vale of Cashmere;" two, illustrating Longfellow's poem of Evangeline, called "The Acadians in the Atchafalaya," and "The Noon-Day Rest;" "The Lotus Eaters;" "The Star of Bethlehem;" and "I knew by the Smoke," illustrating one of Tom Moore's American melodies.

Some gentlemen of wealth in St. Louis have made collections of Meeker's pictures, purchasing one of each class of subjects he has illustrated. His landscapes have generally gone, one by one, into private houses, to take a place beside cherished family pictures, and contribute their share toward educating and refining the thoughts and affections of old and young.

In all the landscape pictures which this artist has produced, there is the same faithful portraiture of nature; the same harmony in detail; a life-like glow in sky and water; a richness of verdure in tree and grass; and all the beauty of color which nature could give. He seldom paints nature when it is sick and pale, or in a state of decay, but prefers to illustrate it in glowing health and beauty. For this reason, his pictures are popular. Their freshness makes the heart glad and is pleasing to the eye. He employs none of the tricks of art so frequently used to make a showy picture, but gives honest labor to everything he attempts.

Mr. Meeker's pictures are painted to live long after his brush is laid aside and his easel has gone to decay, and we doubt not that his productions will be found in many happy St. Louis homes, and will be cherished as rare and beautiful specimens of the painter's art.

He is, without doubt, the best landscape painter in the West, and in a general collection his pictures will compare favorably with those of any American artist. Whatever he has undertaken thus far, he has done carefully, honestly and well, and his ability to achieve still greater triumphs in art is not doubted.

The citizens of St. Louis may well be proud of this artist, who has done so much to awaken a love for the beautiful in nature, and to illustrate points of interest in the Mississippi Valley with which their history is connected.

Mr. Meeker is a student of books as well as of nature. His mind is well stored with poetry, history and classic lore, and he adds much to the literary society of St. Louis by his presence. He has been active in endeavoring to establish an art society in the city, and in disseminating correct views on art matters; and, remembering the struggles of his early years, he is always ready to render assistance to young artists and others desirous of gaining an honorable position in society.

Let us hope he may live long to enjoy the distinction he has fairly won, and that, with increasing years, he may accumulate wealth sufficient to make life comfortable and happy.

M. M. PALLEN, M.D.

IT is said of Dr. Jenning, who practiced a half century ago, that he had no faith in medicines. The reason he had no faith in medicines was because he knew nothing of them; and yet he always boasted that he had as much success in his practice as his colleagues, though he never gave anything but a bread pill. Here prudence saved him from the fatal results that might have followed had he attempted to use drugs. To-day the case is different, since success in medical practice depends chiefly upon diligence. The physiological effects of medicines are no longer matters of speculation. The means to diagnose diseases are multiplying daily. Within the past five decades, the profession has been transformed. So numerous have become the discoveries and inventions, so vast the amount of knowledge obtained, that the time is not far distant when physicians will find it almost impossible to give their attention to more than one branch of the profession. Old theories, which once seemed to be infallible, have been exploded and forgotten. The physician of to-day is a different being from the dispenser of medicines of fifty years ago; then, the physician practiced and hoped for success,—now, he investigates and then practices; formerly, the physician's success was the result of good luck; common sense served him well, and kept him from doing harm when he was not sure of doing good. The physician's calling is one that carries with it a most important trust, and stands on the level with the sacred office of the minister: for, while one represents the physical and the other the spiritual part of the work, it is really one—ministration to the wants both physical and spiritual.

St. Louis claims in the profession many men of eminent acquirements, who have united a thorough knowledge of their calling with a sound moral and intellectual culture. DR. M. M. PALLEN, the subject of this sketch, has occupied a foremost position as a medical practitioner and professor in this city for a period of thirty-three years. He is a native of Virginia, having been born in King and Queen county in that State, on the 29th of April 1810. His father, Zalma Pallen, was a native of

Poland, and, in his early years, served as an officer in the French Revolution under the first Napoleon, and passed safely through the Italian campaign. He came to this country in the year 1800, and went to Virginia, where he married, and settled down as a merchant in the county of King and Queen. As a merchant his business prospered, and his means were ample enough to give his son the advantages of as good an education as the schools of that period could furnish. The earlier years of the life of his son were passed in acquiring the rudiments of an English education at the common schools of the day, so that, at the age of eighteen, he was prepared to enter the University of Virginia, where he was taught the languages, but became especially devoted to the study of chemistry, natural philosophy and metaphysics. Having become a graduate of the University in due course of time, he bethought him of pursuing a professional life, and for this purpose entered the office of his brother-in-law, in Richmond, the distinguished Dr. James Beale, who is still living. After remaining with him two years, he went to Baltimore, and entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-three. In leaving home he had but limited means, but he was industrious and self-reliant, and sought to defray his own expenses. He had to live with great economy, and to perfect himself in his profession. He was a diligent student, and was especially devoted to the sciences. He made everything that would tend to his advancement and professional excellence an object of daily pursuit.

In the year 1835, Dr. Pallen united his fortunes in marriage to those of Miss Janet Cockrell, the daughter of a Scotch gentleman residing in Baltimore at that time; and then removed to Vicksburg, where he remained, following his profession, until 1842, when he came to St. Louis to find a permanent home. Dr. Pallen had previously visited the city in 1838, when its population numbered only some 16,000 souls. Obtaining at once a home for his family, Dr. Pallen commenced the practice of his profession. His many accomplishments and skill as a physician soon attracted attention; his practice became large and lucrative; and in 1844 he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics in the medical department of the University of St. Louis—now the St. Louis Medical College—which had then been in operation only two years. Doctors Pope, Linton, Prout, Prather and Litton, were his colleagues in the University at this time, but all of these gentlemen have passed away, save the subject of this sketch and Dr. Litton, who occupies the chair of Chemistry in Washington University.

Dr. Pallen's professorship in the University was signalized by marked ability. He never failed to admonish the students to stand firm against performing an operation which is classed among the most atrocious of crimes, and which is destined, unless checked, to undermine our entire social system. In 1869, on account of failing health, Dr. Pallen resigned his chair in the University.

In 1844-45, in conjunction with Dr. John S. Moore, Dr. Pallen received the appointment of Health Officer of the city. At that time it was a part of the duties of this officer to attend the hospitals of the city, including the Small-pox Hospital. The office then was not a salaried one, and their services—save the nominal sum of one dollar per year—were gratuitous. They had the privilege of introducing the students of the medical colleges to the hospitals, which was a great advantage to them. While performing his duties in connection with the hospital, Dr. Pallen was a faithful worker, and made post-mortem examinations of all who died. At this time the city was far from being considered healthy. There were but few sewers built, and the natural drainage of the city was just about as bad as it well could be. Malarious diseases of a malignant type were exceedingly common. There was a great rush of immigration into the city, and many boats, in fact nearly all, that came up the river were full of typhus fever. The Hospital was crowded with patients of that character. The Hospital at that time was located at the corner of Fourth and Spruce streets, and belonged to the Sisters of Charity. This building was taken down in 1874, and the erection of the new Hospital on Grand avenue was mainly due to Dr. Pallen's efforts.

Dr. Pallen was one of the earliest founders of the Academy of Sciences, and, in connection with Dr. McPheeters and Dr. Barnes, (the latter of whom has gone to his rest,) was one of the most active founders of the St. Louis Medical Society, which was established in the year 1849. He was among the first in forming the St. Louis University Club, and one of the first vice-presidents. Several Eastern associations in Massachusetts and one or two in Virginia, have elected him an honorary member.

Through all these eventful and changing years, Dr. Pallen has stood faithfully at his post, and his work has been one of patient, persevering investigation. In the dark days of 1849, when that fatal malady, the cholera, was raging in the city in all its virulence, and nothing could stay its terrible progress, he was especially active in his attendance upon the sick and dying, and a vigilant co-worker with others in

devising means and securing the adoption of measures that would, if possible, stay the ravages of this dreadful disease. As a physician, he has always been honest with the patient, and if he did not need treatment, always told him so. He has been, in all his practice, a candid physician, and instinctively his patients have had faith in him. Where there is no faith there cannot be success. As a physician and a man, Dr. Pallen possesses the esteem and confidence of the community in which he has resided so many years. He has been a diligent student, and has watched closely the progress of the age in mechanics, the chemical and physical sciences, of which medicine forms an integral part. He is a ripe scholar, one of the best grammarians in the city, and reads Latin and Greek as fluently as in his early years. He has written much, and has been a liberal contributor of articles on various subjects to medical and other journals, and among them a series which attracted a good deal of attention, published in the *Republican* newspaper in this city, under the Greek head of "*Epea Ptere Onta*."

Dr. Pallen is a man easily approached, sympathetic in his nature, generous in his disposition, independent in his judgment and action, and kind and courteous in all the walks of life. He has lived to see his family of six children grow up around him, and his sons, of whom he has four, occupying positions of honor and usefulness. His eldest son, Dr. Montrose A. Pallen, occupies the chair of Gynæcology in the University of New York. His eldest daughter married the late Felix McArdle, one of the most accomplished scientists of the day.

WESTERN ENGRAVING CO OF ST LOUIS

Henry J. Moore

CAPT. HENRY J. MOORE.

FOR many years previous to his death, CAPTAIN MOORE was one of the most active and successful business men of the city of St. Louis. He retired from active merchandise about 1860, and thereafter devoted his time to the care of his private estate.

He was born in the State of New York on the 22d day of February 1802, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, February 7, 1875.

His first business in his native State was that of manufacturing furniture, at Havana. While there he married Miss Mercy Dennis, of Scipio. Not being contented with life in a quiet country town, he sold out and went first to Ithaca, and then to Troy; in the latter place he was engaged in the jewelry trade. There he lost his wife (in 1833), and soon after he set out for Texas. He remained two years in Texas, when he returned to New York, and, in 1839, married Miss Caroline Dunning, of Genoa. Being delighted with the climate and country of Texas, he went back there, accompanied by his uncle Samuel Moore, and Mr. D. M. Fitch. They took with them a stock of provisions, and lumber for finishing a store. They entered Matagorda Bay on the first of December 1839, and in January 1840, opened their store at Victoria.

By his genial good humor, practical business sense and thorough knowledge of human nature, he soon became a general favorite in all the region about Victoria. No man was more successful in that country; but the times were troublesome. The Indians frequently made raids into the towns, rendering his business precarious and his life one of constant anxiety for the safety of his family.

Satisfied with frontier life, and convinced that a man of active business capacities can do best in the busy marts of civilization, he left Texas for Cincinnati in 1842.

He there engaged in the business of packing beef for foreign markets. Whilst there, he met Captain John J. Roe, his cousin, whom he had not seen since they were both boys. Captain Roe was then building a steamboat at Cincinnati. Captain Moore disposed of his

D. A. JANUARY.

A SKETCH of the life of D. A. JANUARY cannot but prove of great benefit to young men about to begin life, as an illustration of the power of energy and earnest purpose, to mark out a path for themselves, even in the face of limited opportunities.

Mr. D. A. JANUARY was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in the year 1813, and was one of a family of twelve children. His father, who was of French extraction, had come originally from Pennsylvania, and was engaged in merchandising. His mother was a Virginian by birth. The opportunities for an education offered to the young boy, were of a very meagre character.

When thirteen years of age, he entered a store and began to lay the foundation of a business education, and the formation of that character which in after-life became the admiration of his fellow-citizens. Some few years afterward his father died, and his mother moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where young January entered the office of the Louisville *Advertiser*, and for nearly two years worked as a printer's devil. The office was then under the direction of Shadrach Penn, who allowed the young man his board only for his labor.

He then engaged in the dry goods store of Janus M. Clendennen, at a salary of $75 per year and board, where he remained for two years.

In 1832, his mother removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, where, in connection with his brother, he opened a general store, with a capital of $1,000. In this new field of enterprise his business grew and prospered, and was continued without interruption until the winter of 1836-7, when the whole family removed to St. Louis. Here Mr. January opened the wholesale grocery house of January, Stittinius & Bro., on the levee. The uniform prosperity which always attended his mercantile career, here received a new impetus, and has for a period of thirty-seven years remained unbroken. During this long period, young men have relieved him of much of the care and responsibility of an enormous business, but his name has been the bulwark around which they have rallied, and

great revulsion of 1857 swept over the country. Mr. Van Syckle's losses during that calamitous period were very heavy, but he was enabled to meet them and to continue the business up to 1859, when, at the suggestion of friends, he concluded to go to New Orleans, and commence business there.

After the passage of the ordinance of secession, he felt that although his sympathies were with the people among whom he had made his home, it was the part of prudence to avoid, if possible, the commercial revolution which he thought he saw impending. With this view, he returned to the scene of his early successes—St. Louis—and has ever since been identified in thought, interest and ambition with her commercial growth. The operations of the house in provisions have been very extensive from the time of its opening, and no small share of its commanding influence may be traced to the genial, generous nature of its head, combined, as it is, with the sterling, yet possibly less attractive, qualities which belong to the model business man.

Mr. Van Syckle was married, in 1856, to Miss Maria Fisher, daughter of C. B. Fisher, of Jerseyville, Illinois.

During the period of his thorough identification with St. Louis, Mr. Van Syckle has experimented as a promoter and director of several insurance companies, and other public institutions; but he was always jealous of the time which they occupied, and was never entirely satisfied with such investments. This feeling has, of late, led him to adopt the policy of bestowing no attention whatever upon affairs not immediately connected with his own business. In aid of deserving public or private objects, his contributions have been marked by a generosity that in men of less ability might almost be construed into a fault. Commercial success depends upon qualities which cannot be accurately determined from the success itself. Commerce being a purely experimental science, must be experimentally learned by each of its followers; yet each learns the lesson in a different way. Mr. Van Syckle has always chosen his ground with ability, and then shown a stubborn obstinacy in making it good. He came to St. Louis in the midst of a ferment from which a definite commercial policy was to be evolved, and helped to define the plans that have been so beneficial to the growth and prosperity of our city.

It is not so long—in the history of nations but a short space—since Van Trump swept the British Channel with a broom at his mast-head in token of undisputed supremacy, and the little republic of Holland ruled the commerce of the world. Then, again, England began to

dispute who should "rule the wave," and while the contest was undecided, a new field was opened in the new world when Hendrick Hudson placed his finger upon that part of the map where was to grow up a new commercial centre. The island of Manhattan and its adjacent country drew to it the fresh enterprise of a nation of merchants. From thence it has radiated all over our country, and has given us some of our clearest, most capable men of business. In the distribution, St. Louis has not been slighted, as she has drawn to herself a very considerable share of this transmitted commercial spirit. Among its representatives Mr. Van Syckle occupies a prominent position, of which he is justly proud. He is now in the meridian of life, and it requires no prophet to foretell that, in the days to come, the city of St. Louis will be greatly profited by his labors.

EMIL PREETORIUS.

PROBABLY no one of our prominent citizens of foreign birth has wielded a more powerful local influence, for the past ten or fifteen years, than HON. EMIL PREETORIUS, editor-in-chief of the *Westliche Post*. This influence does not depentd solely upon his position as manager of a widely-circulated journal, but, in a large degree, upon himself. Before he had any connection with journalism, Mr. Preetorius was known as a man of positive political views, and he had made some reputation among his countrymen, as an advanced thinker and forcible speaker. His history is an interesting one, and in many respects romantic.

MR. PREETORIUS was born on the 15th of March 1827, in the town of Alzey, Rheinplatz, or Rhenish Hesse. The first years of his youth were spent in the gymnasiums, or preparatory schools of Mainz and Darmstadt, where he received an excellent physical training and acquired the elements of a healthy constitution. He was naturally delicate in health, and had it not been for careful physical exercise, gradually carried to even a vigorous treatment, in the gymnasium, he would have been an invalid for life. The mental forces of the young student developed quite as rapidly as could be desired, and in due time he was admitted to the University of Giessen, the capital of the Province of Upper Hesse. This university, founded in 1607, was one of the best schools in Germany, with a faculty of forty-five teachers, a library of 36,000 volumes, an observatory, botanical garden, museum, etc. Its school of organic chemistry, under Liebig, has been long distinguished as one of the most thorough in the world. It was here, among three or four hundred students, that Preetorius pushed his way in the sciences, philosophies, and classics for several years. We afterward find him at the celebrated University of Heidelberg, enjoying the advantages which such an institution alone can supply.

Mr. Preetorius graduated Doctor-at-Law in 1848. Shortly afterward he joined the Revolutionists, who made so bold an attempt from 1848 to

1850 to establish a representative government. How this effort terminated is well known. Like thousands of other young men who went into this movement with enthusiastic patriotism, Preetorius was obliged to leave the country or suffer the consequences of his well-meant but unsuccessful acts. Previous, however, to his leaving his native land, he engaged in the practice of law, in which he met with considerable success.

Mr. Preetorius came to St. Louis early in 1854, and engaged in mercantile pursuits for a while. The civil war coming on, engaged his earnest attention, and he devoted much time, and such means as were at his command, in organizing regiments of Germans, and sending supplies to them after they had gone into the field.

In the autumn of 1862, Mr. Preetorius was elected to the State Legislature, on the Radical Emancipation ticket, by a handsome majority. He at once took a prominent place in the party, and gave evidence of possessing fixed principles and original opinions. During the Senatorial contest, he was a strong supporter of B. Gratz Brown and Mr. Loan for the vacancies in the United States Senate, and would listen to no compromise from the Conservatives. When the leading Democrats and Conservatives attempted to show that the Immediate Emancipationists were revolutionists, and that radicalism was an odious thing, Preetorius, who had spoken but little during the session, startled his fellow-members by a short and eloquent speech, in which he announced himself as a Radical of Radicals—in favor not only of the immediate abolition of slavery, but of liberty, equality and fraternity for the human race. After that, his position was well understood, and though few could indorse his political and social views entirely, all respected him for his frankness and conscientiousness.

At the close of his legislative term in 1864, Mr. Preetorius resumed his business pursuits, yet found time occasionally to address political meetings, and was ever ready to assist in party matters. It was during the latter part of 1864 that he purchased an interest in the *Westliche Post*, a daily and weekly paper, at that time having a limited circulation, and shortly afterward assumed control of it.

In 1867 he associated with him Hon. Carl Schurz, but for most of the time up to the present, he has had chief control of its editorial columns. The paper has increased in influence from year to year, and has yielded a handsome revenue to its proprietors.

Mr. Preetorius saw fit to support liberal measures a few years ago, and for a time separated from the Republican party as represented by

the administration of President Grant. He still adhered to those great principles which animated the Republican party during the war, and at present claims to be a Republican, though reserving to himself the right to criticise men and measures as he thinks they deserve. He is too honest to support corrupt men of any party, and too independent to bind himself to political actions that will compromise his self-respect.

As a public speaker, Mr. Preetorius is forcible, logical and convincing. He seldom makes lengthy speeches in the English language, but confines his efforts chiefly to the mother tongue. His lectures on æsthetical, philosophical and historical themes have attracted much attention, not only among Germans, but among the English-speaking people of the West. At his elegant home near Lafayette Park, Dr. Preetorius devotes much of his leisure to reading and study; frequently responding, however, to the claims of society, in which he is ever popular.

ALEXANDER J. P. GARESCHE.

THE name of ALEXANDER J. P. GARESCHE is well known in the Mississippi Valley as one of the leaders of the St. Louis Bar. His paternal and maternal ancestors were French refugees from San Domingo, who were driven from that country during the historical revolution which convulsed the Island in 1791; and, with others whose descendants are now scattered over America, sought shelter in the United States. The family settled near Wilmington, Delaware, and was among the most respected of the State.

ALEXANDER, of whom this sketch treats, was born March 1, 1823, near Matanzas, Cuba, while his parents were temporarily sojourning on the Island. He received the rudiments of his education at the Quaker school of Samuel Smith, in Wilmington, Delaware, and, when prepared, entered the Jesuit College at Georgetown, District of Columbia, where he remained until the fall of 1838. In 1839 his family came to St. Louis. Ill health preventing prosecution of his studies, he for one year occupied the position of clerk in a store. Merchandising, however, not proving congenial to his taste or aspiration, in 1840 he entered the St. Louis University, taking the degree of B.A. in 1842, and that of M.A. in 1848. In this connection it may be stated, that, in the year 1865, in consideration of the valuable services he rendered his fellow-citizens in the well-known case of the "Test Oath," which our citizens of Missouri will remember, and as a slight recognition of the brilliant talents displayed in conducting the case, his *Alma Mater* conferred upon him the distinguished degree of LL.D.,—the only one of her sons who has at her hands received the three degrees in the gift of the University.

In 1842, he entered the law office of Colonel Thomas T. Gantt, and began the study of that profession upon whose ranks he has since reflected so much honor and credit. He also followed for one session the law department of the St. Louis University, under the professorship of the late Judge Buckner, of Kentucky. In 1845, he was admitted to practice by Judge John M. Krum, and with one slight intermission,

occasioned by his unwillingness to take the "test oath," which he looked upon as unconstitutional, and which he fought to the bitter end, has continued to follow his profession in St. Louis ever since.

Being admitted to all the privileges of the bar, the marked abilities of the young lawyer soon began to attract the attention of his fellow-citizens, and in a short space of time he found himself in the possession of a large and lucrative practice, and, in the exercise of his professional duties, pitted in many cases against the oldest and most experienced of his brethren of the bar. His fervid eloquence was the theme of every-day conversation, and the energy and ability he displayed in the cause of a client made his services much sought after by such as had cases in the different courts.

In 1846–'47, unsought by him, he was elected city attorney, the only office, we are informed, he ever filled, although it is well known that at various periods in his professional career, the most lucrative and honorable positions in the gift of the people of his adopted State have been at his disposal.

This utter aversion to holding public office on the part of Mr. Garesche, is accounted for on various grounds by his intimate friends, and by those who know him best; but the most plausible is, that he preferred to give his time and attention to sounding the depths and unraveling the mysteries of a profession to which he is devotedly attached, rather than spending his years in grasping after the transitory honors of public place or preferment.

Probably no period of his life is more marked than that intervening between 1865 and 1867, during which he was debarred from practice, and which witnessed his brilliant and manly fight against the adoption of the Drake Constitution, his resistance to the proscription of the ousting ordinance, and his stubborn, unyielding effort to break down the test oath. Although, in the incipiency of the fight for constitutional rights, he was associated with many gentlemen who were then, and are still, prominent ornaments of the St. Louis Bar, yet it must be acknowledged that to him alone belongs the laurels. One by one they became disheartened and discouraged at the dark prospects of succeeding in their endeavors to have this oath declared unconstitutional, and shielded themselves from disaster in the event of defeat, by taking the oath. The judges on the bench, the officers of the different courts, and the very jurymen who sat in the jury-box, were all men who had succumbed to the necessities of the times, and fulfilled the requirements of this particular. He alone still held to his first convictions, and, not-

withstanding the innumerable difficulties—many of them unforeseen—which beset his pathway at every step, he never lost confidence in the justice of his cause, but with his gaze ever set on one issue, he labored on until, in 1869, by a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, the "oath" was declared unconstitutional, and he was restored to all the rights and privileges of an American citizen; and once more, in all the commendable pride of a hard-earned victory, he took his place at the St. Louis Bar. Justice had been vindicated, and he was satisfied. To say that he was made the recipient of praises from all portions of the State, but feebly expresses the estimation in which the people of Missouri held him. The old citizens who groaned beneath the same fell ban of disfranchisement, and who to-day possess all their former political rights, still speak with the deepest gratitude of the manly struggle Mr. Garesche made in their defense, and many still affirm that Missouri should raise a monument more durable than brass to commemorate the event. It was for this his *Alma Mater* saw fit to honor him and invest him with the degree of LL.D.

In 1849 Mr. Garesche went with Frank Blair in the Free-soil movement, but notwithstanding his anti-slavery proclivities and sentiments, at the close of that memorable agitation he peremptorily refused to affiliate with the Republican party, believing that the political agitation of slavery was to be deprecated. Retaining his views of the impolicy of slavery, but guided by the constitutional provisions for its protection, he never faltered in his devotion and fealty to Democracy. And let it not be supposed that, although averse to a fault to seeking public preferment or office at the hands of his fellow-citizens, he has failed to take an interest in the great questions of public policy which ever command the attention of the nation. No man has a clearer perception of the political position of the country, and but few men give more time to mastering the political questions of the day. In every campaign, whether National, State or municipal, his voice was heard over the land, and his pen busy with articles for the press, doing battle for his party and in the cause of Democracy.

The prominent part he took in the celebrated cause of Charlotte *vs.* Gabriel S. Chouteau is of too recent date, and is too well known to the people of Missouri, to need recapitulation in this place. In it, for the last twelve years of its existence, he was the moving spirit. The herculean labors to be performed in a case which had dragged its weary length through all the different courts of the State for a decade, might well daunt any spirit but his own. But into this, as

into everything he undertakes, he threw his whole soul, thrice armed with the unswerving conviction of the justice of his cause, and, after years of toil and search had amid the musty archives of the old French courts of Lower Canada, and just one hundred years after the birth of the mother in Montreal, he had the satisfaction of seeing her descendants, to the second and third generation, declared free by a decree of the highest court in the State. Many such experiences might be quoted to exemplify the professional career of this gentleman at the St. Louis Bar, but these will suffice.

Mr. Garesche was married in 1849 to Laura, eldest daughter of Thomas C. Van Zandt, and grand-daughter of the celebrated Wynant Van Zandt, descendants of the old Knickerbocker stock of New York, a lady in every respect worthy of the man she accepted as a husband, and who is all that a wife and mother should be. Of this union, nine children—seven sons and two daughters—have been born, eight of whom are living.

Blessed with a remarkably fine constitution, Mr. Garesche bears his years with admirable freshness, and few who gaze upon his well preserved physique, and see his elastic step, would suppose that more than half a century has passed over his head. He has ever been a deep student: not alone in the different branches of his profession, but in every department of ancient and modern literature. In oratory he possesses a pleasing address; in eloquence, is fluent; and in logic, convincing. His reputation at the bar, made years ago, places him in its front ranks. He is popular with all classes of citizens, who admire him as much in private life for his many amiable and social qualifications, as in public for his sterling integrity and noble manhood.

EMILE THOMAS.

UNDER a republican form of government, the character of a community may be judged by that of the men whom they choose to fill the public offices, even as the characters of the nations of ancient Greece were judged by that of the men whom the people chose to crown on the occasions of their festivals or Olympian games. Men who have made honorable records in life, who have received the public indorsement of their fellows by a popular vote, are deserving of public mention in the historical annals of the community in which they live. Of this class is EMILE THOMAS, at present Sheriff of St. Louis county.

Mr. THOMAS was born in the province of Alsace, then of France, in March 1840. His father and mother were both of French origin, and were natives of the same portion of the French dominions. His father had quite an extensive nursery, and was a man in moderate circumstances. For two years young Emile received the benefits of such instruction as the provincial schools of Alsace afforded, when in 1849 his father emigrated with his family to America, and came to Carondelet, then known as *Vide Poche*, by the way of New Orleans.

Here the family remained about five months, when the elder Thomas bought a farm about four miles south of the River des Peres, now known as Carondelet Commons, where he remained until 1856. During these years young Emile assisted the labor of tilling and working the farm, and passing his nights in the perusal of such books as were at his command, and thus improving his mind. He was always fond of reading, and rarely came to town without taking back some volume, which he devoured with avidity. In this manner he educated himself.

In 1859 the family returned to Carondelet, where Emile Thomas first began to take an interest in municipal affairs, acting as deputy constable, under Bart M. Gion, and in this capacity was quite prominent in the municipal election of 1860, acting with the Republican party, with which he has always been identified.

In 1861, upon the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Thomas responded to the call of President Lincoln for three months' men, and joined the Fifth Missouri Infantry volunteers, serving the designated time, and returning to civil life. While in this service he was present at the battle of Wilson's Creek, and was at Carthage under Sigel. In the fall of the same year he was elected constable of Carondelet township; and in April 1862 was elected marshal of the city of Carondelet. He also acted as enrolling and mustering officer in that district until 1864.

He then determined upon re-entering the army, and taking part in the battles of his adopted country. Placing the marshal's office in the hands of a tried and trustworthy deputy, he joined the Fortieth Missouri Infantry, and was commissioned a Lieutenant. By special order, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and after mustering this force out, reported to his own regiment, at Paducah, Kentucky. The regiment was ordered to Thomas' command at Nashville, Tennessee, and assigned to duty in the Fifth Army Corps, under General Stanley, participating in the battles of Duck River and Nashville. It was then transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps, General A. J. Smith; had a skirmish at Corinth, Mississippi; was present at the storming of Spanish Fort, which preceded the fall of Mobile; marched through Alabama to Montgomery, where, in 1865, it was mustered out, and Mr. Thomas received an honorable discharge from the military service of the United States.

The prestige he received by his prompt response to the call of his country for men to protect its flag, his connection, as Lieutenant-Colonel, with the Enrolled Missouri Militia, his connection with the army, and the honorable record he brought from its ranks, soon made him a man of no little importance with his fellow-citizens upon his return to civil life.

In the spring of 1866, he was re-elected marshal of Carondelet, and in 1867 was appointed by the County Court jailor of St. Louis county, which position he filled for four years. In 1870 he was elected county marshal on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1872. In 1874 his party put him forward for sheriff of St. Louis county, to which office he was elected by a handsome majority, running ahead of his ticket several thousand votes. This office, by far the most important in the gift of the people of the county, Mr. Thomas now holds; and it is but justice to his integrity to state that it is filled to the entire satisfaction of all political creeds.

During the war, in 1863, Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Maggie Brennan, of Carondelet. His family consists of three daughters and one boy.

Since his advent to public life, Mr. Thomas has taken a prominent interest in all matters relating to the public welfare, especially the public school system, of which he is an enthusiastic advocate, and great admirer. He has also been connected in various capacities with several financial corporations in St. Louis and Carondelet. Notwithstanding his political leanings, Mr. Thomas possesses the respect and marked confidence of his fellow-citizens, equally with any other man in the county, as his election to the most important office at their command is ample evidence. He is possessed of fine executive ability, such as is necessary to proper administration of the Sheriff's office of such a wealthy and populous county as St. Louis.

In private life, his genial nature and social qualities make him much esteemed and admired, and have surrounded him by friends of all political and religious creeds, who honor him for his manliness and goodness of heart. He is just entering upon the meridian and most important portion of his life, with his past record of usefulness to urge him to a still brighter future.

SUNDERLAND G. SEARS.

OF the many branches of trade and commerce which go to make up the greatness of St. Louis, in a commercial point of view, none are worthy of more consideration than the grain trade, and it is eminently just that those men who have brought their energies to bear upon this branch of industry should become peculiarly honored. Of this class is SUNDERLAND G. SEARS, who, for over thirty years, has occupied a prominent position in the grain market, and whose name is inseparably connected with one of the most extensive and successful enterprises of the day—the St. Louis Grain Elevator.

MR. SEARS was born September 27, 1817, in Saratoga county, New York. His ancestors landed at Plymouth Rock from the Mayflower, and were among the first to plant the banner of civilization on the shores of New England.

His early education was such as the common schools and academies of the State of New York at that period afforded. After completing his education, with a desire to begin life in the great centre of trade, he immediately proceeded to New York City, and entered as clerk in a mercantile house, where he married, and in the year 1838 turned his face toward the boundless prairies of the West, and came to St. Louis. Although firmly convinced of the future commercial greatness of St. Louis, he did not for ten years make it his permanent abiding place, but traveled up through Illinois and some of the Northern States, engaged in different pursuits. In 1848, however, he permanently located here, and entered into the milling business with Henry Whitmore, in the old Monantum Mills, opposite the French Market, on Mill Creek, in which business he continued until 1869, under the firm-name of S. G. Sears & Co., and Alex. H. Smith & Co. During these years Mr. Sears built the Laclede Mills, second to none in the Union, and remodeled and rebuilt the Atlantic and Empire Mills.

In 1863 a charter was granted to several enterprising gentlemen of St. Louis to build the St. Louis Elevator. The first board of directors comprised A. W. Fagan, John Howe, Theo. Laveille, S. W. McMasters, C. L. Tucker, E. O. Stanard, J. H. Alexander, Nathan Cole and

Sunderland G. Sears. It might be well to state, however, that the enterprise originated in the minds of T. W. McMaster, of Rock Island, and Dr. Wm. Van Zandt, of St. Louis.

For several years it was a struggle with the new company to maintain itself and pay current expenses, having no source of supply but the river, connections with the various railroads, except the North Missouri, not having been made at that time.

In the fall of 1869 Mr. Sears was elected president, and a new era opened up to the struggling company. Time has fully demonstrated the wisdom of this choice, and that the right man was at last placed at the head of its affairs. Being an untiring worker, and possessing a kindly disposition, he quickly made friends for the company out of material which had been heretofore antagonistic to its interests; and, as a consequence, under his able management business was greatly increased each year, until, at the present day, it stands one of the most gigantic and successful enterprises of the West.

During his residence in St. Louis, which extends over some of the most eventful periods of the city's history, Mr. Sears has conducted some of the most important business enterprises ever undertaken since St. Louis was a village, and invariably carried the same to a successful termination. No man in the community has been more intimately connected with the grain and flour interests of the city than Mr. Sears, and no one man has contributed more toward making St. Louis the important grain market it is than he has—a distinction he may justly feel proud of. He has never been politically ambitious, but has devoted his wonderful energies entirely to business pursuits, where he has gained a reputation in the minds of his fellow-citizens far preferable to that gained in the muddy pool of politics. He has the satisfaction of knowing that St. Louis is to-day one of the great grain centres of America, and promises, in the future, to become the great reservoir for the cereal products of the boundless West, as well as the Valley of the Mississippi.

The dwellings, warehouses, mills, etc., Mr. Sears has built, the grand and important enterprises with which his name is intimately connected, will remain as lasting monuments of his public-spiritedness long after the ephemeral glory of pigmy politicians shall have vanished. Better than all, he has made a name for himself of untiring energy, honorable dealing, and all the high attributes which are the legitimate reward of the successful man of business.

GEORGE BAIN.

AMONG the representative business men of St. Louis who, in an incredible short space of time, and by their own indomitable energy and business tact, have risen from a comparatively humble position, to be recognized as one of the proud leaders of our mercantile world, is the Hon. George Bain, the subject of this short memoir. One of our youngest, but yet most influential merchants, he has shown an ability and boldness in executing business schemes of gigantic magnitude, which command the wonder and respect of the community at large.

George Bain was born May 5, 1836, in Sterling Castle, Scotland, where his father, who was an extensive tanner, also held an important and lucrative position under the British Government, in connection with the castle. His education was conducted at the grammar school of Sterling, and comprised, in addition to the usual branches of an English education, a full course of classics and the higher branches of Mathematics. In 1851 his father emigrated with his family to Canada; young George remained in Montreal, his father proceeding to the Upper Province, and entering business at Picton, on the Bay of Quinte. In Montreal, he remained for three years in the employ of Mr. James Court, land agent and accountant. He next passed one year in Portland, Maine, in the commission house of Mackintosh & Co., when he removed to Chicago, where he obtained a situation in a large commission house, of which business he had obtained a previous knowledge. But it would appear that the protection of an employer was in no way congenial to the tastes of a young and aspiring man such as Mr. Bain was, and in 1856 he formed a partnership with a Mr. Clarke in the commission business, under the style of Bain & Clarke, which mercantile venture, however, was brought to an untimely end by the financial difficulties of 1857, which brought many an older and more firmly established house to the ground.

In 1865, Mr. Bain came to St. Louis with Mr. Updike, of the firm of Gilbert, Updike & Field, in the capacity of salesman. In November

of the same year, in connection with Mr. Kehlor and Mr. Updike, he opened a house in New Orleans, and transacted one of the largest flour and grain business ever done in the Crescent City. This branch of the house was known as Kehlor, Updike & Co. In January 1866, Mr. Bain was admitted as a partner in the St. Louis branch of the business, and the name was changed to Updike, Field & Co. On the 1st of January 1867, the connection with the Chicago house was severed, and the firm became Updike, Bain & Co. In December of the same year he sold out his interest in the New Orleans house, concentrating his whole interest in St. Louis, buying out his partners, and changing the firm name to George Bain & Co., which has been the firm name ever since.

In January 1869, he admitted his brother, William B. Bain, to a partnership in the business, and in 1871 purchased one-half interest in the Atlantic mill, corner of Main and Plum streets, an institution which turns out eight hundred barrels of flour daily, and is noted in every flour market of America and Europe for the superiority of its brands.

In all public enterprises, and in all matters relating to State and municipal government, Mr. Bain has always taken a part at once noted for its prominence and its production of much good to his fellow-citizens. He was one of the executive committee of the Grain Association, and is a director in the Second National Bank, Citizens' Insurance Company, Chamber of Commerce Association, and many other important organizations intimately connected with the welfare of St. Louis in its mercantile relations. He was vice-president of the National Board of Trade, and also of the Union Merchants' Exchange in 1871. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen, from the Fourth ward, from 1869 to 1873, and was looked upon as one of the most energetic members of that honorable body. In 1872 he received the nomination for Mayor from the Republican party, and failed by a very slight vote to secure the election.

In 1874, he was first vice-president of the Millers' National Association, and president of the Missouri State Association. Upon the death of George P. Plant, he was *ex-officio* president of the National Association, to which office he was duly elected in 1875. In 1874 he was also president of the Union Steam Mill Company, which turned out four hundred barrels of flour per day.

In 1874, he shipped and personally accompanied 30,000 barrels of flour of his own manufacture, to the European markets, the first direct shipment of flour from St. Louis to Europe, that is to be recorded in

our commercial history; but the shipment being of such a superior quality to that manufactured by European mills, the venture was not financially successful. This does not in any way detract from the merit of the enterprise, or the honor due to its projector.

In 1857, Mr. Bain was married to Miss Clara Mather, at Yorkville, Illinois, of which marriage five children are the issue.

His marked usefulness in this community—the vigorous support he gives to all measures having for their ultimate object the public good, his indomitable energy and acknowledged business integrity—have met with something like a recognition at the hands of his fellow-citizens. But at his age, and taking his past as a standard, much may be looked for in his future. The capacity which he possesses in such an eminent degree for such a large amount of earnest work, his shrewdness, which penetrates to the bottom the surroundings of complicated commercial and public questions, argue that the city of his adoption may naturally look for far higher and more gigantic undertakings, which, as in the past, will redound to the public good.

In private, not less than public life, Mr. Bain is very popular, and counts his friends by the legion. His home, one of the most costly in St. Louis, is surrounded by every comfort that a refined taste could suggest or wealth could purchase. His social qualities attract to his fireside scores of personal friends and admirers, upon whom he lavishes the most princely hospitality. Young, vigorous and enterprising, Mr. Bain is one of the most remarkable examples of well-merited success to be found in the ranks of the commercial men of St. Louis.

SULLIVAN BLOOD.

THE sketch of no man now living in St. Louis will be read with a deeper interest, or will exert a more beneficial influence upon the ambitious youth, struggling without friends or money in the great battle of life, or will give more encouragement to the faltering footsteps of him who would gain an independence and competency in the commercial world, than that of SULLIVAN BLOOD, who, from the humblest of beginnings, has raised himself step by step; who, through his own incorruptibility, integrity and indefatigable energy, has filled the most trusted positions in the gift of his fellows, and attained affluence and wealth.

Sullivan Blood was born in the town of Windsor, State of Vermont, April 24, 1795. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, and emigrated to Vermont, then a newly admitted State, in 1793. They lived upon a farm, and both died in 1813. The death of both parents, the one following the other so rapidly, was a severe blow to young Sullivan, but with a full determination to work out his own destiny manfully, and full of enterprise and ambition, two years after this sad dispensation he emigrated West. After thoroughly examining the different locations as placed upon the maps of the country, he selected St. Louis as the most eligible point to commence his fortune, and in 1817 took up his residence in this city, then a mere trading town of about 2,500 inhabitants. The now metropolitan city was at that period passing the barriers in municipal existence which divide the village from the town; according to an edict issued by the authorities, a night-watch was appointed the following year. Among the number of candidates for the new appointment, Mr. Blood was elected as one of the watchmen; but his manhood and executive abilities were not long in commanding appreciation, and ere long he was elevated to the position of captain.

This, in the early days of our city, was one of the most important offices in the gift of the people; and so faithfully did Captain Blood protect the citizens from the thief, the assassin and the incendiary, and so efficient was he in the discharge of his duties, that he was re-elected to the same position for several years.

In 1823, Captain Blood revisited the Green Mountain State, and during his visit married Miss Sophia Hall, who still survives at a venerable old age, surrounded by the respect and esteem of all who know her. On August 14, 1873, this aged couple celebrated their golden wedding, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage day. The family consists of two daughters and one son: the latter, Henry Blood, residing at Hamburg, Iowa, where he is engaged in merchandising; Arabella, wife of James L. Sloss, Esq., of St. Louis, and Miss Anna Louisa Blood, who never married.

Captain Blood remained a constable of St. Louis for ten years, and acted in the capacity of deputy sheriff during the terms of Robert Simpson and John R. Walker. In 1833 he was elected and served as an alderman from the Second Ward for one term, and was one of the most efficient members of the City Council. Here Mr. Blood's political life ended. He considered that any further interference with politics would retard his private business, and although solicited, on various occasions since, to become a candidate for civic honors, he has steadily refused the proffered mark of regard.

The advent of steamboating in St. Louis gave a new life and impetus to every branch of industry in the West. Long before railroads had crossed the prairies of Illinois, steamboating saw its palmy days on the Mississippi. It was during this period that Mr. Blood turned his attention to river matters, and became engaged in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, and plentifully gathered of the harvest which belonged to those who were interested in this profitable pursuit.

Captain Blood was well known to the traveling and commercial world for his uniform kindness and gentlemanly treatment of passengers, and his boats, which he himsef built and personally commanded, soon became favorites. Many old citizens of St. Louis, and in fact merchants from all parts of the Union, still remember the pleasant treatment of Captain Blood, and recall with feelings of pleasure many little reminiscences while passengers on his boats. It is said that during his day as an officer on the river, he knew the Mississippi as perfectly as any pilot engaged upon it.

In the early part of the year 1847, an act was passed for the incorporation of the Boatmen's Savings Institution. The circumstance of Captain Blood being once a boatman, and his popularity with all who followed that profession, made it proper that he should be appointed a director of the organization, which was created with special reference to the wants, and for the benefit, of that numerous class of individuals

who follow the Western rivers as a means of subsistence; and which has, by the proper use of its capital, given increased vitality to the business of the city. The gentlemen mentioned in the act as corporators were, George W. Sparhauk, Edward Dobbins, Luther M. Kennett, Daniel D. Page, B. W. Alexander, Adam S. Miles, Amedee Valle, George K. Budd, Thomas Andrews, Henry D. Bacon, Laurason Biggs, Samuel C. Davis, James G. Barry, John M. Wimer and Sullivan Blood. It was happily surmised that the name of Captain Blood in connection with the new financial corporation would enlist the attention of numerous hard-working individuals, who, improvident to the last degree themselves, had the most unbounded confidence in his business capacity and integrity as a man, and who might, therefore, be induced to deposit a small portion of their hard-earned money, and thus lay up a fund upon which they might draw in case of becoming disabled through accident or otherwise.

The executive abilities of Captain Blood soon gave him prominence among his fellows, and he was finally honored by being chosen president of the banking concern he had assisted in forming. This responsible and honorable position he filled until 1870, when, feeling old age creeping on him, and wishing to place the executive portion of the corporation in the hands of some younger and more active man, he resigned. He still holds his position as director of the bank, and although four score years have silvered his brow, he makes a daily visit to the institution, and takes quite an active interest in its daily affairs. It is conceded by all, and especially by those with whom he has been intimately associated, that the weight of his character is particularly manifested in the popularity of the institution.

Mr. Blood has always been a hard worker, and still, in his ripe old age, is as active in business pursuits as many men a quarter of a century younger. He has not frittered away his time in visionary impossibilities or slothful inaction, but "honorable labor" has been the maxim of his life, and to it he is indebted for the honorable name and worldly comforts he possesses in the decline of his life; and to his high moral worth as one of the best of citizens, his benevolence and open-handed philanthropy as a man, his unblemished character and recognized integrity, together with his indefatigable industry, the crowning glory of his life, he is indebted for this humble tribute of respect that is paid to his character by the author.

JOHN C. SWAN.

AMONG the oldest and most respected citizens of St. Louis, and one who has passed a long and eventful career in working industriously to develop the river interests of the Mississippi Valley, is J. C. SWAN, a short sketch of whose active life must prove of more than ordinary interest to the reader.

He was born in Scott county, Kentucky, May 16, 1803. His father, John Swan, was one of the early pioneers of the State, having emigrated from Maryland about the year 1795. He owned three farms in Kentucky, aggregating quite a large tract of land, forming quite an estate. He came to Missouri in 1814, and while locating lands in St. Francis county, was taken sick and died.

Colonel Richard M. Johnson, who was subsequently Vice-President of the United States, was young J. C. Swan's guardian. In 1819, Colonel James Johnson became contractor for the transportation of Government troops, their equipments, stores, etc., to Council Bluffs. Accompanying this expedition, on a pleasure excursion, were J. C. Swan, the subject of this sketch, Darwin P. Johnson and Sanford C. Faulkner, young men who desired to see this new country. The steamers Johnson, Jefferson and Expedition were the transports in this operation. The trip was highly pleasing, especially to the pleasure-seeking portion of those forming the party,—the wild and romantic scenery of the mighty Missouri, the high bluffs, the broad prairies, the impenetrable forests, each in their turn offering special attractions to the eye and entrancing the imagination of the young adventurers, all combined to charm young Swan, who was perfectly infatuated with the trip, so much so that he resolved to follow the river for a livelihood.

In 1820, he returned to Kentucky, and earnestly besought his guardian to permit him to follow the river as a business. His guardian, who was one of the kindest-hearted men living, seeing the enthusiasm of the young man, at last consented, and in 1821, young Swan made his debut as a river man as clerk of the steamer Calhoun, under Captain Silas Craig, who had commanded the expedition in 1819-20. During

the seasons of 1821 and 1822, the Calhoun plied regularly between St. Louis and Louisville; at times making a trip south to New Orleans, on which latter occasions young Swan generally had charge of the boat.

In 1823-24, he was an officer on board the steamer Steubenville, with Captain Crawford; in 1825, he was clerk on the Governor Brown, with Captain Alex. Scott, and continued in this position during the season of 1826. In the spring of 1827, Captain Scott bought the steamer America, and at the Captain's earnest request Swan officiated as pilot, in which position he remained until the close of the season of 1830. During this winter, Mr. Swan went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in company with James Wood, of that city, built the steamer Carrollton, and upon her completion took charge of her in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. In 1833, he built the Missourian, which he commanded for a season; in 1834, he built the Majestic; in 1835, he built the Selma, which he sold to Captain Sullivan Blood. In 1837, he built the steamer St. Louis. She was the largest steamer that had ever plied in those waters up to that period. In the summer of 1839, he sold her to Captain Joseph M. Convers, quitting the river for the time, and going into the wholesale grocery business with Robert A. Barnes, the firm being Barnes & Swan. In the summer of 1840, he determined to resume his old calling, and returned to the river. Going to Pittsburg, he built the steamer Missouri, bringing her out in the spring of 1841. In August of that year the Missouri, while lying at the wharf at St. Louis, was destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary.

Nothing daunted by his losses, he went to Louisville, and laid the keel of the Alexander Scott, bringing her out in the spring of 1842. In the summer of 1845, he sold the Scott, and purchased an interest in the J. M. White, and commanded her until 1847, when he effected a sale of her to Captain J. W. Goslee. He determined to build one more boat, but resolved that this should be the last, and, with others, he contracted for the steamer Alex. Scott. She was launched in March 1848, and left for New Orleans on her first trip. Mr. Swan remained as commander of her until July 1854, when he disposed of her, and retired from the river.

In the fall of 1857, Mr. Swan purchased a beautiful suburban property at Webster Station, on the Pacific Railroad, where, far removed from the busy hum and bustle of city life, he passed nine years amid the delights of the country. This he partly disposed of in 1868, and, accompanied by his wife, made a tour of Europe, visiting all the places of note in the old world.

Mr. Swan was twice married; the first time, in 1830, to Miss Anne Kennett, sister of Hon. L. M. Kennett, ex-Mayor of St. Louis, by whom he had two children, both of whom are dead. His first wife died after three years of married life, greatly regretted by all who knew her. His second marriage took place in 1833, when he led to the altar another Miss Kennett, a cousin of his first wife, who still lives. Mr. Swan has no children living.

For many years Mr. Swan has relinquished active business pursuits, living in retirement, and reaping the fruits of his earlier manhood in peace and plenty. His whole life has been devoted to his business, and his great aim was the development of the river and steamboat interests of St. Louis, toward which end he has done as much as any man of his age living.

JOSEPH BROWN.

JOSEPH BROWN is another of the representative men of St. Louis who first saw the light of existence beyond the ocean. He was born in Jedburg, Scotland. His father was a man of good position and attainments, who, before his emigrating to America, enjoyed the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, in whose neighborhood he resided, and was acquainted with the originals of many of the characters portrayed by the great novelist. When the subject of this sketch was but eight years old, his parents came to America, first settling in St. Louis, but subsequently removed to Alton, which became the family home, and where the father died.

Young Joseph early evinced a predilection for active pursuits, and in order to satisfy a desire so manifested, he left college before graduating, at the age of eighteen years, for the purpose of entering on commercial life.

He early accumulated property by judicious management and well-considered operations, and came to be regarded as a leading spirit in the execution of projects of unusual magnitude. The energy of his moral convictions is well illustrated in his persistent refusal to engage in the lucrative business of distilling, when importuned to do so by his friends. That it would be profitable, he was well assured, but he honestly doubted the propriety of manufacturing an article the abuse, if not the use, of which produces such calamitous results. This doubt decided him against it, and silenced all efforts for a reconsideration.

He was elected Mayor of Alton, and filled that responsible position at the time when the river connection of the Chicago and Alton Railroad was being determined. Through his efforts the claims of commerce were finally admitted to be paramount to all others, and the railroad passed through instead of around the city.

About this time Mr. Brown became engaged in the river business, and successfully commanded some of the most elegant and fastest steamers that in his day plied the Western waters, some of which were built under his own supervision. At the outbreak of the late war he

had retired from the river, and had become a permanent citizen of St. Louis, devoting his attention to real estate; but such a great social and political struggle could not find him an idle spectator. His attitude was that of a War Democrat, inflexibly opposed to a dissolution of the Union, or a perversion of the principles on which it was founded.

Having early exhibited a remarkable talent for mechanical engineering, and having had a valuable experience on the river, he now turned his attention to the construction of gunboats for the Government, carrying on his operations at Cincinnati, Mound City, New Albany, and wherever he could bring men and means to bear.

Among the vessels constructed by him are, the Indianola, the first iron-clad that passed the batteries at Vicksburg, the Tuscumbia, and Chillicothe. He is also the builder of the two famous rams, Avenger and Vindicator, besides having altered and fitted out sixty-three patrol steamers, afterward known as the "tin-clads."

In 1868, he was elected to the Missouri State Senate on the Democratic ticket, and served with distinction during one session, but vacated his seat by changing his residence to a portion of the city outside the boundaries of the district he was chosen to represent. On the 28th day of March 1871, he was elected president of the Pacific Railroad Company. Six days later he was elected Mayor of St. Louis—the first Democrat that was chosen to fill the chair for many years. At the succeeding election, he received the indorsement of the people in a re-election to the same office, although powerful interests were arrayed against him. Upon the death of Mayor Barret, he was again offered the honor for the third time, but refused on the grounds of private business. His administration of the affairs of this large city for four years, received the approval of both political parties, and upon his retirement from public life, the entire press of the city was loud in praise of his executive ability.

A thoroughly Western man in all his hopes and ambitions, representative of the activity, culture and comprehensive spirit which have established an empire in the Mississippi Valley, he holds a strong place in popular favor. He holds broad views on all political and social affairs; possesses a kindly sympathy with all mankind, especially the poor and suffering, and is slow to condemn even the most imperfect of his fellow-beings.

Mr. Brown is truly a man of the people, and in dealing with the people, his career has been consistent, truthful and simple. In his business matters he is the soul of honor, and has a reputation for integ-

rity second to none in St. Louis. By his industry and prudence, he has amassed a large fortune, which he uses to the best advantage. His charity is wide-spread, and many of the public institutions of a benevolent character have good cause to remember for many years to come his administration. His noble efforts to ameliorate the condition of the fallen classes, are still fresh in the minds of St. Louisians, ever believing that it was proper to legislate *for* and not *against* these unfortunate beings. The reformation of the outcast and the degraded was an all-absorbing desire of his, and for this end he fought with all his might and strength. The revolution he caused in the management of the House of Refuge alone, is sufficient to entitle him to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. On the whole, Mayor Brown's official record was a brilliant one, and compares favorably with that of any of his predecessors.

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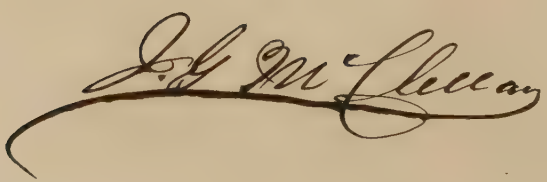


JOSIAH G. M'CLELLAN.

IN making a selection of men, sketches of whose life should go to make up the biographical portion of this work, the author has used great care to select none but such men as have in some measure left "footprints on the sands of time," or who have, by their lives and labors, aided materially in making St. Louis the great commercial centre she is; men whose works and deeds in matters of public interest, shall live in the memory long after they themselves have been gathered to their fathers. Of this class decidedly is JOSIAH G. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. MCCLELLAN was born in October 1824, in Wheeling, West Virginia, and is consequently at present fifty years old—a fact many who are in the habit of meeting him in the course of every-day existence would scarcely believe. His father, Samuel McClellan, was in the shoe and leather business. His mother died when he was but a few weeks old. Both his parents were emigrants from New England, and belonged to a long-lived race. His grandfather, on his father's side, lived to see his ninetieth year, and his grandmother died about two years ago, at the advanced age of one hundred and one. He was raised by a foster-mother, and received the rudiments of an education in a private school. Virginia, at this early date, was not blessed with our common school system; nor was it for many years after, as will be seen further on in this memoir, that the old aristocrats of that good old State divested themselves of their prejudices against a system of education which throws the golden gates of knowledge open alike to the child of the poor man as well as that of the millionaire. The system of private tuition existed to a great extent, among the more wealthy classes, and when young Josiah was about twelve years old, his father, with several other gentlemen of that section who had sons and daughters to educate, sent to New England for a competent teacher, and started a private seminary. Here Josiah attended for some four or five years, where he laid the corner-stone of an education to come after. His father determined to give his son every available opportunity of preparing himself for the great battle of life. He sent him to Williams

College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1847 with the highest honors, making the valedictory oration. He was then in his twenty-third year, and, as far as education was concerned, well prepared to enter upon any path of life. He determined to devote himself to the study of law, and accordingly entered the office of Morgan Nelson, who occupied an enviable position in the front ranks of his profession.

As has been intimated above, the old and aristocratic Virginian of that day had deep prejudices against any system of education that looked like educating the masses. He was exclusive in his ideas of education, as on almost all other subjects. But Mr. McClellan, who had been to one of the most famous institutions of learning in the North, and had received as liberal an education as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts could give, returned to Virginia, imbued with quite different sentiments upon this important subject, and it was not long ere his views upon popular education were being scattered broadcast through the medium of the press, and were being read in every household within the limits of the State where a public newspaper penetrated. The columns of the Wheeling *Times*, then edited by James Wharton, were thrown open to him. The war waxed fierce, as one by one the strongholds of these prejudices fell or were removed. The manufacturing population, all of whom were in favor of Mr. McClellan in this fight, began to grow strong; coal had been found in the hills; and their numbers daily increased. These were all in favor of common schools for their children. The prejudices of the old aristocrats gradually gave way before the reasoning and superior enlightenment of the young law student, and before he had completed his law studies, Mr. McClellan had the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing the school houses crowded with children, all receiving the manifold benefits of an education, from all of which they had been heretofore debarred. This was certainly sufficient glory for a young man who had not as yet completed his professional studies.

After completing his law studies, he was admitted to the bar, but resolved not to practice in Wheeling. Like all ambitious young men, he longed for the boundless West. The great Valley of the Mississippi was just then unfolding to the world its thousands of opportunities, and its manifold and untold wealth. The heart of the young lawyer was fired by the wonderful descriptions told of the land, and he accordingly determined to seek a home toward the setting sun. His father gave him the choice of the great cities of the West: St. Louis, Chicago or San Francisco. He chose the first.

In 1850 he started for St. Louis, by steamboat, with but fifty dollars in his possession, which his father gave him on the wharf at Wheeling, determined on cutting his way to fortune in the rising city of the Mississippi. Many men who have since become distinguished citizens, were his fellow-passengers, among whom was General Frost. Upon his arrival in St. Louis he made the acquaintance of Peter A. Ladue, who had just been elected Assessor of St. Louis County. He entered the Assessor's office as chief clerk, not so much for the remuneration the position afforded, as to become familiar with land and land-owners in St. Louis County. This was a quarter of a century ago, and St. Louis contained about 45,000 inhabitants, and there was not a railroad within a thousand miles of the city. To-day the population borders on half a million, and railroads strike out from her as a centre to all points of the compass. Mr. McClellan witnessed the opening ceremonies of the Pacific Railroad, at what is now the Fourteenth street depot. This was under Mayor Kennett, who broke ground upon the occasion, and turning to the multitude predicted that many were present who should live to see the pig-tailed Chinaman, and chests of tea, direct from the Celestial empire, delivered at their doors. It is needless to say how true were his predictions. He also witnessed the opening ceremonies of the Ohio & Mississippi road, which took place in East St. Louis.

He remained in Mr. Ladue's office about a year, making himself familiar with the land titles of St. Louis County, when he determined to enter upon the practice of his profession, and for that purpose occupied a portion of the office of Hon. John F. Darby, on Pine street between Second and Third streets. Mr. Darby had just been elected to represent this district in the United States Congress. He soon formed a business relation with the late General Hillyer, of General Grant's staff. Judge Moody, late of the Circuit Court, was soon afterward admitted, and the firm was McClellan, Moody & Hillyer. This firm soon commanded a large and lucrative practice, and continued in existence until 1861. General, then plain Captain, Grant occupied desk room in this office, and it was here the friendship sprang up between Grant and Hillyer, which was never broken. Hillyer was afterward on Grant's Staff, and probably no man was as intimate at the White House with President Grant and his family, as was Colonel Hillyer.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, the firm was disrupted, Hillyer taking the field, Moody continuing the business, and Mr. McClellan going to join his family at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where, in 1856, he had married the daughter of the late F. C. Sharpe, one of the most renowned lawyers of Kentucky.

In 1863 he returned to St. Louis, but only to find every vestige of his fortune, the fruits of patient labor and toil, swept away, or swallowed up in the disastrous troubles of the times. He was completely bankrupt; his property had been sold under deeds of trust during his absence, and he stood almost as poor a man as he was years before, when he landed upon the levee with but fifty dollars, an emigrant from Virginia. He had all the battles of life to fight over again, but nothing daunted, he went to work with a will and energy, resolved to overcome all difficulties and come out victorious in the end.

Mr. McClellan then turned his attention to land titles, and the idea of getting up a reliable index of titles to all the real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, one that would be made a standard authority in all questions touching the titles to lands, first came into his mind; and, with him, to conceive such an idea was to act upon it. Such a work was sadly needed in this section of the country, and it could not but prove of inestimable value to land owners and land purchasers in the future.

To the reader who may not be familiar with the peculiar history of land titles in and about St. Louis, the herculean labor of such an undertaking may not appear at first sight; but to such as have had dealings in real estate, the wonderful pluck and energy it required to enter upon such a work are quite palpable. An abstract of title to land in and about St. Louis is quite different from that of any other section of the country, owing to the fact that before the purchase of this country from France, the old French and Spanish law system prevailed—a system of concessions and grants to the subjects of the country, which, by virtue of the treaty of cession, the Government of the United States undertook to adjust and confirm, and survey for the purpose of segregating them from the other public domain. Several tribunals for this purpose were appointed. In most instances, the confirmations were made to some old Frenchman's legal representatives. When the archives did not show any deed from the original grantee, in order to get at a reliable abstract of title, recourse had to be had to the cathedral and other parochial records for pedigrees.

Another, and a very serious difficulty in abstracting titles in St. Louis, arose from the indefinable character of the ancient deeds. They were in the habit of bounding a lot on all sides by Frenchmen, instead of doing it in the way of a regular description of the property by local and definite bounds. Another serious difficulty arose out of conflicts between the old Spanish grants and confirmations on the one hand, and

what are called school surveys and New Madrid locations on the other. A word of explanation with regard to these:

Both of what are called New Madrid locations and school surveys were gifts of the Government, and by the laws governing them they had to be located subject to the prior claims, under the treaty of cession, of the old French and Spanish grants, and owing to the negligence of persons holding old French and Spanish land grants in not having them officially confirmed and separated from the public domain, and school surveys and New Madrid locations being allowed to be placed on lands in and around St. Louis, appearing from official records to be vacant, conflicts were continually arising, and exist even to the present day, between them; the records of our courts are full of this kind of litigation.

Thus will be seen the difficulties and labors of getting up an Index, such as Mr. McClellan's will be, and is so far as it has been completed. Besides this labor, Mr. McClellan had on his hands the task of supporting himself and family and defraying the expenses of so gigantic an undertaking, out of his daily labor as an investigator of titles. The fact of Mr. McClellan being a trusted, able and prominent lawyer in St. Louis, gave additional weight to his labors, and parties desiring an abstract of title to land invariably required his opinion as a professional man and a lawyer, which compelled him to give the land law of this country a thorough overhauling, involving the digestion of the numerous decisions of the courts in cases arising out of the peculiar land system of this county.

Such an index as this, when completed, as it must be in a short time, will be one of the institutions of St. Louis, and will be of incalculable benefit to the land owner and land purchaser for all time to come. It is based on the principle of opening an account with every separate tract or parcel of land in the city and county, wherein every deed relative to each particular tract is indexed in its appropriate place. The magnitude of such an undertaking will be readily perceived, when it is taken into consideration that there are five hundred and twenty books of records of deeds in the Recorder's office, averaging five hundred pages to a book, and nearly two deeds to a page. The cost of such a work may easily be conceived. Mr. McClellan has been about five years at work on this undertaking, and hopes ere long to bring it to a successful completion, and during this time has given it the greater portion of his attention.

In politics, Mr. McClellan is a Democrat of the old school, but

entirely free from partisan prejudices. Before the war, in the conflict between the Pro-slavery and Anti-slavery parties, he was on the Democratic legislative ticket with the present Senator Bogy and other prominent citizens, and took an active part in the canvass of the county, which was one of the fiercest ever waged in St. Louis county. But a large and constantly-increasing business has always claimed his attention, and although never indifferent in any political contest, politics are always a secondary consideration with him.

The completion of the great work of his life, his Index, is now, and for years has been his absorbing idea. To bring to a successful termination a work that must live as long as the city exists, and in it to leave to his children a patrimony inestimable, is his highest ambition.

His many qualities of head and heart have drawn around him, in private as well as in public life, a large and influential circle of friends and acquaintances, whose best wishes in his vast project he has always had, and all of whom feel proud of the friendship of such a public-spirited citizen and truly exemplary gentleman.

JOHN FINN.

IT is a fact well worthy of mention that many of the men who, by their energy, wealth and business capacity, have assisted materially in making St. Louis the great commercial centre of the West, are of Celtic origin. Among this honored class may be ranked JOHN FINN, a man whom his fellow-citizens of all nationalities have been pleased to honor, and whose successful efforts to keep the great stock of the West centered in the city of his adoption, are alone worthy of public recognition, to say nothing of the many other ways in which he has identified himself with the interests of St. Louis.

Mr. Finn is a native of Ireland, and was born in the county Galway, May 17, 1829. His father was a farmer, and was also extensively known as one of the heaviest stock dealers in the west of Ireland. Young John secured just such an education as the common schools of his native county could afford at that period; comprising English grammar, arithmetic, reading and writing.

After the death of his father, and when he was about seventeen years old, the family emigrated to America. John had received some insight into the stock business, from a connection with his father's trade in the old country, and consequently brought with him some knowledge of that branch of industry in which, in after life, he has proved such a success.

During 1847 and 1848, he was in the wholesale commission business, at Washington Market in New York, in which he met with great success, realizing a most handsome return for his labors. He also entered the stock business up the Hudson River, and was known as the most extensive buyer that made the Catskill Mountains the scene of their operations. He became quite popular as a member of the old Jackson Guards, and raised the Finn Guards, a military organization still remembered for its numbers and respectability by old New Yorkers. Here, as elsewhere, he was eminently successful in all his business operations, all his speculations yielding liberal profits, so that he was regarded in the community as a fair specimen of that success which is the sure reward of enterprise, energy, and business pluck.

In 1854, he emigrated West, coming to St. Louis, and immediately entered the stock trade at the Bellvue House. His efforts to secure to St. Louis the stock trade of the great West, and his fight with the New York and Cincinnati combinations, over which he was finally victorious, are subjects of our mercantile history, and are properly appreciated by the mercantile world of St. Louis, to whom the facts are familiar.

His personal experiences upon the great desert of America, his adventures upon the vast plains while in pursuit of his stock business, would fill a volume, and are of the most interesting character. He was one of the first to introduce the Mexican stock to the St. Louis market. He made three separate trips across the plains in one year, each time bringing back large droves of stock, which netted him handsome profits.

The war breaking out, and the large demand of the Government for stock, offered a new and extended field for his operations. During the four years of that memorable struggle, he sold to the Government over 300,000 head of horses and mules, and was the acknowledged stock-dealer of the Mississippi Valley. No man did more to center this vast trade in St. Louis, for which New York, Cincinnati and other points made such hard struggles, than John Finn.

He was commissioned by Governor Gamble to raise a regiment, but for business reasons did not see fit to accept. During the last days of the great rebellion he bought out the extensive auction mart of Morgan Brothers, on the corner of Fifth and Carr streets, where he carried on the largest auction business of the West. He secured the sale of all the Government stock, buildings, etc., at the declaration of peace.

Mr. Finn always took a great interest in the municipal affairs of the city. In 1865 he was elected alderman from the Fifth ward, and served one term in the City Council. In 1866, when the city was desolated by the most fearful scourge that ever swept over the land, the cholera, Mr. Finn was appointed president of the Board of Health, certainly at that time the most trying position in the city government. The people died by the hundreds, and nothing but consternation filled the breasts of all. In the densely populated portions of the city, where the poorer and consequently more exposed classes of the community were huddled together, the ravages of the epidemic were fearful. The sights that met the eye in the alleys, in the attics, cellars and tenement houses of the stricken city, were sickening to behold, and well calculated to make the heart of the boldest quake with fear. Men who had faced the cannon's mouth on many a field of carnage during four years of the

bloodiest war on record, and to whom fear was hitherto a stranger, shook with terror at the presence of an unseen foe, whose fatal and unavoidable blow might reach their own door at any moment of the night or day. Mothers carried their dead infants around in their arms, and filled the air with their shrieks, as the authorities snatched from their embrace the pestilence-stricken form of their dead offspring. Husbands stood quivering over the emaciated forms of their wives writhing beneath the touch of the swift-winged demon, and wives howled their useless lamentations over the stark, stiff forms of husbands who two hours previous were in health. So frightful was the mortality that sufficient help to bury the dead, at times, and in some localities, could not be had. In many of the out-of-the-way places the bodies of the victims lay for days, putrid and rotten, before they were placed beneath the ground.

It was at such a time as this, Mr. Finn was called upon to fill the office of president of the Board of Health. Most men would have shrunk from such an undertaking, but not so John Finn. Realizing the necessity of immediate action in the premises, he entered upon the duties of his office and immediately began to fight the mighty foe. He made no distinction of persons; the poor man as well as the wealthy received his kind consideration, and wherever suffering humanity most demanded his attention, there, utterly regardless of his own personal danger in coming in contact with the dire disease, he was to be found. Down among the hovels of the poor, in the alleys reeking with filth and disease, in the densely packed tenement houses, in the damp, slimy cellars, and hot, stifling attics, where the hand of death was more heavily laid, and where the scourge stalked in all its power and might, there, at all hours, coffining the dead, many of whom from neglect had fallen to pieces and were nothing but masses of sickening corruption, there was Mr. Finn to be found. The disease abated, and he was publicly thanked by his fellow-citizens, who presented him with a silver service as a mark of their appreciation of his noble efforts during the dark and gloomy hours which passed over their households.

In 1867 the Democrats, recognizing his many sterling qualities placed him at the head of their ticket for mayor. He was defeated by James S. Thomas by a small majority.

During 1868–'69 he had the Government contract of supplying all the Indians between Omaha, Nebraska, and the mouth of the Yellowstone.

In 1870 he embarked in the pork-packing business, on the corner of

Sixth and O'Fallon streets, and did a large and extensive trade until 1874, when he sold the establishment.

In 1872 he ran against Taylor for sheriff, and was defeated by one vote.

In 1875, he was appointed dramshop collector, which office he still holds.

In the midst of the multifarious demands of his energetic and active career, Mr. Finn has found time to pay some little attention to some of our most important financial corporations. He was one of the originators of the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, and has been a director and large stockholder in many other corporations of a similar nature, including some of the most trustworthy insurance companies. His big heart and generous nature always led him to take a leading interest in the different benevolent institutions of the city. He never appeared so much in his element as when assisting the poor or needy, and his purse is always open to the appeals of worthy charity. The Saint Vincent de Paul Society, and other bodies of like nature, know the value of his material aid.

Mr. Finn was married in 18—, to Miss Mary Josephine Whyte, of New York, a lady equally well known with her husband for a kind and benevolent disposition, and who is ever ready to relieve the wants of the poor out of the ample means with which heaven has blessed her. Of this marriage four children are living.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary amount of real hard labor through which he has passed in the last twenty years, Mr. Finn is still robust and full of vigor, and feels capable of passing through the same scenes should occasion demand it. He has invested largely in real estate, and has done much toward the material improvement and embellishment of the city. Live and active, he never fails to perceive the necessities of the times, and is always found a stern advocate of any measure likely to prove a public benefit. He is extremely popular, not alone with his fellow-citizens of his own nationality, but with all who know his sterling worth as a man and citizen. Socially, he is much sought after, and nowhere is he admired more than around his own hearthstone, where he can give full sway to the promptings of his hospitable and generous Celtic nature.

THOMAS R. ALLEN.

THOMAS ROWLAND ALLEN, whose name is so inseparably connected with the Granger movement in the West, was born in Frederick county, near Winchester, Virginia, March 15, 1815. His parents were both natives of the Old Dominion, and, like himself, passed their lives in agricultural pursuits. Up to his eleventh year, he attended, regularly, the county school of his neighborhood. Between that period and the age of eighteen, his attendance was merely during the winter season, the labors of the farm claiming his attention during the summer months. He then commenced teaching school a portion of the year, which avocation he followed until he had gained his twenty-third year, when he married Miss Diana Swapp, of Augusta county, Virginia, and removed West.

In 1839, he purchased a farm in Bonhomme township, St. Louis county, near Manchester, which he cultivated for seven years with much success.

Forsaking for a time the quiet of country life, he them removed to the city, and entered the commercial world of St. Louis,—conducting three separate establishments, and reaping a golden harvest as the reward of his industry.

In 1853, while the Pacific Railroad was being pushed westward, he purchased quite an extensive tract of land in the western portion of the county, and laid off in lots the present flourishing town of Allenton. To the Pacific Railroad Company, of which he was a stockholder, he donated property for the depot and railroad buildings, and thus founded one of the most charming suburbs of St. Louis.

In 1870, the Granger movement began to attract the attention of the inhabitants of Missouri, and he became a member of the first Grange established in the State by O. H. Kelly, the organizer of this movement.

In 1872, having become thoroughly imbued with the principles of this body, he began to take a very prominent and active part in all matters relating to its welfare, and began traveling in its interest—establishing Granges in every portion of Missouri. In 1873, he was made Master of

the State Grange, which office he still holds. Since that time, by himself, or through his deputies, he has organized 2,030 Granges in Missouri alone, having a membership of over 100,000. This in no manner includes his labors in the Granger cause outside of the State. He has, at various times, and upon special invitation, lectured upon the movement in other States, and has done all in his power to strengthen the cause to which he is so enthusiastically devoted. He has ever held an honorable position in the National Grange, where his sound sense and counsel are sought by his brother Grangers, and where his influence in their deliberations is great and of much weight.

He is a fluent and graceful writer, setting his thoughts out in clear and concise language, and never failing to interest the reader with the honesty of his convictions upon the subject he may have under consideration. He is the possessor of a large and well selected library; is a constant reader, and never wearies in adding to his already extensive stock of knowledge. During the Granger excitement in the West, but more especially in Missouri, when the organization of which he was the head was misrepresented and traduced by newspaper writers ignorant of its ends and objects, he secured a column in two St. Louis dailies, of different political persuasions, and by his forcible arguments and extensive knowledge of his subject, managed to correct public opinion on the matter of Grange organizations, and it is said by those who know him best, that the labors of his pen were productive of far more beneficial results, in this connection, than his own personal endeavors. He has ever taken the liveliest interest in the schools of the country, and always belonged to agricultural societies. Beyond holding the offices of district assessor and justice of the peace, both of which were appointive, he has never meddled in politics, his whole soul and energy being exercised in the Granger movement. To his personal endeavors in Missouri the success of the Order in other portions of the Union is mainly due.

Although well advanced in years, Mr. Allen is by no means an old man, but retains much of the youthful vigor which characterized his labors during his prime. Honorable in every walk of life, his personal integrity is unquestioned. Social and hospitable in his nature, he is the object of adoration in his own domestic circle, and the worthy possessor of the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

WM. M. M'PHEETERS, M.D.

DOCTOR WM. M. McPHEETERS was born December 3, 1815, in Raleigh, North Carolina. He is the second son of Reverend Wm. McPheeters, D.D., and received a thorough education at the State University, at Chapel Hill. Having completed his classical studies, he immediately began his course of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and received a diploma as Doctor of Medicine in 1840. He spent one year as resident physician of the Blakely Hospital in that city, when, in 1841, he removed to St. Louis, attracted thither, doubtless, by the rising reputation of the Western city.

Soon after his settling here, the Doctor, in connection with several other medical gentlemen, with a thoughtful benevolence for the sufferings of his fellow-men, established the first dispensary for the gratuitous treatment of the indigent poor of the city, merely one of the many works of charity which this kind-hearted gentleman has inaugurated, and one which immediately brought relief to hundreds of the poorer classes.

In 1843, he became associated with Dr. M. L. Linton, in the publication of the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, and remained as one of its principal writers, until its suspension in 1862 on account of the war.

In 1848, he was elected professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College, and subsequently, professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the same institution.

From 1856 to 1867, he was surgeon-in-charge of the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis. In discharging the duties of all of the above positions, Dr. McPheeters received the most unaffected praise from all his cotemporaries in the profession as a man of large and advanced ideas in matters relating to medicine, and of great skill as a surgeon.

Sympathizing with the South in the late struggle for independence, and not being able conscientiously to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Federal authorities, he left his home, his family and his

business in the spring of 1862, crossed the line, and joined the fortunes of the then rising Confederacy. He was immediately commissioned Surgeon in the army, in which capacity he served during the long and eventful struggle, and participated in many hard-fought and bloody battles. During this period he acted as Medical Inspector of General Sterling Price's army, Chief Surgeon of the division commanded by Major-General J. B. Churchill, and finally as Medical Director on General Price's staff.

At the close of the war in 1865, the Doctor returned to St. Louis, and resumed his private practice. It was almost like commencing life anew. The war and its disastrous consequences, had swept away the work of years of toil in the case of thousands who had followed the banner of the South, and Dr. McPheeters was no exception to this almost universal rule. On the re-organization of the Missouri Medical College in 1866, he was chosen professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and about the same time became medical director of the St. Louis Life Insurance Company, in which position he continued as long as the company was in existence. At different times the Doctor has been honored by his professional brethren in being chosen president of the Medical Association of the State of Missouri, and of the St. Louis Medical Society, and vice-president of the American Medical Association.

He has been twice married: first in 1845, to Miss Martha Seldon, daughter of Major Carey Seldon, of Norfolk, Virginia, who only survived her marriage about one year. She is spoken of as a lady of much refinement and many admirable qualities, and died universally regretted by all who knew her. His second marriage was in 1849, with Miss Sallie Buchanan, of this city, who still lives, and has blessed her home with six children.

As a physician, it is unnecessary to say that Dr. McPheeters is held in the highest estimation by all who know and come in contact with him. Thousands of students, now scattered throughout the great West, and who have for the last thirty years received the benefit of his sound professional knowledge and scientific attainments as illustrated in his lectures, will ever remember him with feelings of the deepest respect and gratitude. He has been a most enthusiastic devotee to the study of medicine, to which he has given his entire life, and now, his long and useful career is most deservedly crowned with its choicest rewards: an easy competency, and a reputation unstained by a single act that noble manhood would disavow.

SYLVESTER H. LAFLIN.

MR. SYLVESTER HALL LAFLIN, resident director in St. Louis of the Laflin and Rand Powder Company, first saw the light of day in the town of Blandford, Massachusetts. This important event occurred on the 29th of May 1822. His mother's name before marriage was Almira Sylvester, and in honor of her family he was christened Sylvester. The family of Laflins originated in Ireland, and the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Mathew Laflin, was born there.

When Sylvester was eleven years of age, his father moved to Saugerties, New York, and engaged in the manufacture of powder. He was sent to school for a while, but having a desire to be engaged in some kind of business, entered a store at Hyde Park, on the Hudson River, and remained two years. He then returned home and attended school one year. By this time he had nearly reached the age of nineteen years, and began to grow restless and anxious to start out in the world and seek his fortune.

The powder company with which his father was connected, established a branch depot in St. Louis, and it was thought here would be a good place for the son to commence business. But it was made known to him that he must commence at the bottom and work up, and show by the business character he developed, whether he was capable of managing an important interest, such as theirs would become in St. Louis. He agreed to the conditions, and came on in October 1842, binding himself to work for five years; the wages for the first year to be three hundred dollars, with an increase each succeeding year of fifty dollars. With all the energy characteristic of his nature, Mr. Laflin entered upon his business career. For seven years he drove the powder wagon, took care of his horses, greased the wheels of the wagon, kept it clean, and did many other things connected with the business, which were not very agreeable, but highly necessary. At that time he lived out on Grand avenue, where the Jordan Nursery now is located, and was obliged to practice the closest economy to make his salary hold out

from year to year. The managers of the powder company were fully convinced in the course of time that Mr. Laflin was able to conduct their business in St. Louis, however extensive it might become, and to him was intrusted the entire charge. His energy increased with the increasing responsibilities, and the business became flourishing and profitable.

The office of the company was for twenty-six years located at No. 24 Water street, but in 1866 it was removed to its present quarters, 218 North Second street, in a building erected by Mr. Laflin.

Besides building up a large trade for the powder company, Mr. Laflin has been connected with many important public enterprises. His energy, enthusiasm, and shrewd, practical sense, have been recognized and appreciated by all classes of citizens, and his advice has often been sought when great interests were at stake. For nine years he was a director of the old State Bank, when its notes were preferable to gold; he aided largely in building the first Lindell Hotel; was one of the most active members of the Pilot Knob Iron Company; is a director in the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, and is also connected with various banking institutions and insurance companies.

Mr. Laflin has seldom taken part in political matters, yet once or twice has been forced to accept positions of honor and trust at the earnest request of his neighbors. He served the Sixth ward faithfully as alderman a few years ago, and without doubt could have been re-elected many times if he had consented to serve. He takes great pride in the growth and prosperity of St. Louis, and is always ready to do his part in pushing forward enterprises, and in building up institutions that will benefit the city. Thus, in the completion of the great bridge, the building of the new Chamber of Commerce, the inauguration of new railroad routes, etc., he has manifested the greatest interest, and has given them his personal attention. The rapidity with which he dispatches business is something wonderful. While other men are planning, he is executing. Whenever a sum of money is to be raised for a public enterprise, he is generally selected to engineer the movement; and his name on a committee means "work" and "success." In short, Mr. Laflin is just the man St. Louis needs and could not well do without. His genial manners, social qualities and strict integrity are well known in the city and throughout the West, and render him deservedly popular.

Mr. Laflin was married February 7, 1850, to Miss Anna Staats, daughter of Isaac W. Staats, of Albany, New York, by whom he has

had eight children, five of whom are living. His oldest son, Addison H. Laflin, is in business with his father, having charge of the salesroom.

Mr. Laflin is devotedly attached to his family, and seems to desire no greater pleasure than to administer to their happiness. He has been too busy through life to spend much time in traveling, or in the recreations that many indulge in. Home is good enough for him, he says, and thinks but little happiness can be found in idleness.

THE LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY.

One of the largest powder manufacturing companies in the United States, and perhaps in the world, is the Laflin & Rand Powder Company. Their mills are as follows: Empire Works, Kingston, New York; Orange Works, Newburg, New York; Passaic Works, New York; Cressona Works, Pottsville, Pennsylvania; Plattville Works, Plattville, Wisconsin; Spring Brook Works, Scranton, Pennsylvania; and Moosic Works, Carbondale, Pennsylvania. They have depots for the sale of their manufactured articles in many of the large cities of the United States, a branch of which is located in this city, at No. 218 North Second street, managed by S. H. Laflin, Esq.

The business of manufacturing powder was started more than sixty years ago, by the brothers Luther and Matthew Laflin, of whom the present company are the successors. At first, it was a private enterprise; but so extensive did it become in the course of years, that partners were admitted, and in 1869 a stock company was organized under the name of Laflin & Rand Powder Company. The officers and directors are as follows:

President, Hon. Solomon Turck; vice-president, F. L. Laflin; treasurer and secretary, Edward Greene; directors, Joseph M. Boies, Solon Humphreys, Wm. H. Scott, Wm. H. Guion, S. H. Laflin, J. T. Petit, Solomon Turck, F. L. Laflin and W. H. Jewett.

With such an organization, possessing an abundance of capital and all possible facilities for manufacturing, it could not be otherwise than that they should command the trade in powder for North America. Besides the mills already mentioned, the Company are now building at Mountain View, New Jersey, and will soon have completed, mills which will be the largest and most complete in the world, and costing more than half a million dollars. The powder manufactured by this Company is admitted to be superior to all others, and is regarded by the Government as the standard article.

Mr. S. H. Laflin, the director for this city, has succeeded in introducing this powder into all the Western States and Territories. Hunters use it in pursuit of game; miners use it in blasting; the army uses it in fighting hostile Indians; and duelists and others use it in redressing their private wrongs. No manufacturing company in this country ever had so extensive a field for the disposal of its goods as this, and occupied so much of it to advantage.

Mr. S. H. Laflin, who came to this city when only a boy, has made it the pride of his life to build the business up to a first-class standard.

A. H. BURLINGHAM, D.D.

AMONG the distinguished divines who have graced the pulpit of St. Louis, and whose preaching and christian example have had a marked influence in forming the moral character of the masses, is AARON HALE BURLINGHAM, the esteemed pastor of the Second Baptist church, a man whose fervent piety, active benevolence, earnest and eloquent discourses, and high social qualities combine to give him a place among the representative ministers of St. Louis.

DR. BURLINGHAM was born February 18, 1822, in Castile, Wyoming county, New York. His father was a farmer, of English descent, and his mother was Hannah Hale, daughter of Captain Aaron Hale, of Connecticut, a man well-known in that State, for the active part he took in the cause of freedom and on the side of the patriots, in the war of Independence.

Young Aaron's education was such as was to be obtained at the country schools of the period; and until his twenty-first year, he worked on a farm in summer and taught school in the winter. When he was of the above age he prepared himself for college, and when ready, entered Madison University, Hamilton, New York. He graduated in 1848; and in 1850, graduated in the Theological Seminary of the same seat of learning. This course of study he entered upon without means, and completed through his own exertions. He was ordained as pastor of the Grant street Baptist church, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. After remaining here one year, he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Oswego, New York, which was at that time the largest country church in the State. In this vineyard he continued to labor until the autumn of 1852, when he received and accepted a call from the Howard street Baptist church, Boston, Massachusetts, a grave charge for a young minister, but one which he filled with credit and satisfaction.

In 1853 he was chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate. He left the Howard street church in the year 1856, when he removed to New York, and became pastor of the South Baptist church. He took charge of the spiritual welfare of this congregation for nine years,

when he resigned, and, as a relaxation from years of uninterrupted labor in the ministry, he sailed for Europe with his family. While in Paris, for many months Dr. Burlingham was minister of the American Chapel, having succeeded Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, in that position. He passed a year visiting the principal cities in the old world, and improving himself physically and mentally by travel.

In 1851, while he was pastor at Oswego, New York, Dr. Burlingham was married to Miss Emma L. Starr, of Hamilton, New York. His family consists of two sons, both living, and now students in Washington University.

In 1866, on his return from Europe, Dr. Burlingham accepted a call from the Second Baptist church of St. Louis, and has resided in this city ever since in charge of this congregation. Until the winter of 1875, this was one of the down-town churches, situated on the corner of Sixth and Locust streets. The Sunday evenings' congregations were of a mixed character, composed, for the most part, of strangers from the different hotels, and young men, clerks in stores, etc., who were attracted thither on account of the handy locality, as much as by their belief in any established dogma of the Baptists. The consequence was, that a marked difference was noticeable in Dr. Burlingham's Sunday morning and Sunday evening sermons; the former being delivered to a select congregation of Christian people, composed chiefly of business and professional men and their families, regular members of the congregation, and the latter to a congregation called in and attracted to this close-at-hand place of worship from the highways and by-ways of life, and many of whom congregated there on the Sabbath evening as much to kill an hour's time in listening to an eloquent sermon, as through any deep interest they had in the tenets of religion or respect for the teachings of the Bible. But Dr. Burlingham, in all his ministrations, was equal to the emergencies. The stranger dropping into his church on a Sunday evening and listening to his discourses, would instantly come to the conclusion that he was in a free church, and while he would have been charmed with the minister's eloquence and benefited by the sound doctrines of religion and morality he heard preached, he would be at a loss to tell to what particular denomination, if any, the eloquent divine belonged. Such, then, was the field in which Dr. Burlingham worked for years, and the amount of good he wrought among the floating population of this vast city for those years, is inestimable. It were a sight to enter the Second Baptist church on a cool Sabbath evening in the autumn. As has already been intimated,

the location made it a very desirable rendezvous for the class of mankind spoken of. The stranger from a distance, the clerk in a store, the mechanic without any settled conviction of religious duty, the laborer, the apprentice and the factory girl, all were there to be found beneath one roof, and, for the most part, possessing different ideas upon the grand truths of religion, but all drinking in the words of wisdom, and firmly agreeing with the morality as expounded by the speaker. It is needless to state that the amount of good Dr. Burlingham did while in this church and among the religious waifs of humanity, is incalculable.

The congregation, however, determined to move up town, and the Second Baptist church is now situated on the corner of Beaumont and Locust streets, and, as may be supposed, the congregations are composed of regular attendants, and not quite so mixed. Dr. Burlingham still holds his position as pastor.

As a lecturer, Dr. Burlingham never fails to attract audiences from the best circles of society. Marked for intelligence as well as breadth, his last course of lectures, which were delivered in his new church, upon "The Women of the Bible," drew large numbers, and are spoken of in the highest terms by the press of the city. Possessed of a fine flow of language, easy and graceful in his delivery, of good personal appearance, a rich, mellow voice, Dr. Burlingham is one of the most fascinating pulpit orators of the day. In his treatment of popular evils, which he frequently discusses in his pulpit, he never fails to stamp vice, in whatever form it may raise its head, with infamy, especially gambling, intemperance, and prostitution, the pitfalls into which the young man or woman from the country, unaccustomed to the snares and temptations of city life, is most likely to tumble. His contributions to the city press, in his controversy with an ex-mayor of St. Louis, are still remembered as masterly and manly productions, full of the profoundest morality and piety.

As a minister of the gospel, Dr. Burlingham ranks among the first in the West; as a scholar and theologian, he has few superiors. His genial and sociable nature makes him ever welcome in the polite circles of society, while his devotion to the people, and his pure and upright life, endear him to his congregation, and guarantee him the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Western Engraving Company of St. Louis.

Thos. Kennard M.D.

President of the St. Louis Medical Society

THOMAS KENNARD, M.D.

AMONG the eminent medical men of St. Louis, few are better or more favorably known than the president of the St. Louis Medical Society—Dr. THOMAS KENNARD.

He is the eldest son of Dr. Thomas C. Kennard and Jane E. Kennard, who, though well advanced in years, are still, at this writing, in the enjoyment of good health and all the comforts of life, at their old homestead, Elmwood, Kent county, Maryland, where they have lived nearly fifty years, and where his mother was born. The subject of this sketch was the fourth child and eldest son, and was born June 1, 1834. His ancestors were the Fells, the Bonds, and the Hansons—all distinguished names in the history of Maryland. His father was for many years the most popular and successful physician in his county, and realized enough from his practice to retire from the arduous duties of professional life nearly a quarter of a century ago, and since then has devoted his time to the pursuit of agriculture and the management of his valuable farms. He was not only a pioneer, but an enthusiastic advocate, of scientific farming, and is recognized by everyone to have no superior among the agriculturists of Maryland. He is a man of wonderful natural mental vigor and good education, and his ability and worth are admitted by all who know him.

His son, of whom we write, is of the same temperament, and is possessed of many of the striking characteristics of his father. In his infancy and childhood he was surrounded by all the comforts and pleasures that wealth and position could afford, and through the happy influence of his parents' teaching and example, he reached maturity free from all the vices usually incident to such surroundings. Like his father, he was devotedly attached to country life. Until sixteen years of age he attended an excellent school, in the vicinity of his home, and which was mainly supported by his father. Here he not only acquired a thorough elementary English education, but also became quite proficient in the classics, and was so far advanced in Latin and Greek that he was enabled to graduate with distinction at St. Timothy's Hall, a military college, near Baltimore, two years afterward. At the age of eighteen he matriculated at the University of

Virginia, and in two years more was graduated in five departments of that renowned institution. His third year at that institution was devoted to the study of medicine, during which time he became thoroughly grounded in the theoretical part of his profession. In the fall of 1855, he went to New York City, where he continued to prosecute his medical studies, at the University Medical College, then the largest and most flourishing medical school in the metropolis.

In the spring of 1856, shortly after his graduation, he accepted the appointment of house surgeon and physician to the Jews' Hospital, which place, after some months of service, he resigned to accept a similar position in the great venereal hospital on Blackwell's Island, where he remained until declining health admonished him to abandon the hospitals altogether. Returning to his home in Maryland, he practiced his profession one year, but seeing that the field was too circumscribed in the country for one to gain more than a local reputation, he decided to remove West, and came to St. Louis in January 1858, and at once commenced the practice of his profession. Soon after arriving here, being anxious to see something of the Western wilds, and savage life, he accepted the appointment of surgeon to one of the American Fur Company's steamers, which proceeded to a higher point on the Missouri River than any boat had previously ventured. A graphic description of this trip, written by the Doctor, was published in the *Missouri Republican*, and the *Democrat*, on his return to St. Louis.

In 1859, Dr. Kennard, in conjunction with two medical friends, established the St. Louis Dispensary, which was supported by voluntary contributions of benevolent people, and which met with such unprecedented success that, had it been continued to the present time, it would have become a mammoth institution. Circumstances connected with the outbreak of the war, however, induced the Doctor to close its doors; and although its continuance would have contributed vastly to his reputation and personal aggrandizement, he has never endeavored to resuscitate it, because he became convinced that it was almost impossible to obviate the imposition which would be practiced upon such a charity by unworthy applicants for relief. Ever willing and glad to do his full share of charity practice, he still knew full well that promiscuous, gratuitous treatment of the poor was not charity, but an imposition—wrong and injurious to all the parties concerned, and a direct disadvantage to his professional brethren. He therefore, as a matter of principle, sacrificed self-interest to the public welfare, and ever since has strenuously endeavored to convince his professional brethren and the city authorities how necessary it is to carefully guard

the access to all eleemosynary institutions, lest, in our efforts to do charity, we encourage pauperism and countenance impostors; for two-thirds of mankind will live upon the labor of the other third, if allowed to do so. His judgment in this particular has been fully confirmed by the unprecedented growth of a city institution of the kind, which, within the last decade, has become such an outrageous imposition upon the public, and swindle of the medical profession and the tax-payers of St. Louis, and of which result we were duly warned by a scathing report of the Doctor, made upon the same institution to the St. Louis Medical Society some six years ago, and at the time unanimously adopted by that body. He has always vehemently opposed "humbuggery" of all kinds, and more especially in the form which has been tolerated within the ranks of the profession, as a means of advertising the pretensions of ignorant men.

Entertaining a high estimate of the requirements of a good physician, he has always strenuously opposed the multiplication of medical schools and consequent cheapening of medical education; and by his vehement denunciation of what he terms the mutual admiration and advertising schemes, has made enemies among the cheap medical professors. He has several times been offered professorships which, from principle, he declined to accept.

Dr. Kennard is a highly intellectual man, of quick perceptions and sharp discrimination, eloquent, and always speaks to the point. His being possessed of a thorough classical and medical education in combination with his innate talents, explains why he is a very successful practitioner. He loves science for science's sake; is a hard student and enthusiastic in his efforts to cultivate and elevate the standard of the medical profession. He has written a large number of scientific articles which have appeared in the standard periodicals of the day, which, as well as his numerous publications stored up in the records of the St. Louis Medical Society, is ample proof of his superior rank in the profession. He is also a public-spirited man, and has, by word and deed, done much for the benefit of our city, particularly in regard to public hygiene and general sanitary measures. He is a high-toned gentleman and a man of firm and fixed principles—a man in the full sense of the word. But he is also fearless in all his actions, following closely the dictations of his consience, regardless of all consequences, even those sometimes injurious to his own interests. In this respect he is a rare exception to the multitude of men. He hates all kinds of *isms* and cliques, and stands often alone as an uncompromising character. He has a fine sense of duty, right and justice, and would never tolerate a wrong to be

done to any one if he could help it. Intrepidity, integrity and candor are some of the chief attributes of his character. He is a true and faithful friend to those who deserve friendship. From all this it becomes patent that, in our hypercritical time he must have enemies. And he has them. This, however, is rather an honor than a damage. But on the other hand he is duly appreciated and highly esteemed by all good men who know him in and out of his profession.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Association, the St. Louis Academy of Science, and the St. Louis Medical Society, and has filled every office in the last mentioned, and been one of its most active members ever since he came to our city. He has also filled almost every office in the State Association. His contributions to medical literature have been copied in the medical journals of the day.

Among the many articles that he has written, we may mention his essays upon epidemic cholera, diptheria, variola and vaccination, medical experts, sunstroke, the mutual relations between druggists and physicians, several papers upon venereal disease, and one upon medicine among the North American Indians; their superstitious ideas concerning it; their horrible mode of making doctors; their practice of necromancy, together with an account of the diseases prevalent among them, and their mode of treatment.

Besides this, the Doctor was for several years recording and reporting secretary of the St. Louis Medical Society, during which time he published very voluminous, graphic and accurate reports of the discussions before that body, which were extensively copied.

He was also an enthusiastic advocate for the rigid enforcement of the social evil law in St. Louis, and, regardless of all personal consequences and the injury that it did his private practice, he continued to be uncompromisingly in favor of it until it was finally repealed. From the terrible condition of affairs here since the repeal of the law, the Doctor is fully convinced of the correctness and justice of the position he then assumed, and knows that there is no other feasible plan of controlling this monster evil.

In 1860, he married Miss Edmonia H. Cates, the daughter of Judge Owen G. Cates, an eminent lawyer and a distinguished public man in Kentucky, and for several years Attorney-General of that State. By this marriage he has two children—a boy and girl.

Long may he live yet, an ornament to the medical profession and to our community, and not relax his noble efforts, by which he has hitherto earned the epithet "every inch a man."

STEPHEN M. EDGELL.

ONE of the most favorably known and successful merchants of St. Louis, is the man whose name is at the head of this sketch. He is one of the few men still living who have not only witnessed, but have been active participants in, most of the momentous undertakings that, during the last half century, have resulted in building up not only St. Louis, but many of the principal cities of the West.

He was born in Westminster, State of Vermont, January 14, 1810. His early education was obtained at the common schools of the State. At the age of fourteen he entered a store, determined to become a merchant, where he remained for two years, working for a salary of one hundred dollars a year, and his board. He then longed for more schooling, knowing that to be the foundation of success in life. He accordingly attended school for a year, at the end of which he returned to mercantile life.

In 1828, Mr. Edgell left the State of Vermont, and went to Sherbrook, Lower Canada, where he established himself in the dry goods trade. Here, by a strict application to his own affairs, and honorable dealing, which so characterized all his transactions in after-life, he succeeded in building up quite a prosperous trade. At this time Canada, as well as the New England States, was flooded with books, pamphlets, and newspaper articles, concerning the resources of the great West, the perusal of which had the effect of inflaming his curiosity and tempting his commercial spirit. These publications, added to the reports of United States officers, setting forth the fertility of the soil and the opportunities for business, induced him to try his fortune in fields of enterprise so inviting. Accordingly, in 1834 he closed out his business in Canada, and started for Chicago with the intention of buying a lot and starting a store. The journey from the confines of Vermont to Chicago was not performed in those days with as much ease and comfort to the traveler as at present. It was overland and by stage, and took thirty days to accomplish, the greater portion of the way through a wild, uninhabited region of country, and beset with many dangers. On his arrival in Chicago, the spirit of real estate speculation which was

rife there, divested him of his original intention, and led him to invest his funds in land. Soon after his arrival in that city, he and George Smith entered eighty acres there, and one hundred and sixty acres near the present city of Joliet. In 1835–'36, he bought property in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to the amount of $26,000, and had paid nearly $20,000 on the purchase money; he also bought a lot, upon which a portion of the Trenton House now stands, for $22,500, and had paid $14,000 on it, but the financial revulsion and shrinkage in values of 1837 came on, and he gave up these purchases to pay the small balances due on them, and went to clerking at forty dollars per month.

While residing in Chicago, business transactions called him from time to time to St. Louis. It was during these visits Mr. Edgell became impressed with the commercial destiny of our city, and in 1838 he became a permanent resident, as manager of the business of George Smith & Co. In 1842 he opened a commission house in New Orleans, and in 1843, a house of a similar character in St. Louis, managing the house here himself, and intrusting the one in New Orleans to his partners. During the Mexican war, the house in New Orleans entered into large speculations and encountered severe losses, and Mr. Edgell became so dissatisfied with this branch of his business that he forced a dissolution of the partnership, at a personal loss of about one hundred thousand dollars. Freed from the entanglements of a copartnership which must have been fearfully distasteful to him, when freedom was purchased at such an exorbitant sum, he continued business under his individual management, and was soon enabled to command a large and profitable business, which has been successfully carried on ever since.

For twenty-five years he has been president of the State Mutual Insurance Company, and for the same length of time, a director in the Marine Insurance Company. He is now largely interested in the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and is one of its directors. He is president of the Marine Insurance Company, and president of the Exchange Bank, one of the strongest and most respected financial institutions in the State.

His thorough business qualifications and his well-known executive ability, have always been in good demand in boards of directors of different organizations, and his public spirit has led him to accept of many such trusts. His devotion to his friends, and his strict probity in all his business relations, are well-known to every merchant of St. Louis, and have met with that return of warm personal regard, and financial success, such distinguishing qualities richly merit.

Chas. M. Peck

CHARLES HENRY PECK.

IT has been well said that the architectural beauty of St. Louis commands the unqualified admiration of every visitor, come they from the metropolitan cities of our own country, or be they wayfarers from the furthermost limits of Europe. The solid masses of brick and mortar that greet the eye upon our commercial thoroughfares, the gigantic structures of granite and marble that raise their proud heads heavenward, the palatial mansions and brown-stone fronts of the avenues, the habitations of our bankers, professional men and merchant princes, adorned and beautified with every surrounding that a cultivated taste and enormous wealth could suggest or command, all combine to arrest the attention and amazement of all who behold them. To the man from whose brains much of the above beauty has emanated, no little praise is due. In this connection may be mentioned Mr. CHARLES H. PECK, whose name as an architect is as well-known as that of any other in the great West.

CHARLES HENRY PECK was born in the city of New York, September 21, 1817. His father was a builder, but died when Charles was but three years old. His mother, upon the death of her husband, removed to Monroe county, New Jersey, where her father had quite an extensive farm. Here Charles remained until his fifteenth year, and received quite a liberal education. He then returned to New York City, and entered the office of an architect and builder, with whom he remained until he was twenty, and where he obtained his profession.

In the fall of 1838 he turned his attention to the West, and, in looking up some eligible site wherein to follow his profession, he chose St. Louis.

At this period, the city may be said to have been in its infancy, but gave undoubted indications of future greatness. Young Peck was not slow to perceive the fine field for the exercise of his ambitions thus presented to him, nor was he less active in seizing upon the opportunities offered for forwarding himself in life. He commenced work as a master-builder, at first in a small way; but in a growing city, where

brains and willing hands were as necessary as money, his energy and business capacity soon brought him into prominence. Ere many years had passed away, Mr. Peck was looked upon as one of the leading builders in St. Louis. Since his arrival in St. Louis he has been in some manner connected with over one thousand buildings, many of them ornaments to the city, and among the finest and largest in the West. There is scarcely a street in St. Louis that does not contain some magnificent structure, at once a monument of his own professional ability, and the energy and public spirit of some enterprising citizen.

In the midst of the many demands his own proper calling has had upon his time, Mr. Peck has given much attention to all manner of public enterprises. For many years he has been interested in developing the iron resources of Missouri, and was one of the originators of an enterprise which did more to place the mineral wealth of the State before the world than all others. Previous to the late war he was president of the Pilot Knob Iron Company, and when, during this dark struggle, the works were entirely destroyed, he, in company with several friends, purchased the ground and built the first furnace west of the Mississippi, for the purpose of testing whether Illinois coal would melt and work Missouri ore into pig iron. This fact was successfully demonstrated, and it was soon acknowledged that St. Louis was one of the best points in the United States for the manufacture of iron in all its departments. From this have sprung the vast and gigantic enterprises which form a large amount of the wealth of the city, and are to be found in and around Carondelet in the shape of iron works. As soon as it was ascertained that Illinois coal was available for smelting purposes, Mr. Peck, and some dozen of his friends, built the Vulcan Iron Works, now in successful operation and one of the largest manufactories of iron in the United States. The Bessemer Steel Works will soon form an important addition to the enterprise, which will leave it without a parallel in America. Mr. Peck is now a director in the company.

He was one of the incorporators, and for a number of years a director in the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was also a director in the Mechanics' Bank, and Provident Savings Institution. He served repeatedly as vice-president of the St. Louis Gas Company. He has been, and is now, president of the City Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and has been president of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, and numerous other important corporations under the general incorporation law for manufacturing and building purposes.

Many years ago, in order to facilitate his own proper business, Mr. Peck built one of the largest planing mills in the United States, on the corner of Fourteenth and Poplar streets, and the increased demand for the product of his mill caused him to add such improvements to it that it soon became one of the recognized and most important industries of St. Louis.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Peck's life has been an active one, and that his enterprises were such as added to the general wealth and welfare of the city. He is one of those restless, energetic business men, whose whole life is an incessant battle; whose clear brain brings order out of chaos, and whose touch transmutes the baser metals into gold. It is needless to say that he has exerted, and still exerts, a great influence on the affairs of his adopted city. His work has been widely extended, and will be felt and recognized long after he shall have crossed the confines of time and eternity.

Mr. Peck was married in 1840 to Miss Rebecca Adams, of St. Louis, but previously of Philadelphia, a lady possessed in an eminent degree of all the virtues and attainments so characteristic of the daughters of the City of Brotherly Love. His family consists of nine children, seven boys and two girls, and all remarkable for their brightness and intelligence.

Mr. Peck has never exhibited any political aspirations, but has confined his attention strictly to business matters, contenting himself with the privilege of voting in common with his fellow-citizens.

He is below the medium height, but stoutly built. His features indicate his character. There is the nervous, energetic determination of the man appearing in every line and every expression. His manners are those of the genuine Western man, frank, ready and courteous. He is a plain man, whom prosperity has not elated. He looks with pride to his early life, with its struggles and hardships, not so much to contrast it with his present position as to teach the lessons of his success.

In social life he is universally respected and esteemed by all classes of our citizens. He has amassed a large fortune, which he bestows with a lavish hand upon the meritorious. In the large circle of his acquaintances he forms his opinions of men regardless of worldly wealth and position. He has labored, and not in vain, for the welfare of the city of his adoption, and enjoys in a marked degree that reward of the honest, upright citizen, the respect and confidence of his fellow-

man. He is still in the prime of his manhood, his step as light and elastic as ever. He bears the burden of his years lightly, and shows but few traces of the cares and perplexities inseparable from an active, busy life.

ISAIAH FORBES, D. S.

DR. ISAIAH FORBES may justly be styled the father of dental surgery in St. Louis, if not indeed of the West. He was born in Albany, New York, in the year 1810. His father, Nathaniel Forbes, was an architect by profession, of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother was Ruth Lyman, of Connecticut. His education was conducted at the public and private schools of his native city. Even as a school-boy he manifested those lofty notions of personal honor and manliness for which he has been known in St. Louis well nigh on to half a century.

At the age of about fourteen, young Isaiah went to New York, and engaged with a brother-in-law in mercantile pursuits, with whom he remained until the great fire of 1835. After this disastrous event, he began the study of dental surgery with the well-known firm of Ambler & Kingsbury, whose rooms, in those days, were at No. 3 Park Place, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. This was while that elegant writer and extensive traveler, Dr. Mayo, whose literary labors are acknowledged among the finest in the country, was demonstrator of anatomy in that institution. Dr. Forbes was always a hard student, and was the possessor of one of the most complete private libraries in New York at that day, to which he applied himself with unremitting zeal, perfecting himself in the profession he had adopted, and storing his mind with the standard literature of the period.

In 1836 he went into practice for himself, on Broadway, near Courtland street, where he remained one year, when, in 1837, with a view of finding a more profitable field for the exercise of his professional attainments, he came West, and, in April of that year, landed in St. Louis, where he has practiced his profession ever since, and where, for a period of thirty-eight years, he has worked to extend the influence and raise the standard of dental surgery. His life-long experience, his earnest labors in the ranks of his profession, all combine to give him a front place among its members, and make him a representative man of his class.

A few years previous to his arrival here, the public school system had been inaugurated, and was demanding the serious attention of every contemplative mind. Dr. Forbes had seen the workings of this admirable system of education in the East, and personally having derived benefits from it, was an example of its inestimable value. His admiration for the public school system was unbounded, and was only equaled by his great desire to forward public education. It was not long before he was recognized as one of the leading spirits of the city, and was chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent their interests in the School Board. A more happy selection could not have been made, as the sequel proved. No member of the Board brought more enthusiam to his labors in the cause of public school education than did Dr. Forbes, and so satisfactorily did he perform the duties of his office that he occupied the same seat for fifteen years, filled the president's chair for two terms, and was chairman of the Teachers' Committee—the most important committee of the Board. Such a recognition of a man's services by his compeers is a sufficient guarantee of his integrity and ability. For years he labored in the cause of this cherished object, until by degrees he saw it unfold and expand itself into the vast structure it now is, the centre of a grand system of harmony, shedding the blessings of education on thousands of children, who, under the old regime, were doomed to grope through life in intellectual darkness. So long as the records of the School Board of St. Louis exist, so long as the many magnificent public schools of this city continue to be occupied, so long will the name of Dr. Forbes be remembered in this connection.

During the administration of Mayor Mullanphy, he was an efficient and active member of the Board of Aldermen, and by his counsel and participation in city affairs, assisted materially in the good management of the city government. In the exercise of his duties as chairman of the Hospital Committee, he was ever attentive to the wants and sufferings of the unfortunate class of human beings, whom the vicissitudes of fortune drove to the wards of those public institutions for shelter. He was a director in the Bank of Missouri for four years, where by his good advice he assisted in the administration of the affairs of that financial institution. His brethren in the same profession have been pleased to honor him in a marked degree, making him president of the American Dental Association, and vice-president of the Southern Dental Association.

Dr. Forbes was married in 1845, to Miss Cornelia Staats, who still lives, a lady of much refinement and personal beauty, and one of the

descendants of the old Knickerbockers of New York. There are five children, the eldest of whom is married to James H. Brookmire, Esq., the leading grocery man of the Mississippi Valley.

Dr. Forbes is now one of the patriarchs of the dental profession in the West, and is known as one of its most prominent members in America. As a citizen, he stands high, both in the public and private walks of life. A man of many admirable qualifications, of a genial and social nature, added to a pure and honorable record through life, he very deservedly possesses the esteem and regard of all who have the honor of his acquaintance.

AUGUST WARD & CO. OF ST. LOUIS

Frank S. Porter, M. D.

FRANK G. PORTER, M.D.

THE present work would be incomplete if it failed to make a record of the lives of those men who have risen to professional eminence in St. Louis, as well as those who, by a series of successful efforts, have gained a position in the first ranks of our citizens as bankers, merchants and business men, or who have attained great wealth, or contributed to the material advancement of the city in the purely business walks of life. No city on the continent can furnish the same long list of distinguished names, in the professions, of men who have achieved distinction as doctors, lawyers, scholars and divines, as St. Louis. Among men of this class, whose names and reputations belong peculiarly to the city, is the subject of the present sketch—DR. FRANK G. PORTER.

He is descended from a hardy, stern race of Scotch Highlanders, who were Covenanters, and suffered much for religion's sake—many of them found death at the stake, and were otherwise tortured because of their religious belief—so that the blood of martyrs courses through his veins. His grandfather on his father's side, and his great-grandfather on his mother's side, emigrated from Scotland to this country. His father was the first white male child ever born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. His mother was a native of Westmoreland county, same State. He himself was born in New Castle, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1829, and is consequently at present forty-five years old. He is the third child and second son of his parents.

From his birth, like Samuel of old, he was dedicated to the Church. His parents were Old School Presbyterians, with Covenanter characteristics, and, to carry out an old tradition of the family, that one of each generation should be dedicated to the service of God, it was intended by this worthy and piously-inclined couple that this son should be a preacher.

From his infancy up to his twelfth year, all the instruction he received was at the hands of his mother. At that age he first entered school, and was so far advanced as to be able to take up Latin, algebra,

surveying, etc., from which it may be gathered that his mother lacked no opportunity of advancing the studies of her son. After one or two terms at a classical school, he was domiciled with the Rev. Arthur B. Bradford, of Enon Valley, Pennsylvania. He became his private pupil, and at the same time attended school at the celebrated "Old Stone Academy," at Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. This institution of learning is justly distinguished for the number and character of the men who studied within its walls, numbers of whom have become distinguished in the various professions throughout the country. He remained an inmate of Rev. Mr. Bradford's house until his sixteenth year. It was under his roof he first formed the acquaintance of "Grace Greenwood." While here, in addition to his studies in Latin, Greek, and the higher mathematics, he read Church history and elementary works on theology, all of which was preparatory to his entering upon the great mission in life for which his parents intended him—the Church.

From childhood, his great desire in life was to be a physician, and as he advanced in years, this desire took the form of an ambition, and formed a part of his youthful aspirations. His mother was an invalid, and from his childhood he was her nurse, which, doubtless, had something to do in forming this great desire in the heart of her son. When but ten years old, he was present at the amputation of the leg, and after the operation had been performed, he took the amputated limb and carefully examined it, and besought the surgeon to permit him to keep it. This all-absorbing desire to become a physician was so strong, and manifested itself in so many ways, that his playmates invariably called him "Doctor." When he was but twelve years old, he adjusted the fractured thigh of a companion who had met with an accident. Medical assistance had been summoned, but before the Doctor arrived he had obtained permission, and succeeded in adjusting the fracture, and placing it in a "box splint." When the Doctor arrived, and examined it, he stated that it was well done, and let it alone. The boy made a perfect recovery without shortening or other deformity.

The desire to be a doctor strengthened with his increasing years, and so great a hold had it upon the mind of the young student, that when he was sixteen years old, he had fully determined to study medicine instead of theology, as was his father's desire. Having arrived at this conclusion, he wrote his determination to his father, asking his concurrence in his resolution. To this his father, who was a man of great firmness, objected, and refused under any circumstances to listen to, or

second, his son's aspirations. The result was, he was disinherited and sent adrift on the world with a "Mexican dollar" as the foundation of a fortune.

Grieved to the soul at this harsh treatment from his father, but not discouraged, the disinherited young man sat down and mapped out his future intentions, and put upon paper just how much he intended to do in a certain time. But money he must have to gain the object of his ambition, and to enable him to pursue his studies. To obtain this, he determined to teach, and accordingly obtained a school—teaching and studying in the winter, and devoting all his energies during summer to study. After teaching one or two terms in the North, he went South, and taught an academy at Belmont, Mississippi, and also at Florence, Alabama. During his residence in the South, his high spirit and keen sense of honor, on more than one occasion led him into encounters under the "code" which might have ended fatally. He fought two duels, in each of which he wounded his antagonist, and acted as second in four other affairs of this nature. His life during these years seems to have been a series of adventures, all of which go to prove the indomitable energy of the young man, and the high and manly sense of honor which animated him. At one time, in Louisiana, his money became exhausted, and not having enough to pay for his night's lodging, and being too proud to beg, he climbed a tree and made a booth of its branches, and slept there in order to protect himself against the attacks of prowling wild beasts.

Before he was nineteen he returned to Pennsylvania, and commenced the study of medicine regularly, with Dr. D. B. Packard and Dr. John T. Ray, at Greenville, Pennsylvania. He taught and studied as before, remaining there about a year, struggling against that hardest of all fates, an empty purse; and making every honorable endeavor to complete his professional studies.

But the wheel of fortune was about to make a turn in his favor; his long-continued efforts were at last to be rewarded. About this time an old gentleman of means, who took a great interest in his welfare, offered to furnish him money at six per cent., taking his personal note for the same, in order to enable him to complete his course and graduate. His kind offer was accepted, and young Porter went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became the pupil of Dr. Horace A. Ackley, one of the most celebrated surgeons of the day. Here he remained until the spring of 1851, when he graduated at the Cleveland Medical College. After receiving his diploma, and following the advice of Prof. Ackley, he located at

Conneautville, Pennsylvania. He was so young that he was called the "Boy Doctor." For the first few months he did little or nothing in his new home, but he was far from despairing. He knew that the day would come when all his labors, all his trials and anxieties would be rewarded, and he would reap the golden harvest which is in store for such as deserve it.

A little circumstance occurred about this time which promised, and in fact secured for him, some local reputation. The wife of the editor of the local paper drove out one afternoon for an airing, as was her wont; her horse became unmanageable and ran away. The carriage was wrecked, and she received an upward and backward dislocation of the hip joint. Four of the physicians of the place were called in, but failed to reduce the dislocation. Dr. Porter was sent for—gave the patient chloroform, which was then a new remedy, reduced the luxation, and received unbounded praise through the editor's paper for the manner in which he treated his wife.

About this time, the typhoid fever became epidemic in that section of the State; more than half the cases attacked, died. Dr. Porter was not called to see any of them until the night of December 20, 1851. A party came from about four miles distance in the country, in quest of a physician. They called on all the doctors in town, but all refused to go. The night was stormy, with about four inches of snow on the ground and more coming down; as a last resort, they called upon the "Boy Doctor." He went, treated the case, and treated it successfully. It recovered, and more came, and by the first of April of the next spring he had treated sixty-one cases of typhoid fever, all of whom got well. From that time on, as long as he resided in that place he had all he could attend to in a professional way.

In the fall of 1851, Dr. Porter married Miss Mattie M. Townsend, of Troy, New York, a graduate of Mrs. Willard's celebrated Ladies' Seminary. Miss Townsend was a lady of high culture, and unsurpassed in moral worth and excellence. She was all that a woman or wife should be.

In the spring of 1854, he began to look up another location for the practice of his profession. He determined to settle in the South or West. He visited Chicago, and all the large towns of Illinois and Iowa, and finally resolved to pitch his tent in St. Louis. He did not fail to see the many advantages this city, above all others, held out to the young professional man of ability and perseverance. In May 1854, he arrived in St. Louis with seventy-five dollars in his purse, a stranger,

without friends; his individuality lost, but not his energy. The prospect, to say the least, was not at all flattering. He was again forced to borrow money to live on; the first year he was in St. Louis he did not earn enough to pay office rent, and that was but eight dollars per month. The troubles in Kansas were then at their height, and party feeling was very strong. The fact of his being from the North doubtless operated against him, under the then existing circumstances, especially as he took the Free-soil side of the question. He first became acquainted with General F. P. Blair during the great riot of August 1854, and assisted in quelling that riot.

From 1854 to 1860 he applied himself assiduously to the practice of his profession in St. Louis, and his labors were well rewarded. He soon found himself in the midst of a large and daily-increasing practice, from the best circles of society. He became a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He has held the distinguished positions of vice-president and president of the St. Louis Medical Society, positions which he filled to the entire satisfaction of his professional brethren.

Early in 1861, he joined the Union army as Brigade Surgeon. He remained in the army until the last days of 1865. He was with Generals Totten, Schofield, Herron, Fisk and Grant. He participated in thirteen hard-fought battles; quite a number of minor engagements; was "bushwhacked" three times, and captured once. At the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, single-handed and alone, he turned back two six-gun batteries that were in full retreat, and thus saved the day for the Union. One of his most noted transactions during the war, was the planning and constructing of the most extensive field hospital of the Rebellion, at Hamburg, Tennessee, after the battle of Pittsburg Landing. *Harpers' Weekly* reproduced it, and the New York *Herald* and *Tribune* noticed it in the highest terms of praise. The farthest east he was during the war, was Fort Donelson, Tennessee; south, New Orleans; west, Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and north, Fort Laramie.

In the summer of 1865 he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as his headquarters, where he remained until the last days of the same year, when he was mustered out of the service, carrying with him a commission from the Governor of Missouri, and three from the President of the United States: the first, that of Assistant Surgeon; the second, that of full Surgeon, and the third, that of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet.

During the war, for a period of nine months he had charge of the United States Marine Hospital in St. Louis, and aside from this he always held the position of Medical Director while in the army, his appointment being that of General Staff Surgeon, United States Volunteers. Upon his leaving the service he returned to St. Louis, and resumed his profession.

Upon resuming his practice here, the Government, as a recognition of the valuable services he rendered in his professional capacity during the war, immediately appointed Dr. Porter, unsolicited on his part, an "Examiner of Pensions," which position he still holds, and is president of the Board ordered by the Government for that purpose. In 1868 he was appointed medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and its medical referee for six States and two Territories. He is also medical examiner for the Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, also the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. During Mayor Cole's term of office he was appointed a member of the Board of Health, and was instrumental in inaugurating many reforms in the sanitary condition of the city.

Dr. Porter is now in the full vigor and strength of manhood, with all his faculties unimpaired. His whole life, nearly twenty-two years of which he has passed in the city, has been directed to the study and practice of his profession, from which he now draws an annual income of about ten thousand dollars. His wife died Christmas day, 1872, leaving two children, boys.

Dr. Porter is a man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, sound judgment, noble impulses and remarkable force and determination of character. Honorable in every relation of life, and of unblemished reputation, he commands the respect and confidence of all who know him. It is unnecessary to say that as a physician he is held in the highest estimation by his fellow-citizens. The record of his daily life is filled with evidences of this fact. As he has devoted his life to a noble profession, so is he now crowned with its choicest rewards. In all professions, but more especially the medical, there are exalted heights to which genius itself dares scarcely soar, and which can only be gained after long years of patient, arduous and unremitting toil, inflexible and unfaltering courage. To this proud eminence, we may safely say Dr. Porter has risen, and in this statement, we feel confident we will be sustained by the universal opinion of his professional brethren, the best standard of judgment in such cases.

FIRMAN A. ROZIER.

THE ancestors of FIRMAN ANDREW ROZIER were among the earliest settlers of Southeastern Missouri, and belonged to that old class of pioneers who came to Missouri when it formed a portion of the French territory in America. His father, who had served in the French navy, came to America in 1808, and was the early friend and companion of Audubon, the great naturalist, who also served in the same branch of the French service. They both settled in Philadelphia, afterward in Louisville, and finally came to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, and entered into general merchandising. Audubons' tastes were anything but commercial, and the time he should have spent in dealing sugar, coffee and tobacco to the inhabitants, was usually passed in shooting birds and exploring the mysteries of the feathery kingdom. The neglect of business for what appeared to the elder Rozier, who was an eminently practical man, mere pastime, resulted in Audubon selling out his commercial interest to his partner, who took the entire business, while the young naturalist followed the bent of his inclinations, and began the study of the birds of North America, which resulted in the publication of Audubon's Natural History, one of the most valuable works of the kind ever printed.

The mother of the subject of the present sketch was Constance Roi, a native of Illinois. Her parents were among the first settlers of Fort Chartres.

FIRMAN ANDREW ROZIER was born July 31, 1826, the same year the State government was organized. His early education was conducted at the common schools of Ste. Genevieve and at the parental knee. At the age of twelve years, he was sent to Ste. Mary's, in Perry county, at that time the most flourishing institution of learning west of the Alleghanies, where he began the study of the classics and higher branches of mathematics. Among the distinguished scholars who filled professors' chairs at that period in this college, were the late Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, New York; Bishop Rosetti, first Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Louis; Bishop Odin, present incumbent of the diocese of Galves-

ton, Texas, and many others whose names have since become celebrated for piety and learning.

At the age of sixteen he became clerk of the steamer Vandalia, running between St. Louis and New Orleans.

In 1841 he embarked in a commercial enterprise in St. Louis, which, however, was discarded for the study of the law, which he began in the office of Bogy & Hunton. He subsequently completed his classical education at Beardstown, Kentucky, when he entered the Transylvania Law School, at Lexington, where he finished his legal course. Here Mr. Rozier was brought in contact with such legal luminaries as Judge Marshall, Chief Justice Robinson, Judge Wooley, and many others who will live forever in the annals of litigation in Kentucky, aye even in the legal history of America. Here also he became acquainted and intimate with the families of Henry Clay, Crittenden, and other immortal statesmen whom Kentucky has given to the Union. Under such influence, and surrounded by such associations, did young Rozier pursue his legal studies and prepare himself for the Bar. Upon graduating, he returned to St. Louis and began the practice of his profession.

In 1846, Mr. Rozier was commissioned Captain of the Southern Missouri Guard, which was organized to accompany General Fremont to California. The severity of the weather prevented this company from crossing the plains, and it was honorably disbanded at Fort Leavenworth.

In 1850, he was a candidate for Congress, as a Benton Democrat, his opponents being John F. Darby and Judge James Bowlin. Mr. Darby was returned by a small majority.

In 1854, he was elected a delegate to the Southwestern Convention at Memphis, over which John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, presided. Mr. Rozier made a report to the Convention, which had been called together to consider such measures as were calculated to advance the interests of the Mississippi Valley, upon the submerged lands of Southeast Missouri. His report was accompanied by a topographical map of that section of the country, all of which was approved by the Convention, and has been of much material benefit to the Southeast.

He has been mayor of Ste. Genevieve, and president of the Branch of the Merchants' Bank at that place, and in 1856 was one of the founders of the Academy there. By his individual efforts he upheld and sustained this institution of learning for some eight years, when it at last, with many others in the State, succumbed beneath the stern necessities of war.

In 1856, he was elected to the State Legislature, and so efficiently did he discharge every duty in connection with this position, that he was returned for the Senate in 1872. He has always acted with the Democratic party, and no better or more enthusiastic champion of party principles can be found in the State.

Mr. Rozier is extensively connected with the mining interests of the south-eastern portion of the State, and is one of the principal stock-holders in the Valley Lead and Zinc Mine. He is also engaged in coal mining in Illinois; in fact, mining and education have for many years claimed much of his time. He was chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mineralogy, and introduced the bill to the General Assembly, authorizing the publication of the works of Pumpelly and Broadhead, State Geologists.

He was married at Ste. Genevieve, in 1850, to Miss Mary Valle, in member of that old and respectable family whose members are so intimately mixed up with the history of St. Louis.

Mr. Rozier is now almost the sole remnant of the old French settlers who took such a prominent part in early history of South-eastern Missouri. He still resides at Ste. Genevieve, where he dispenses his hospitality after the manner of his fathers, to a large circle of friends and admirers. His home, which was formerly the academy in which he took so much interest, is a magnificent property, beautified by all that a refined taste and wealth could suggest. His family consists of his wife and six children; and here, after his labors in the Senate chamber or elsewhere, surrounded by the most ennobling of domestic influences, he is accustomed to recuperate his over-worked energies. Of good, sound legal abilities, of high social standing, Mr. Rozier rests secure in the hearts and good graces of his fellow-citizens of Missouri, for whose benefit he has given some of the best years of his life.

B. F. EDWARDS, M. D.

PROBABLY no finer specimen of the Old School of the American gentleman exists at present in the Mississippi Valley, than the subject of this sketch; not that he is to be placed among the relics of the past, although he has long ago fulfilled the three-score and ten years allotted to man; nor because his sphere of usefulness is well-nigh past, but because he is one of the few men now living who have seen the American Union, in all its different vicissitudes, grow from a mere handful of patriots, to be the proud and powerful nation it now is. His life is spread over almost eighty of the one hundred years of our national existence; he has been cotemporary, and on friendly terms with many of the greatest men of his day, whose names are the pride and boast of the nation; he has seen a galaxy of statesmen, warriors, orators and poets, fall one by one before the never-faltering hand of Time; and still survives, one of the few representatives of the most noble and heroic era of American history,

DR. EDWARDS was born in Maryland in the year 1797. His father was a Virginian by birth; he followed farming and merchandising combined, and was a man of superior attainments. He was a member of Congress during Washington's administration, and was in the Convention of Maryland that ratified the Federal Constitution. The family is a long-lived one, some of the members living into the eighties and nineties.

His father removed to Beardstown, Kentucky, in the year 1800, where he still pursued farming and merchandising. The early education of young Benjamin was obtained at the Beardstown and other academies of Kentucky. He began the study of medicine in the year 1815, at Beardstown, and subsequently spent one year with Dr. Walkins, of Virginia, who was a relative: a man of very extensive practice and the trusted friend and physician of Thomas Jefferson, who remarked that he very seldom met his equal, and never his superior.

In 1818 Dr. Edwards first came to St. Louis, and saw the city when it was comprised of a few hundred inferior buildings and log huts, which

were anything but indicative of its future greatness. He remained, however, but a short time, when he removed to Chariton, which, even at that early period, was quite an extensive settlement. He traveled over the greater portion of the State, even to its western boundary, for his health and for recreation, an undertaking at that time fraught with many unseen dangers, on account of the murderous hostilities of the savage tribes of Indians which infested those regions.

In 1819, he returned to Kentucky, and married Miss Eliza Green, daughter of the first couple ever married in the State, and whose father was the clerk of the second county formed under the State laws. He still lives, at an advanced age. This aged couple observed their golden wedding about five years ago. After his marriage, the Doctor returned to Missouri, and settled in that portion of the State which comprises the present county of Ray, at a point about twelve miles above Lexington. The Indians were very troublesome, and took every opportunity to murder any white settler who might be unfortunate enough to stray too far from the settlement. An attack was anticipated, and the settlers fortified themselves, and Dr. Edwards was chosen to command them. Although the savages advanced to within hearing distance of the fortification, yet they retired without making the intended attack. The Doctor again returned to Kentucky, where he remained until the death of his parents, which occurred in 1826.

In 1827, he removed to Edwardsville, Illinois, where he practiced his profession until 1836, and where, for seven years, he was Receiver of Public Moneys under the Jackson administration. Practicing medicine was not quite as easy then as now, the practitioner often being obliged to ride a hundred miles on horseback in twenty-four hours, to fill the requirements of his profession.

About this time he established the first Literary Seminary of the State of Illinois at Rock Springs, which flourished for many years afterward. Some years subsequent he was one of the originators of Shurtleff College at Alton. He was always the friend of learning, and ever stood ready to assist institutions of this kind.

In 1836 heresigned the office of Receiver of Public Moneys, and removed to Alton, where he remained until 1845, during which time he filled a seat in the Common Council of the place. He then removed to St. Louis, and entered upon the practice of his profession, enjoying a lucrative practice until 1865, when he removed to Kirkwood, where he still resides, passing the close of a long eventful career in peace and plenty. For some years past, the Doctor has been upon the retired

list of physicians, except among a few old and honorable friends, who still claim his services—his physical powers being insufficient to fill the requirements of any number of patients, although, wonderful as it may appear, his mental faculties are as vigorous as they were twenty years ago.

Although the Doctor has been a close observer of the political state of the country for over half a century, yet he has never been a searcher after public office, preferring to give his whole time and attention to a profession to which he has always been devotedly attached. For a man who has arrived at his extreme age, his physique is in a remarkable state of preservation, his ruddy complexion and powerful frame giving undoubted evidence of many years yet. With a highly-cultivated mind, well stored with the most interesting historical reminiscences of the early days of the West and Missouri, and with a wonderfully retentive memory, Dr. Edwards, with his genial nature and admirable qualities of sociability, is one of the most enjoyable men of the day, whose society is much sought after, and whose friendship is well worthy of being possessed. An honorable man in all his business transactions, with a purity of life worthy of imitation, he is the fortunate possessor of the esteem and high regard of all who know him.

WEBSTER M. SAMUEL.

WEBSTER M. SAMUEL, although, comparatively speaking, quite a young man, has earned for himself a place in the front ranks of the merchants of St. Louis. He was born in Clay county, Missouri, March 7, 1834. His father, Edward M. Samuel, was a native of Kentucky; his mother was a Virginian. The father came to Missouri about the year 1829, and took up his residence in Clay county. For many years he occupied a prominent position in this section of the State as a leading merchant, and was president of the branch of the Farmers' Bank, established in that county during its existence. In 1865 he removed to St. Louis and engaged in commercial pursuits. He soon took his proper position among the leading mercantile spirits of the city, and was the founder of the Commercial Bank, one of the most substantial concerns of St. Louis during its day; and was the president of the organization from its foundation to its death.

Webster, the subject of this short sketch, better known in mercantile circles and on 'Change as Web. M. Samuel, received a very liberal education at Center College, Danville, Kentucky.

In 1857, he moved to St. Louis, and established the house of Samuel & Allen, which remained in existence until 1861, the breaking out of the late rebellion. During the war, Mr. Samuel does not appear to have been engaged in any active mercantile life, but upon its close, in 1865, we find him in the firm of E. M. Samuel & Sons, since which period his business career has been successful and uninterrupted.

In 1871, he was elected a director of the Merchants' Union Exchange; in 1873, was chosen its vice-president, and in 1874, was honored by being elected president, the highest compliment his brother merchants could confer on his business integrity and capacity. And in this connection it might be remarked, that no more fitting or complimentary mention of Mr. Samuel could be made, attesting at once his popularity as a man, and the high estimation in which he is held as a merchant, than a presentation of the simple fact of his being selected as the chief executive officer of one of the most discerning and sagacious bodies of men in America.

During his mercantile career in St. Louis, Mr. Samuel has been in various capacities connected with some of the most important enterprises of the city. He has been a director in the Commercial Bank since 1869, and president of the Phœnix Insurance Company since 1872, besides other organizations where his sound business sense and good judgment were in demand.

Yet in the full flush and prime of vigorous manhood, with a physique that does honor to his Kentucky and Virginia ancestors, with suave and affable manners, and an enterprising disposition, the chief city of his native State has much to hope for in the achievements of his riper years.

Quiet, unassuming and undemonstrative in the daily routine of his life, he receives the honors his fellows confer upon him in a manner as to make them doubly merited. In social life he is much beloved by a large circle of intimate friends, who have an opportunity of knowing and are capable of appreciating the sterling qualities of head and heart of the man who, if it is possible, is more admired at his own fireside, and beneath his own vine and fig tree, than upon the busy streets of mercantile St. Louis.

COL. GEORGE KNAPP.

IN the Western world of newspaperdom, no man holds a higher, or has carved out for himself a more enviable position, than COLONEL GEORGE KNAPP, of the St. Louis *Republican*. That a man should feel a commendable pride in being at the head of the leading newspaper of the Southwest,—a journal, venerable in its years and mighty in its influences, and read in the great political and commercial centres of America and Europe, is but natural, especially when he is indebted to his own industry and energy for this proud position. But the favors of fortune have not spoiled Mr. Knapp, or made him insensible to the demands of others who, in the race of life, have not been quite so fortunate as himself.

COLONEL KNAPP was born in Montgomery, Orange county, New York, September 25, 1814, and in 1820, accompanied his parents to St. Louis. At the early age of twelve, he entered as an apprentice in the office of the *Republican*, then owned by Messrs. Charless and Paschall, men still remembered by the older citizens of St. Louis for their business energy and integrity. In 1834, he reached the age of twenty years, was at the head of his business, and by his many sterling qualities, had secured the respect and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances. He still continued his connection with the *Republican*, and two years after, in 1836, became part proprietor of the book and jobbing department, and in 1837 became one of the proprietors of the journal itself, in connection with Messrs. Chambers and Harris, and has been one of the proprietors of that paper from that date to the present day. Entering the office in the humble capacity of an apprentice, he has by his own sterling merits carved his way to one of the proudest positions in Western journalism.

In 1835, Colonel Knapp took a prominent part in the volunteer military service, and when the entire Union rang with the intelligence that the troops of the United States and those of Mexico were in conflict, he was among the first to don his regimentals and offer his services to the Government. In 1846, he went to Mexico as a Lieutenant in the St. Louis Grays, of the St. Louis Legion. After the return of the regi-

ment to St. Louis he became Captain, and subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Battalion of the St. Louis Legion. His old companions in arms speak of him in the highest terms as an officer and a soldier.

In addition to his connection with the *Republican*, Colonel Knapp has always been a zealous advocate of all public-spirited enterprises, and many of the most magnificent public buildings which now ornament the city, are, in a great measure, indebted to his personal energy for their erection, and the zealous part he took in soliciting subscriptions for them, and contributing with his means. In him, the bridge and the different railroad enterprises have found a staunch friend, and to his public and private influence, many of them in part owe their success as corporations. By his industry and business qualifications he has amassed a large fortune; yet no man is more keenly alive to the misfortunes of his fellow-beings, and the worthy never turn from his door without assistance. Warm-hearted, generous to a fault, and eminently social, he occupies a no less high position in private than public life, and numbers his friends by the thousands.

In December 1840, Colonel Knapp was married to Miss Eleanor McCartan, daughter of the late Thomas McCartan, of St. Louis. He has passed some of his time of late years in foreign travel, taking his family in 1867 and 1870 to the principal points of interest in Europe. Being a man of fine perceptive faculties, his mind is richly stored with information of the laws, customs and manners of foreign countries, which makes him a most pleasurable companion.

Of a very retiring disposition, Colonel Knapp is more ready at all times to advance the merits of others than his own, and always ready to push forward any enterprise that will foster the commercial interests of St. Louis, or develop the material wealth of Missouri.

Although well advanced in the summer of his existence, Colonel Knapp still possesses much of the fire and vigor of his earlier manhood, and is still capable of accomplishing great things for his adopted city. Having spent his earlier years in the paths of honorable industry, he now, in the sunset of life, reaps that reward which is ever within the grasp of honesty, energy and integrity: the entire confidence, esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens, who have witnessed his useful career for over half a century in St. Louis.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS.

IT may be safely stated that no man in the Western country stands more prominently before the public in connection with the public school system and the education of youth, than WILLIAM T. HARRIS, Superintendent of Public Instruction in St. Louis. The view that we have endeavored to give to the world at large, of the leading men of St. Louis and Missouri in this volume, would, indeed, be incomplete, did we fail to notice the life and labors of a man to whose talents and energies the entire community is indebted for the almost complete and magnificently admirable system of public school education which to-day blesses the city of St. Louis. We have written of the statesman, and soldier, and orator, and the leader of commerce and industry, yet it is a duty yet undischarged that we devote some space to him whose importance is second to none, and in its beneficent results will be felt during the long years to come, when those now holding proud places and high positions shall have passed away—the teacher of youth.

WILLIAM TORREY HARRIS was born in Killingly, Connecticut, September 10, 1835. His forefathers on his father's side came from the West of England to America with Roger Williams, and settled in Rhode Island. His father was a farmer, and the family consisted of the parents and nine children, of which William is the eldest. Up to his ninth year he received such instruction as was dispensed in the old red school houses of New England. The succeeding two years he passed at the district schools of the city of Providence, Rhode Island. Then again he attended country schools, going occasional quarters to the academies of Connecticut and Massachusetts, until prepared for college. In 1854, he entered Yale College, having previously taught school. This was in his eighteenth year. He left Yale at the close of the term of 1857 to come West; in August of that year arrived in St. Louis, and in the spring of 1858, his connection with the public schools began, when he accepted the position of assistant teacher in the Franklin school. Two years afterward he was appointed principal of the Clay school, the first new graded school in the city. In this

capacity he remained for eight years, giving the utmost satisfaction to the Board of School Directors, as well as the public, who were interested in this particular school. In 1867, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, and a little over a year afterward was made Superintendent, which important and honorable position he has filled ever since.

Upon assuming the grave responsibilities of his office, Mr. Harris immediately commenced a series of reforms and improvements in the system of education as taught in the public schools, which have been productive of the most beneficial results, and which have commanded the admiration and challenged the criticisms of the most renowned professors of the East. While he was yet Assistant Superintendent, he introduced the system of phonetic instruction in primary grades. This is an improved system of learning how to read. It was gotten up by Dr. Lee, and first put into successful operation by Mr. Harris, and has been adopted by the Boston and other public schools.

The present method of teaching German is also an introduction of Mr. Harris. Instead of having the German element collected in one school, as is the case in Cincinnati, it is distributed over the different schools of the city, and sufficiently taught to enable the pupil to write to his parents or guardian in that language. This has tended to remove all elements of caste and nativism. This system, which works so admirably and harmoniously in St. Louis, now obtains generally throughout the West. Mr. Harris has also pointed out a method of classification and grading which tends to make the schools more elastic and mobile, and to remove the cast-iron character of the old schools. Under this system, the slow pupils are not unnecessarily hastened forward, nor yet are the sharp and adept pupils retarded or kept behind. Tardiness has decreased, and corporal punishment is now almost unknown, not averaging two cases a week in a school of seven hundred pupils.

The introduction of the study of the natural sciences into our schools is another marked feature of Mr. Harris' administration. The best proof of its results is that it has been adopted largely throughout the country. It is so arranged as not to interfere with the other branches, by having but one lesson a week of one hour's length, and so adapting the course as to give to each pupil that goes through the schools three complete courses of instruction in the natural science; including its grand divisions, the plants, the animals and physics, and so graded that the lessons of the beginner are very elementary, and teach chiefly of

the child's playthings and natural objects familiar to him, and subsequent courses proving more scientific. The reformation of the entire organization of our public schools as produced by Mr. Harris, as far as supervision is concerned, is so complete as to make the principals far more responsible than formerly: something which experience teaches us has worked admirably, and is productive of the most beneficial results.

Thus far we have spoken of Mr. Harris as a teacher and a director of education, in which light he has no superior in the West; and now we come to regard him in the light of the head of that noteworthy school of speculative philosophy which, under his guidance, has sprung up in St. Louis, and which has attracted the attention of every deep thinker of the age, not of America alone, but of the old world.

Mr. Harris, during his stay at Yale, in 1856, met the venerable Alcott, of Concord, and was much stimulated by various conversations with him. At that time, he had studied Kant a little, and was beginning to think upon Goethe. The hints given him by Mr. Alcott were valuable, and when he came to St. Louis, and came in contact with other men of culture and originality, his desire for philosophical study was greatly increased and strengthened. The first year of his residence here, he studied "Kant's Critique of Pure Reason," without, as he says, understanding it at all. He had been solicited and encouraged to these studies by Henry C. Brockmeyer, a remarkable and brilliant German, and so enthusiastic for Kantian study, that he awoke a genuine fervor in Mr. Harris. They arranged a Kant class, which Mr. Alcott on one occasion visited, and in a short time the love for philosophical study became almost fanaticism. A number of highly-cultured Germans and Americans composed the circle, whose members had a supreme contempt for the needs of the flesh, and who, after long days of laborious and exhaustive teaching, would spend the night hours in threading the mysteries of Kant. Mr. Harris claims that in 1858 they mastered Kant, and between that period and 1863 they analyzed, or, as he phrases it, obtained the keys to Leibnitz and Spinoza. The result of this long study is written out in what Mr. Harris calls his "Introduction to Philosophy," in which he deals with "Speculative Insights." Everyone, he claims, will have the same insight into Kant, Leibnitz and Spinoza as he did, by reading his "Introduction." He has a large number of followers, many of whom apply his theories according to his confession, better than he does himself; and his *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, started boldly in the face of many obstacles, has won a permanent establishment and gratifying success.

Mr. Harris wrote a "Critique upon Herbert Spencer's First Principles," which was offered to the *North American Review*, but the editors failed to discover anything in it, save that it was very audacious, and returned it to the author. Mr. Harris, thereupon, valiantly started his own journal in April of 1867. The publication is gaining ground in this country, and has now a very wide and hearty recognition in Germany and among thinking men throughout Europe.

Mr. Harris was married in 1858, to Miss Sarah S. Bugbee, of Providence, Rhode Island, a lady in every particular qualified to be the wife and helpmeet of a man of the same studious and philosophical turn of mind as he is, and by whom he has two children living.

The subject of education has claimed, and in fact still claims, the best years of his manhood, and it is no fulsome praise to state that, as an educator of the young, he has but few equals, and certainly no superior in the West; and such is his high standing in this particular, truly honorable and useful path of life, that he was honored with the presidency of the last National Teachers' Association, which convened in Detroit, Michigan, in 1875.

As a deep thinker and a philosopher, he holds a proud pre-eminence among the master minds of his country. His contributions to the science and literature of the day are invaluable, and will live long after the labors of the more ephemeral workers of the age shall have been forgotten. Still young in years, his work in life may be said to have just begun. With a mind well trained by deep study, and capable of grasping and mastering the most abstruse questions of ancient or modern philosophy, his fellow-citizens naturally look for bright things from him in the future.

ANDREW MAXWELL.

ANDREW MAXWELL, who is connected with the well-known firm of Maxwell, Scaling & Mullhall, was born in the county Tyrone, Ireland, December 26, 1820. His father was a farmer, but died while the subject of this sketch was still an infant. Andrew received such scholastic instruction as the county schools and his widowed mother's crippled finances permitted. When he was but sixteen years old, the family, consisting of himself, his mother and a brother, came to America, and settled in Washington county, Maryland. Young Andrew immediately succeeded in securing a clerkship with his uncle, James Watson, a contractor on the works of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, then in course of construction, and also on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The family subsequently removed to Little Georgetown, Virginia.

In 1840, Mr. Maxwell, having accumulated some little means, moved to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, and opened a general store in connection with his uncle Watson, which he conducted until 1845, and then, having lost all his means in the business, went to Alexandria, Missouri, and engaged as a clerk with Mr. James S. Henning at twenty-five dollars per annum. Mr. Henning, appreciating his industry and faithfulness to his duties, gave him an interest in a very profitable business. At the death of Mr. Henning, which occurred in 1849, Mr. Maxwell, as surviving partner, administered upon his estates and found no difficulty in finding friends to go on his bond for sixty thousand dollars.

The business which then passed through his hands—merchandising and pork packing—was very profitable, and was continued by him up to 1865.

From 1850 to 1856, he was treasurer of Clark county, Missouri, and in 1860, was judge of the county court.

While conducting operations in Clark county, he had staunch and firm friends in St. Louis, who assisted him in bearing the load. Among those might be mentioned Henning & Woodruff, E. C. Sloan, John J. Roe and Cole Brothers.

In 1865, he opened the pork packing business in St. Louis, under the name of Maxwell & Patterson, which business was conducted up to 1870, and through a series of losses, proved very disastrous. Though the firm came through with honor, they had lost almost everything.

It was in 1870 that Mr. Samuel Scaling and Mr. Joseph Mulhall, able and enterprising stock men, with abundant capital, combined with Mr. Maxwell to start the present house, which is one of the most extensive and successful enterprises in the West.

Mr. Maxwell was married in 1847 to Miss Martha Ann Williams, of Alexandria, Missouri. His family consists of seven children. One of his sons, C. Maxwell, graduated with honors in the class of 1875 at Yale College. He is a young man of much ability, and promises well for the future.

During his residence in St. Louis, Mr. Maxwell has exhibited a marked and lively interest in all matters of a public nature, and has been in various capacities connected with several public enterprises. He was a director of the Corn Exchange Bank, also a director in the DeSoto and Excelsior Insurance Companies, and has had more or less to do with other corporations of importance to the State and city. He is at present, and has been for a number of years past, a trustee and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics he has always been a Democrat, but has never allowed his political enthusiasm, although repeatedly solicited by his fellow-citizens, to carry him beyond the mere fact of exercising the elective franchise.

The twenty-eight years of experience which Mr. Maxwell possessed, and his well-known character for the scrupulous fulfillment of all obligations, unwritten as well as written, conspired to keep him at the head of a house of a magnitude commensurate with his abilities. His scrupulous fidelity in all the relations of life, and the unswerving honor with which he has stood by his friends, give him an enviable position in commercial circles, as well as private life.

EDWARD C. FRANKLIN, M.D.

ONE of the most distinguished adepts of the progressive school of Homœopathy in the West, is Dr. EDWARD C. FRANKLIN, of this city, a man whose labors in the paths first mapped out by the immortal Hahnemann, entitle him to a front rank among the physicians of Missouri.

DR. FRANKLIN was born in Flushing, Long Island, March 12, 1822. His father, Joseph L. Franklin, was a native of New York, tracing his lineal descent through the family of Benjamin Franklin. His mother, whose maiden-name was Fitch, was the grand-daughter of Eliphalet Fitch, who, under the Crown of England, held the appointment of receiver-general of the Island of Jamaica.

He was educated primarily at the district school in the township of Flushing, where he acquired the rudiments of an English education; was fitted for college at the school of the Rev. Eli Wheeler, at Little Neck, Long Island, and entered Washington College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1837. In the third year of his collegiate course, a severe attack of illness compelled him to desist from study, and laid him aside for a year and a half.

In 1842, Dr. Franklin entered the medical department of the University of New York, as a private pupil of the illustrious Dr. Valentine Mott, and graduated in 1846. He commenced the practice of allopathy in Williamsburg, Long Island, the same year, and soon became the principal in a somewhat protracted medical controversy with Dr. Cox, a celebrated homœopathic physician of that place. This controversy elicited a severe cross-fire from Drs. Hanford and Culbert, two of his class-mates in the University, who had become converts to homœopathy, and were residing in Williamsburg.

In 1849, Dr. Franklin removed to California, and engaged in practice in San Francisco, where, in a few months, he amassed considerable money. He received the appointment of deputy health officer of the State of California, in 1851, and was placed in charge of the Marine Hospital in San Francisco. He remained in the office, on a salary of

nine hundred dollars per month, with perquisites, until the institution was dissolved and finally abandoned by the State. He then went to the Isthmus of Panama, where he received the appointment, for a time, of physician to the Panama Railroad Hospital. He spent three years of successful practice in this place, and accumulated considerable property, but was compelled to leave on account of failing health, induced by successive attacks of Panama fever. This fever stubbornly resisted the treatment of allopathy, but yielded promptly to the homœopathic treatment. It was this experience that first enlightened him as to the real value of the new system, and led him early to its adoption. He first commenced its practice in Dubuque, Iowa, and after three years of residence there, settled in St. Louis.

In 1860, Dr. Franklin was appointed demonstrator of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, and also supplied a vacancy existing in the department of Obstetrics. These positions he filled with honor to himself until his appointment to the chair of Surgery in the same institution. In this year he engaged in an able discussion in the St. Louis papers, with Professor M. L. Linton, of the St. Louis Medical College—an allopathic institution. The discussion, entitled "Medical Science and Common Sense," continued two months, creating a deep interest in the adherents of the opposing schools, and yielding a large amount of valuable instruction to the unprofessional reader.

In 1861, he was appointed Surgeon to the Fifth regiment of Missouri volunteers, called out by the proclamation of the President. Before the close of this service he was appointed by General Nathaniel Lyon, commanding, Surgeon-in-Chief of the first regularly organized military hospital west of the Mississippi River. After the battle of "Wilson's Creek" in 1861, which resulted in the death of General Lyon, he was placed in charge of all the sick and wounded of that campaign. It was here he performed the last sad offices to the remains of his lamented chief, depositing them in a rude tomb upon the farm of Hon. J. S. Phelps, preparatory to their removal to his native State.

In the fall of this year, he passed his examination before the Army Medical Board at Washington, and, receiving the appointment of Brigade Surgeon of volunteers, was assigned to the Department of the West, where he organized the United States General Hospital, at Mound City, Illinois, the records of which showed a smaller per centage of deaths than any other general or field hospital during the war. After fifteen months of service here, he was ordered to the command of Major-General F. P. Blair, where he served as operative and consulting

surgeon, in field and hospital, in the memorable campaigns of "Chickasaw Bayou," "Arkansas Post," and the series of battles around Vicksburg, which culminated in the overthrow of that stronghold.

In 1862, he was appointed professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and in 1867 was honored with a call from over thirty of the most prominent homœopathic physicians in New York, to reside in that city and practice surgery. Both these calls he was constrained to decline, because of his determination to attain to the front rank in his professsion in the home of his adoption. Both appointments—especially the latter—were highly complimentary as they were honorable to the gentlemen who made them. During this year he published a treatise, entitled, "The Science and Art of Surgery," which has been accepted as a text-book by all the homœopathic colleges in the United States.

In 1871, he was appointed surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital; and in the re-organization of the Homœopathic College of Missouri, in 1872, was re-appointed to the chair of Surgery, which he still retains.

In 1874, he was invited to deliver the address before the Kansas State Homœopathic Medical Society, and while at its session introduced the resolution to establish a "Western Academy of Homœopathy," which should embrace the talent, culture and zeal of Western homœopaths. This medical body met in St. Louis in October of the same year, organized for action, and promises to take high rank among the medical bodies of the land. He was elected to deliver the first public address of this society in October 1875, which will outline its purposes, aims and action in the great world of medical thought and progressive movement.

The present year he was elected vice-president of the "American Institute of Homœopathy," at its late meeting at Put-in-Bay, and has been honored for several years with the appointment of chairman of its Surgical Bureau.

Dr. Franklin is a man beyond the average of intellectual power, and of skill in his department. Thoughtful, but quick of discernment, and prompt in action, he has been particularly successful in his practice. He has performed, during the late war of the rebellion, the remarkable achievement of thirteen amputations before breakfast. This is surpassed only by a similar feat of the celebrated Baron Larrey, who is said to have performed eighteen amputations on a like occasion.

In 1865 Dr. Franklin was married to Miss Josephine F. McSherry, daughter of Hon. P. T. McSherry, a prominent politician and business

man of St. Louis. One child is the fruit of this union. His children by a former marriage are nearly all grown, the youngest being thirteen years old.

Dr. Franklin has inherited a good physical organization, having a sanguine, nervous, bilious temperament, with sufficient of the phlegmatic to nicely touch his mental organization with the studious mold. He is genial and agreeable, and a gentleman of the highest social standing.

FREDERICK HILL, M. D.

DR. FREDERICK HILL has long been regarded as one of the most enterprising and valuable citizens of St. Louis county. His name is a synonym for honesty and fair dealing, and his word is as good as a bond wherever he is known.

DR. HILL was born in Berlin, Prussia, February 5, 1818. His parents were highly respectable, and possessed of ample means. His father was a government official, holding the responsible position of superintendent of pensions, for a district in the kingdom.

The son was placed at school in the gymnasiums, where he acquired a knowledge of elementary branches, and afterward received a thorough military education, and had some practical experience of the duties of a soldier.

He conceived a liking for the medical profession, and was placed under the best instructors, receiving in due course the degree of M.D. After practicing medicine nine months in his native city, he was induced by a friend—Dr. Fredericks—to try his fortune in America. In company with this friend, he left Berlin in October 1847, and early in 1848 landed in New Orleans, where, shortly afterward, they opened an office and commenced the practice of medicine. The climate of New Orleans, however, did not suit Dr. Hill, and after a residence there of one year, he determined to go farther north.

He took steamer up the river for St. Louis in the fall of 1849, and when approaching that portion of the city formerly known as Carondelet, he was well pleased with its appearance, and determined to visit it with a view to making it his future home. After looking about St. Louis a short time, Dr. Hill went down to Carondelet, and was so well satisfied with its location, inhabitants, and surroundings, that he concluded to settle there permanently. His available assets at that time amounted to eight hundred dollars. Not much it is true, but enough, with prudent management, to make a start in life.

Dr. Hill opened an office, and in a short time obtained a good practice. He was affable and kind to all, ready to go wherever his

services were needed, and generally effected cures. From the beginning of his residence in Carondelet he was an ardent friend of the place, and determined to do all in his power to build it up, and, if possible, make it a manufacturing point. He let no opportunity slip to speak a good word in praise of his town (for it was then a separate corporation) and to induce capitalists and enterprising mechanics to settle there. To show his faith in the future of Carondelet, Dr. Hill invested every dollar he earned in real estate and companies which were organized for manufacturing purposes. His attention from year to year became more engrossed with the interests of the place, and with his real estate operations, so that in 1856 he was obliged to relinquish the practice of medicine. The same year he was elected to the State Legislature, and served two terms, procuring much needed legislation for his own constituents, and doing faithful service for the State. At the close of his legislative career, Dr. Hill was elected to the City Council of Carondelet, and served as a member for a period of fifteen years. During this time he was instrumental in procuring the passage of ordinances for the opening of new streets, regulating grades, building sewers, and making various improvements, all of which aided in the growth and importance of the place.

Dr. Hill was a director for many years, and a large stockholder, in the Iron Mountain Railroad; was a stockholder in the Missouri Pacific Railroad; for several years was president of the Waterloo and Carondelet Turnpike Company; was a stockholder, and for six years president of the German Insurance Company, but was compelled to resign this office on account of private interests. He has done much to promote the growth of the iron interests, and aided in establishing the Vulcan Iron Works, in which he is a stockholder. He built the South St. Louis Gas Works, and is one of the principal stockholders. In short, it is difficult to mention any enterprise for the benefit of his locality, in which Dr. Hill is not interested. Though not a reckless man in his speculations, he is ready to invest his money or spend his time in doing anything that will build up his end of the great city, and make business lively.

Dr. Hill was married in 1851 to Mrs. Baum. He has a pleasant home, and is surrounded with all that any one could desire to make life happy. Several years ago, when the cholera raged so fearfully in St. Louis, a brother-in-law died, leaving a family of eight children. Dr. Hill adopted five of them, and has reared and educated them with as much care as if they were his own. This is but an example of the

many generous deeds he has performed through life, and each day marks some new act of kindness and benevolence. With the exception of a visit to his parents in Europe in 1856, and a trip to California in 1870, his life, since his first arrival in this State, has been spent in and around St. Louis. He is too busy to spend his summers in recreation abroad, although his means would justify it. He is the life and soul of many enterprises, and, it is hoped, will long be spared to aid in building up a city he loves so well, and to enjoy the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

JAMES O. BROADHEAD.

FEW names are better known to the people of St. Louis, and throughout the State of Missouri, than that of JAMES OVERTON BROADHEAD. He was born in Charlotteville, Albemarle county, Virginia, on the 29th of May, A. D. 1819.

Mental and moral qualities, as well as physical characteristics, are so constantly inherited, that, to estimate justly the character of any one, it is necessary to know something of his parentage. Mr. Broadhead sprung from that class from which have come so many of our most useful, and not a few of our great men—the upper grade of country people. His parents were both Virginians. His father, Achilles Broadhead, was a native of Albemarle county, where he lived until he removed to St. Charles county, Missouri. He was a farmer, for many years County Surveyor, and in the war of 1812, a soldier with the rank of Captain. A plain, earnest, just man, full of common sense; he was a christian gentleman, faithful in all the relations of life. He was made Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian church, and was chosen Judge of the County Court. Whether in private or public life all men trusted him. Those who know the son can well understand that the father was such a man.

His mother's maiden name was Mary Winston Carr. She was of Scottish origin, her ancestors occupied large estates in Virginia, where they settled after emigrating from Scotland. The family consisted of five children, of whom two were girls, and three boys—one of whom is the distinguished geologist, Garland C. Broadhead. James, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest son. His maternal uncle, Dr. Frank Carr, a highly-educated gentleman, taught him in his classical school at Red Hills, Virginia, giving him thorough instruction in English and the classics, and he remained under his care until, at sixteen years of age, in the autumn of 1835, he entered the University of Virginia. Here he spent a year in diligent study, supporting himself wholly by his own efforts.

At the close of this year he was engaged as teacher of a private school near Baltimore. In the meantime his father had removed from

Virginia to what was then considered the Far West, and had established himself on a farm in St. Charles county, Missouri. Called to this new home by the illness of his mother, James closed his school and turned his face westward, reaching St. Louis in June 1837, a year memorable in the financial history of the country.

Not long before, the Hon. Edward Bates, so eminent then and since as a lawyer, and so highly distinguished for his many virtues, his great ability and his services as a statesman, moved to the same neighborhood, and young Broadhead was employed as a tutor for his children. The gentlemanly bearing, correct deportment and excellent attainments of the young teacher, secured the friendship and confidence of his employer, and of all others with whom he was associated; and while instructing his pupils, he himself was the pupil, as a student of law, of the Hon. Edward Bates. He was singularly fortunate in becoming a member of a family so remarkable for refinement, cultivation, and all Christian graces—no less than in being subject to the influence and the guidance of so eminent an instructor.

The three years, from 1838 to 1841, thus spent, were golden years to the young student, full of earnest study, and of careful training, and a faithful use of the rare advantages thus offered him.

In 1842, Mr. Broadhead was licensed to practice law, by Judge Ezra Hunt, of Bowling Green, Missouri; and selecting that place as his home, he there commenced the practice of his profession. Diligent study had so thoroughly prepared him for the practice, and his mind was so well trained, and so stored with useful knowledge; his habits of reading and observation were so fixed, and he had so profited by social intercourse with the cultivated and refined, that he was unusually well prepared for active life; and he entered at once upon a large and lucrative practice. The circuit in which he practiced embraced the counties of St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Ralls, Montgomery and Warren, and the bar was composed of eminent men, and a successful struggle for a place among them by a youth just licensed, required abilities and attainments of unusual merit and grasp.

His popularity and the general estimate of his ability were shown by his election as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1845, from the Second Senatorial district.

Again in 1847, he was elected a member of the Legislature from Pike county,—running as a Whig against Nicholas P. Minor, a popular and influential Democrat, and securing his election after an exciting contest, against a decided Democratic majority.

Again in 1850, he was chosen to represent his district in the State Senate, after a canvass of great warmth. The great ability—in debate and otherwise—he displayed in these struggles, strengthened his hold upon the people.

In all these positions, he took at once a prominent and influential place, adding constantly to his own reputation and popularity, and proving, by efficient service, the wisdom of the popular choice.

Whilst living in Pike county, he married a most estimable lady, and has a large family.

In 1859, seeking a larger field, Mr. Broadhead moved to St. Louis, where, soon after, he formed a co-partnership with Fidelio C. Sharp, Esq., in the practice of law, which continues to the present time.

On the 11th of January, 1861, and in the midst of the excitement preceding the war, the first of a series of meetings of unconditional Union men was held at Washington Hall, in St. Louis, and at this and other meetings held for the purpose of consolidating the Union sentiment, concocting measures for the preservation of the Union, Mr. Broadhead was conspicuous and influential, acting in conjunction with the Hon. Francis P. Blair and others, who were determined, at all hazards, that Missouri should not be swept into the secession movement, and that force should be met with force, if needful.

About the first of February, A. D. 1861, it was determined at a secret meeting held in St. Louis, that a military organization should be formed for the protection of Union men, and to resist any attempt to carry the State into the secession movement, and, to co-operate with this organization, that a committee of safety should be formed, to whom should be confided the guidance of all movements in the interest of the Union. At the suggestion of the Hon. Francis P. Blair, Mr. Broadhead was one of the five persons selected to compose this committee. During those days, no one was more vigilant, earnest and efficient in protecting the interests committed to him; and with his associates, and conspicuous among them, he displayed a zeal, gallantry, skillful leadership, prudence, foresight and wisdom, without which the Union cause in Missouri must have suffered great reverses. The chairman of this committee was the Hon. O. D. Filley, then mayor of St. Louis, and Mr. Broadhead was its secretary, and so well conducted and successful were its efforts, that, though when it was organized there were but two companies of United States troops west of the Mississippi River, it speedily erected a most efficient military organization, and mustered six

full regiments into the service of the United States, which were stationed in different parts of the city, and which alone, under the direction of the committee and the leadership of the gallant Lyon, prevented the capture of the St. Louis Arsenal, under the Jackson regime.

The Legislature having provided by law for the call of a convention, the struggle for and against Union in the choice of delegates was most exciting. At a meeting of Union men, held at Verandah Hall, St. Louis, in February, 1861, a committee reported the names of fifteen Union candidates, one of whom was Mr. Broadhead, who, with his colleagues, was elected by a majority of nearly six thousand votes. The Convention assembled at Jefferson City in April following, and finding vigorous measures only sufficient, on the 30th of July 1861, by a vote of fifty-six to twenty-five, on the report of a committee of which Mr. Broadhead was chairman, the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer, were declared vacant; a provisional government was organized, and Hamilton R. Gamble was elected Governor, and the other vacant offices filled. During all the sessions of this body—which were frequent during two years—which dealt with the gravest questions, and which beyond doubt saved the State of Missouri, for the time at least, to the Union cause, Mr. Broadhead was one of its most prominent, active and influential members, shaping its course, and moulding the Union sentiment of the State. While attending the Convention, Mr. Broadhead was appointed Provost-Marshal General of the department, which, with headquarters at St. Louis, embraced Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, the Indian Territory and the lower portion of Iowa; and the skill and vigor with which he discharged the delicate, embarrassing and most responsible duties of that office, gave only additional proof of his ability, while the service rendered was of value almost beyond estimate.

To give any accurate account of the services of Mr. Broadhead during the war, would involve a history of the entire struggle in Missouri, quite impossible in this sketch. It must suffice to say that he was among the foremost of the noble men who, with earnest patriotism and true courage, saved Missouri to the Union, when feeble counsels would have lost it, and that he deserves to be honored with others, as the friend, counselor and supporter of the lamented Lyon.

He fully comprehended the fact that slavery would not survive the war; that freedom would be the forerunner of peace, and would cement the Union; and with devoted love for the Union, he put its preservation beyond and above all other questions.

Upon the death of Asa Jones, Esq., then United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, at the most exciting period of the war, during the year 1861, and when its duties were most responsible and difficult, Mr. Broadhead was appointed to fill that office, but the pressure of other duties compelled him to resign it at the end of six months, to the extreme regret of all who knew how important it was that such an office at such a time, should be filled by an able and fearless man.

He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention which assembled at Jefferson City, in May of the present year; and as we draw this sketch to a close, he is taking a leading part in the action of that body, and in framing the organic law of the State.

His great success as a legislator; on the stump; in council; shaping the course of military affairs; as Provost-Marshal of a great Department; in occupations so important and so diverse, demonstrate great ability, and prove a wonderful versatility. But it is as a lawyer, and in the labors of the profession of his choice, that he excels. For this and kindred pursuits, his training best fits him, and here his best powers are most fully called into exercise. As a lawyer, he is not only successful, but he deserves success, and stands without dispute among the very few who are in the foremost rank of the profession.

Those who are familiar with his fine personal appearance, his open, manly face, broad and strong, and yet genial and gentle in expression, cannot fail to observe how well his character is illustrated by his appearance. In seeking to analyze his mind and character, he should be described as strong, direct, straightforward, open, candid, truthful, severely logical, and yet graceful at times, and eloquent as well as forcible in speech. He would be found to be more wise than witty, and yet possessing a fine fund of humor; remarkable rather for strength than for agility; full of sympathy for the unfortunate and the suffering; of inexhaustible kindness of heart and charity; of unfailing fidelity in friendship; fond of nature, and of simple tastes.

His industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, are illustrated in his career; and brief and imperfect as this sketch neces sarily is, it falls far short of justice to him, if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like to him in virtue and ability, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and of imitation.

WILLIAM J. LEMP.

IT is a conceded fact that WILLIAM J. LEMP stands at the head of a manufacturing interest in St. Louis that employs a capital larger than that employed in the manufacture of flour, gives direct employment to an equal number of persons, and shows an annual product of nearly four millions of dollars, namely, the manufacture of lager beer.

MR. LEMP is a native of Germany, and was born February 21, 1836. His father was a brewer in Germany, and was thoroughly versed in the practical branches of beer-making before he came to America.

In 1848, when William J. was a youth of about twelve years, his father emigrated with his family, and after visiting various portions of the Union, resolved upon settling in St. Louis. Here he engaged in brewing, and was the first to manufacture lager beer in this city.

When William J. became old enough, he assumed the position of foreman in his father's brewery, which was then on Second street, between Walnut and Elm. His father, Adam Lemp, is still remembered by the older inhabitants of St. Louis, as one of the most thoroughly practical business men of his day; and in this connection it may be stated that his son has inherited all his business tact and practicability. In 1862 his father died, leaving the entire business to William J., under whose supervision it has since grown to such magnificent proportions.

In 1866, a partnership which existed between himself and Mr. Stumpf was dissolved, and Mr. Lemp began at once to erect his present buildings, which are colossal quarters, on Second Carondelet avenue and Cherokee street, being to-day one of the largest establishments of the sort in the Western States, with a capacity of an annual brew of eighty thousand barrels. Although his principal trade lies within our city, the fame of W. J. Lemp's lager beer is extended throughout every State in the South and West, and the excellence of the article is considered unsurpassable. He gives his personal supervision to the minutest detail of his establishment, which doubtless in a manner accounts for the proud pre-eminence enjoyed by him.

Mr. Lemp grew to manhood in St. Louis, is proud of the great city of his adoption, keenly alive to her interests and prosperity, and takes a praiseworthy ambition in emulating the establishments of other and older cities. He now stands a leader of this large branch of our industries, and a superior representative of its character and power. He is just entering upon the prime of his existence, and from his future we have the most ample grounds to build grand expectations. Mr. Lemp is a small being in stature, but, like all great men, equal to the most gigantic enterprises. Unpretentious and modest in all his dealings and associations, he is very popular with every class of his fellow-citizens with whom he comes in contact. He is a man of great executive ability, and possesses the keenest of foresights. His work is merely begun, and it is to be hoped that as one of our most enterprising men, he may be spared to demonstrate more fully the depth and force of his administrative talent.

HENRY CLAY SEXTON.

HENRY CLAY SEXTON, the subject of this sketch, is at present the worthy Chief of the St. Louis Fire Department, and, in fact, may be justly styled the father of that efficient organization. Probably no man is so universally known to all classes of the citizens of this great metropolis as Chief Sexton, and there are few men whose labors entitle them to a higher place in the universal regard of the whole community.

He was born in Wheeling, Virginia, in March 1828. His father, who was a carpenter and builder, was also a native Virginian, and gave his family all the educational advantages the schools of the period afforded. Young Sexton received an excellent common school education, and was thoroughly instructed in such branches as were calculated to be of advantage to him in after-life.

In 1844, when Henry Clay was but sixteen years old, his father removed to St. Louis, where he established himself, and soon became favorably known as one of the leading builders and contractors of the fast-growing city. Henry Clay identified himself with his father's business, and studied it in all its different branches.

Up to the year 1857, the Fire Department of St. Louis consisted of the old style of hand machines, which were worked by a volunteer force. The rapid increase of the city in wealth and population, the immense number of new and magnificent buildings being erected and in contemplation, the great destruction of property by fire, and the constantly-increasing risks which insurance companies and property owners were obliged to run, demanded something more efficient than a mere volunteer force of citizens, who might or might not turn out at the tap of the bell.

In forming the present organization, Clay Sexton took an active and honorable part, and was rewarded for his efforts in this direction by receiving the appointment as first Chief, from Mayor John M. Wimer, in 1857. All acknowledged the "eternal fitness" of this choice, and so well were the duties performed, so thoroughly did the Chief look

after the interests of the citizens, and so successful was he in saving from threatened destruction the property of his fellow-citizens, that his labors were recognized by Mayors Filley and Taylor, who, upon their induction to office, immediately re-appointed him to the same position during their respective administrations. He continued to hold this important office until September, 1862, when he was relieved by the military order of General Schofield. It matters little what the cause of this removal was; suffice it to say, it was for no neglect of duty on his part; nor for any want of capacity to fill the office. Like many other worthy citizens, he was obnoxious to the military rulers of the day, and his official head must pay the penalty.

He gave up the position he had filled for so many years with honor to himself and with the approbation of his fellow-citizens, and the proud consciousness of having fulfilled his duty to the strict letter of the law. He resumed the occupation of carpenter and builder, and with his brother, the late Hon. John Sexton, erected some of the most magnificent buildings that adorn the city.

But the people of St. Louis, ever mindful of the actions of a deserving citizen, and holding in grateful remembrance the many noble deeds of their former Chief, backed up and supported in this just demand by a large number of the insurance companies of the city, who, above all others, were interested in having a capable and efficient man at the head of the Fire Department, called upon Mayor Cole, in the spring of 1869, and insisted on his re-appointing Clay Sexton to the office of Chief. The salary of the office was then two thousand dollars per year; Mayor Cole agreed to make the appointment, but Clay Sexton refused the honor at that price. Such was his popularity, and so determined and anxious were the insurance companies to have him in this position, that they guaranteed him an additional sum of three thousand, making the salary five thousand dollars, which he accepted, holding the office ever since, under the different political administrations, until to-day the office is conceded to him as a sort of "divine right," as no other man is ever considered in connection with it.

In politics, Mr. Sexton is and always has been, a firm Democrat; yet, officially he knows no politics. To do his duty conscientiously; to protect the property of his fellow-citizens; to check the progress of the devouring element, often at the risk of his own life, and to guide and direct the most efficient fire department in America: this comprises his highest ambition. That he has performed his duties well and truly his many years in office, and the universal approbation of his fellow-citizens, are the best evidences.

In July 1850, Mr. Sexton married Miss Sarah L. Lyon, of St. Louis. His family consists of four children.

A man of fine physique and commanding presence, courageous—even to a fault, sociable, generous and kind-hearted, and withal, strictly temperate, he is regarded as one of our most useful citizens. Popular, in a marked degree, with the men he has under him, he is ever the first to respond to call of duty, never asking one of his force to face a danger at which he himself would quail. He is still in the meridian of his manhood, and at the head of a fire department which, through his own exertions, is recognized as one of the most efficient in America.

JAMES A. MONKS.

IT is a well-known fact that the city of St. Louis is indebted much to merchants of foreign birth, who have at various periods of its eventful history settled here, and who, during a long course of years, by a systematic course of industry and business integrity, added materially to its wealth and importance. Among those may be placed JAMES ASPINALE MONKS, the head and original founder of the house of J. A. Monks & Sons, wholesale liquor dealers, who is to-day the oldest liquor dealer in the city.

MR. MONKS was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, February 8, 1809. His father was engaged in merchandising, and emigrated with his family in 1818, settling in Lexingon, Kentucky, where he engaged in mercantile business, but ultimately purchased a tract of land in Harrison county, and turned his attention to farming. The education of young James, which had its beginning in England, was kept up in Kentucky, where, assisting his father in tilling the soil, and attending the district schools in winter, he obtained a thorough knowledge of the different branches comprising a common school education.

His father died in the year 1831, and James A. being the oldest son, was thus made the head of the family, taking care of the farm in Hancock county, Kentucky, which his father had purchased some time previous to his death. Here he remained some ten years, adding to his agricultural pursuits considerable trading along the river.

In 1840 he removed to Missouri and settled in Henry county, where he still followed tilling the soil for a livelihood for about one year, when he returned to Louisville, and entered the liquor establishment of his brother, who commanded a large trade in this branch of business. Here he first gained a knowledge of this business which he has so successfully carried on in St. Louis for over a quarter of a century.

In 1847, Mr. Monks came to St. Louis, and established himself in the wholesale liquor business, on the levee. The great fire of 1849 compelled him to remove to his present location, when he associated with himself Mr. John B. Ghio, and the firm became Monks & Ghio.

This co-partnership was dissolved in 1859, when Mr. Monks took his two sons, William H. and Samuel V., into the business, and the present firm of Jas. A. Monks & Sons was established.

This house was, and is, among the oldest in the Mississippi Valley, and ranks among the heaviest in the United States. Its sterling reputation and the high and well-tried character of the members of the firm, are regarded as a sufficient guarantee of the genuineness of the articles they handle.

Mr. Monks was married in 1834, to Miss Martha B. Gates, of Hancock county, Kentucky, a lady well-known for her benevolent character and kind disposition. His family consists of two sons, who are his partners in business. He was married again in 1846, to Miss Margaret E. Davis, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Monks is a man of well-known public spirit, and during his long and active career in St. Louis, has been in different ways identified with many of the most important corporations of the city. He is at present a director in the West End Narrow Gauge Railroad, and the Manufacturers' Savings Institution, a financial corporation ranking among the first in the land. He is also a stockholder in the Franklin Insurance Company, and has in other ways been connected in various capacities with the leading companies of the day.

As senior and head of the house, Mr. Monks has succeeded in building up the strongest and most widely-respected business of the kind in the West, and to his unswerving business integrity and indefatigable, though unostentatious, energy is its success due.

As a citizen, he stands without reproach, and as a business man, second to none of his cotemporaries. His benevolent disposition is proverbial among all who know him, and is only second to his quiet, unostentatious demeanor, which never fails to elicit the esteem and respect of all who come in contact with him. Strictly moral in every walk of life, a truly high-minded, Christian gentleman, but few men possess, in a more marked degree, the well-merited confidence and warm friendship of their fellow-citizens, than James A. Monks.

JOSEPH CRAWSHAW.

JOSEPH CRAWSHAW, the senior partner in the well-known carpet house of J. Crawshaw & Son, was born in England, June 16, 1816. His ancestors for some generations were carpet manufacturers, and Joseph, the subject of this memoir, was raised to the business in all its branches, and, as a consequence, may be said to bring to this particular branch of trade more experience and practical knowledge than any other man in St. Louis. His early educational advantages were moderate, but sufficient to insure success in the path in life he was destined to travel.

At the age of eighteen, he came to America, like thousands of other enterprising and energetic Englishmen, who are to be found occupying prominent positions in the great commercial centres of the Western World, to better his fortunes and find a more extended field for the exercise of his industry. He found employment in New Haven, Connecticut, for a few months as a carpet weaver, and from 1834 to 1838 he was occupied in Lowell, Massachusetts, as a weaver of ingrain and brussels carpets.

In the fall of 1838 he returned to England, and entered the employ of Hinshall, Nephew & Co., and while thus engaged invented the tapestry brussels carpet. He was not aware of the value or importance of his invention, and the patent was issued to his employers, who doubtless reaped a rich harvest from the work of their employee.

In December 1841, he resolved to retrace his steps and return to America, which he accordingly did the following March. Arriving in New York, he accidentally got into conversation with a gentleman at the door of a carpet store on Pearl street, which ended in his being employed as foreman in the factory of Henry Winfield & Co., with whom he remained for one year. He worked in the same capacity in Tariffville, Connecticut, when, in 1843, he was one of a company that started a carpet manufactory in Roxbury, Massachusetts, he himself being foreman, superintendent and part owner for thirteen years. While in Roxbury, in 1849, he was elected to the City Council on the Whig

ticket, and from a Democratic ward, such was his personal popularity.

The change in the tariff of 1845–'46 stopped nearly all carpet manufacturing in the United States, and Mr. Crawshaw accepted the position of manager of the wholesale department in the carpet house of Houghton, Sawyer & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts, and where he remained until 1858.

An ill-advised generosity and indorsements for friends had swept away a fortune, which during these years he had managed to accumulate, when in 1858 he came to St. Louis and worked for E. P. Pettes & Co.; then with the house of Pettes & Leathe. After the lapse of two years, he bought out the gas-fitting department of this establishment, and started business for himself under the name of J. Crawshaw & Son.

In 1871, he combined with gas-fixings the goods he knew so well, taking in carpets and carrying a large stock, with well-merited success. In his strict attention to his business, he has well earned the large and constantly-increasing trade which to-day crowns his efforts. As a man of business integrity, he stands high in this community. Generous and social by nature, his private life is blessed with friends who entertain a high regard for his moral purity and other estimable qualities. Honest and upright even to a fault, he bears an unspotted reputation and unblemished name in all the relations of public or domestic life.

ROGER E. HARDING.

ANOTHER citizen of St. Louis, who, by indomitable will and earnest purpose, has achieved a position of consideration and honor, is ROGER E. HARDING, President of the Manufacturers' Savings Bank.

MR. HARDING was born in Logan county, Kentucky, November 22, 1827. His education was completed at the age of nineteen, at Georgetown College, Kentucky, when he immediately entered mercantile life in his native place, Russellville. Here he acquired that practical knowledge of merchandising that has since brought him into prominence, and which he has exercised to such advantage in many and divers branches of trade.

He removed to St. Louis in 1852, and for several years was engaged in a general commission business in cotton goods, and paid considerable attention to the banking system of our country. He is the head of the well-known house of Roger E. Harding & Co., which is managed by his son, Wm. H. Harding, who is his only partner. The house deals largely in cotton yarns, sheetings, osnaburgs, cotton twine, rope, carpet warp and kindred articles, and holds the agency for several cotton mills in the South.

Mr. Harding was made president of the Manufacturers' Savings Bank in 1872. This is one of the most solid and respectable financial institutions of St. Louis, and enjoys the confidence and respect of every member of the community. With Mr. Harding this position is no sinecure. He is not only the chief executive officer of the organization, invested with the management and policy of the bank, but he performs the duty of cashier, and passes upon every separate transaction which occurs each day.

During a long and eventful business career that has been singularly successful, he has held many positions of honor and trust, that have been conferred upon him by his associates and friends, and his course has invariably been along the high path of honor and duty. His genial nature and warm social qualities have won for him the unaffected esteem and profound regard of a host of admiring friends.

He has been the architect of his own good fortune. With determination and good nature he grappled with difficulties; but these soon faded before his indomitable energy and will, leaving him a successful man, with fortune in his hands, without depriving him of the freshness of youth or taking away the power of enjoying it. In addition to occupying a seat in the boards of many well-known corporations, Mr. Harding was for many years a director in the Union Bank of Missouri. In all enterprises of public interest he has always been found a willing worker.

Mr. Harding, comparatively speaking, is yet quite a young man, and his sphere of usefulness is daily increasing. Such men never fail to leave an impression upon the community in which they live, and always leave a void when they die. Mr. Harding has still many years before him, it is to be hoped, during which, as in those past, he will continue to add materially to the commercial prosperity of St. Louis.

ISAAC HARDIN JONES.

ANOTHER old and influential citizen, who has passed a lifetime in the river trade and commerce of St. Louis, is CAPTAIN ISAAC HARDIN JONES.

He was born in Ohio county, Virginia, February 22, 1818. His father was of Welsh descent, born in Delaware, but raised in Virginia. His mother was named Houston, and cousin of General Sam Houston. His father held many positions of trust in the State; was elected to the Legislature of the State by the old Whig party, and when the Know-Nothing party arose, opposed its movements, and was re-elected by the Democrats. He was a farmer in easy circumstances, and a man who carried much weight and influence in his section of the State.

Young Isaac received a regular collegiate course of instruction at Athens College, in the Hocking Valley, Ohio. It was the intention of the elder Jones to bring his son up to the study of the law, and such indeed had been his own intentions; yet, for some reasons, after the completion of his collegiate course of studies, he accepted the position of clerk on one of the Ohio River packets running from Pittsburg to Louisville. He was then in his twentieth year, and this engagement seems to have changed the whole course of his life. In this position he remained several years, receiving seventy-five dollars per month, until his first aspirations for legal honors became entirely erased, and he came to look at steamboating as the business for which nature intended him. He afterward accepted the position of first clerk upon one of the mail packets running between Cincinnati and Louisville, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per month, and remained in this situation until the formation of a packet line under the auspices of the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Company, to ply between Louisville and St. Louis, when he became part owner, and commander of one of the boats at a salary of two hundred dollars.

In this connection Captain Jones continued until the completion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in 1856, when he built the St. Louis and New Orleans packet John C. Swan, named after the greatest steamboatman of the West of that day. Captain Jones immediately took

charge of the new enterprise, and under his careful management, guided by his former experience in river business, he made the Swan one of the most successful steamers on the Western rivers, and probably the most successful one that ever ran in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. Captain Jones commanded this steamer at the breaking out of the late civil war, and in this connection has quite a scrap of history.

During that eventful period that St. Louis and Missouri wavered between the alliance to the Union and a great desire on the part of many of the leaders to join the fortunes of the Confederacy, the Swan, commanded by Captain Jones, was employed by Claib. Jackson, the executive of the State, to convey a load of Government arms from Baton Rouge to St. Louis. So secretly were the arrangements made, and so well planned were the operations, that the arms and munitions of war were shipped at Baton Rouge, and other points along the river, in casks, as sugar, and boxes purporting to be merchandise; and a part owner, who was aboard, was not aware of the nature of the cargo.

After the boat had passed Cairo on its upward trip, by some means information was conveyed to General Lyon, then in command at St. Louis, of the nature of the cargo, and the object of the boat's visit, and he immediately organized a company to destroy her as soon as she should land at the levee. The boat arrived at the levee during the night, and when the company of destruction arrived, they found they could not blow her up without sacrificing too much innocent life and property, and so reported to General Lyon. In the meantime the arms were landed, and some shipped to Jefferson City, thence to Price's command, but the great bulk to Camp Jackson. The next day the camp was surrendered and taken, and, as is well known, not without bloodshed, and the war of the States inaugurated in Missouri.

During the second year of the war, on account of his Southern tendencies, Captain Jones was made a Government prisoner, and for a long time enjoyed the hospitalities of the United States in Gratiot Street Prison. Upon his release he immediately resumed the command of the J. C. Swan, which he held until the formation of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, when that steamer was swallowed up in the effects of that unfortunate speculation. Captain Jones commanded various steamers in this line, and, it is said, is the only man who ran his boats through for the company without meeting with an accident.

Captain Jones afterward purchased the steamer Lady Gay, a packet which all river men will remember, and ran her until she was sunk

some seventy-five miles south of St. Louis, in shallow water, but never raised. He also commanded the steamer Dexter for some time, but has never since the loss of the Lady Gay invested any money in steamboat property.

For some years past Captain Jones has not been actively engaged on the river, although, like most men who have passed the best part of their lives in this branch of commerce, he has always been more or less interested in its advancement and improvement.

In 1846, Captain Jones married Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Mathew Irwin, Esq., of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, by whom he has six children. Like most other men who have had their fortunes bound up in steamboats, he has severely felt the decline of the river trade, but still looks forward hopefully to the opening of the mouth of the great river, which is expected to revive trade and commerce on the Mississippi, and place business upon its ante-bellum footing. He has never sought political preferment of any kind, giving his whole time and attention to his steamboat interests. He counts his friends by the thousands, who are attracted toward him as much on account of his social good qualities as his integrity in business transactions. He enjoys the inestimable blessing of good health, is still in the full strength of manhood, and stands ready at any moment to renew his intimate relations with the great water highways of the West, whenever circumstances will justify him in so doing.

JAMES H. BROOKMIRE.

THE commerce of a city, and the men who conduct it, are inseparable in their history. The swelling aggregates which lend a charm to statistics, and the character impressed upon the trade transactions of a metropolis are alike due to the effort and influence of a few clear-headed and able individuals. Looking steadily through the dazzling aggregates in which each citizen may take an honorable pride, we come at last upon the foundation on which the whole superstructure rests, and there we find a few men of keen discernment and unfeverish decision, who have mapped the lines for safe enterprise, and have given direction to the general prosperity in which, as of right, theirs was a leading share. Such men become leaders, not because they covet the position, they rather avoid it, but because others follow. Their object is primarily a legitimate commercial profit, yet their influence by no means stops at that consummation. The necessity of buying and selling brings into intimate connection far separated peoples, builds lines of travel with all their stately works, and fosters a social life that can only receive its character from purely honorable sources.

James H. Brookmire, though yet a young man, is at the head of the leading grocery house of St. Louis. In a business life that reaches now only over his thirty-seventh birthday, a score of years have been spent in our city.

He was born in Philadelphia on the 8th of January 1838, and is of Irish descent. In his youth he received the educational advantages of the public schools in his native city, and subsequently laid the foundation of his business education in a retail grocery.

In 1855 he came to St. Louis, at the instance of his uncles, Messrs. H. & J. Hamill, who were then engaged in the grocery business here. In this house, one of the oldest in the city, widely and favorably known throughout the South and West, he became a shipping clerk, and may be said to have remained with it ever since, though it has been changed in name and location, and the administration has passed into his hands. In 1861 he became a partner.

In 1868, Mr. Thomas Rankin, Jr., also a young man, bought the interest of Mr. Joseph Hamill, and the firm-name became Brookmire & Rankin. Mr. Rankin brought to the house abundant capital and implicit reliance in the judgment of his associate, Mr. Brookmire. From that period, now seven years ago, may be traced the ascending path of the great grocery house of the Mississippi Valley. That path leads through some of the most stormy and irregular seasons of trade that our merchants have ever encountered, and yet this house made all circumstances serve its ends while winning honorable name and increased patronage for St. Louis.

If success were common to earnest endeavor in commercial life, there would be less to commend in the effort which has been so conspicuously favored.

Mr. Brookmire has not been content with any partial or superficial knowledge in any department of his own business. No tests of quality that observation or chemistry could furnish were neglected by him in training the faculties to a quick decision as to the intrinsic value of articles of the trade. This knowledge, while a security to him, was none the less valuable to his patrons, and has gained for him the reputation of a rare judgment in details as well as in comprehensive policy.

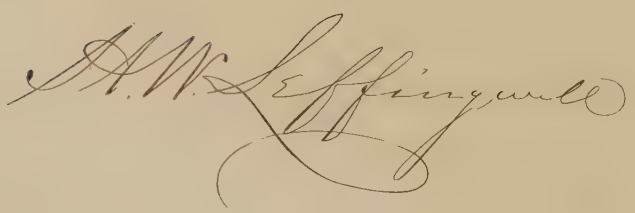
Possessing in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of associates and patrons, he has systematized a business that extends over an empire, and whose expansion, upon the principles laid down, is as easy and natural as the development of the Mississippi Valley itself. The growth and the population of the Valley seem, indeed, to be the only measure and limit of the activity which he has inaugurated. The object of his labor and care is no Jonah's gourd, that grows up in a day to wither with another morning's sun, but is rather like our famed great trees, of which we can only see one stage of development.

In 1867 he was married to Miss Anna Forbes, daughter of Dr. Isaiah Forbes, of this city.

To a rare aptitude for business affairs, he unites engaging personal qualities and a manner too earnest to be assuming. Some of our corporations have the benefit of his counsel in their boards of directors, but they make no figure in the record of his unfinished life, as they are no part of his ambition.

It is as the successful business man, of enlarged views, exact knowledge and high purpose, that he is thus far to be dealt with—as one who has caught the inspiration of a magnificent future, and who is using the highest human means for its accomplishment.

Western Engraving Company of St. Louis.



H. W. LEFFINGWELL.

HIRAM WHEELER LEFFINGWELL, son of Andrew and Prudence Wheeler Leffingwell, was born May 3, 1809, on Norwich Hill, Hampden county, Massachusetts. His father was an educated man, and a farmer in moderate circumstances.

About the year 1817, he found himself in difficulty, from having indorsed for his brother-in-law on his bond as sheriff. It ended in his being sold out early in 1818; and leaving his wife and three children with her father, and Hiram with his successor on the farm, he set out on foot for Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he had friends. Soon after his arrival in Meadville, he made application for the position of principal of Meadville Academy, a very flourishing institution with some two hundred and fifty students. He soon sent for his family, who made the trip in a two-horse wagon, in the winter, arriving the last of February 1819.

Then commenced Hiram's education in earnest. He remained at the Academy six years, dividing the last two years with Alleghany College, under Timothy Alden, its then president. During his last year at school, Hon. Patrick Farrelly, member of Congress from the district, procured his appointment as a cadet at West Point, but the positive interdict of his father forbade his entrance into military life. One of his school-mates, George W. Cullom, was appointed to the cadetship; and Hiram went with his father and family to a farm, or rather a tract of land in the woods, to learn how to get a living by his hands. But the life was not much to his taste, and on attaining his majority, he began the world as a school teacher, first in the Burgh school, Trumbull county, Ohio, and afterward in Mercer Academy and Meadville Academy, in Pennsylvania. He afterward studied medicine with Dr. Charles M. Yates, of Meadville, but not liking the profession, was alternately engaged in teaching and trading, until the spring of 1838, when he decided to seek his fortune in the Far West.

With testimonials from prominent citizens of Western Pennsylvania, recommending him to whatever community he might visit or settle in,

and also letters which the local Congressman had procured from Thomas H. Benton and James K. Polk, introducing him to General Houston, of Texas, to which republic he intended to go after visiting St. Louis, Mr. Leffingwell began his journey. He stopped in Cincinnati to endeavor to get from General Lytle, the Surveyor-General, a contract for Government surveying; but, as the only contract to be had was in the Black Swamp of Michigan, he continued on to St. Louis, and put up at the National Hotel, Market and Third streets, Stickney & Knight proprietors, then the leading house, as the "Planters" was not yet built.

Having a letter of introduction to Mr. George K. McGunnegle (then of McGunnegle & Way) that gentleman treated Mr. Leffingwell with much kindness, and procured him a position in the office of General John Ruland, clerk of the court and ex-officio recorder of deeds. Mr. Leffingwell soon tired of office work, and told General Ruland that he would go to Fort Leavenworth to get a contract for army supplies. He was advised against the step by General Ruland; and Mr. McGunnegle, when informed of the project, said it was unwise; that he could not get a contract, and if he did, that he could not give security, and would be very sure to come out loser. This advice was accompanied by the offer of a place as assistant salesman in the wholesale grocery and commission house of McGunnegle & Way, which was accepted. After a short time, the house sent him on a collecting tour up the Mississippi River as far as Galena, thence across the country to Rockford, Dixon, and points on the Illinois River, and down the river home. While on this trip, he became enamored of the beautiful prairies of the Rock River country, and resolved to give up his position it St. Louis and become a farmer in Northern Illinois. He returned to Meadville for his wife and young child (the present Dr. H. S. Leffingwell) and moved at once to Rock River, arriving in Chicago about the middle of September 1838, with his household goods and gods.

Next morning he was early at the warehouse to look after his goods, and while waiting for the proprietor, counted two hundred barrels of salt on the wharf. When Mr. Kinzie arrived, Mr. Leffingwell inquired the price of salt, and was told one dollar twelve and one-half cents per barrel if he took a part, or one dollar a barrel for the lot. He at once offered to take the lot if Mr. Kinzie would furnish teams to take the salt and his goods to Rock River. The bargain was made, and in less than a week the two hundred barrels of salt, the household goods, a hogshead of sugar, a tierce of molasses, tea, coffee, flour, etc., were

delivered at his destination on Rock River, at the mouth of the Pecatonica. The salt was afterward all sold at from twelve to twenty dollars per barrel, and hauled back to Chicago, the early closing of the straits having cut off their supply. During the winter, Mr. Leffingwell went to St. Louis, converted his money into silver half dollars, and recrossed the river to purchase cattle in Bond, Montgomery and Macoupin counties, Illinois. He bought two hundred cows and drove them north to Rock River, arriving there in March 1839, and by the first of May had one hundred and eighty calves running with his cows. The cows were purchased low, the asking price ranging from fifteen to thirty dollars. They were, however, usually bought by a string, or row, of half dollars laid edge to edge, as long as the cow's tail, which averaged about twelve dollars each. Mr. Leffingwell having selected the animals he wished to purchase, the owner would proceed with a tape-line carried for the purpose, to measure the tails of the lot, and the half dollars were laid out on a board to correspond with the length of each tail.

Mr. Leffingwell more than doubled his money and all expenses on his first drove of cows, but a second one the next year, did not turn out so well, the country having been supplied. In the meantime he had taken up a section of land—part of a large body of land which had been assigned to the exiled Poles, and reserved from sale. He put a double ditch and bank fence around one hundred and sixty acres of prairie, broke it up, and sowed it with winter wheat. He was rewarded with an immense crop, nearly all of which was hauled to Chicago and stored, the hauling alone costing more than the wheat sold for. Becoming discouraged, he sold out his improvements, utensils, stock, etc., but could get no offer for five or six large stacks of wheat. On a still, dark night, he took his wife and child with him, and set fire to all the stacks at once, and as they stood close together, the pyrotechnic display was magnificent.

Mr. Leffingwell then moved his family to Rockford, and began the study of the law in the office of Hon. Anson S. Miller and his brother. He remained about two years in the office of the Messrs. Miller; then returned to St. Louis to finish his studies in the office of Messrs. Taylor & Mason, and was examined and licensed to practice by Hon. John M. Krum in the fall of 1843. Hon. Ephraim B. Ewing, late judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was a fellow-student and licensed the same week.

Mr. George A. Hyde, who had been his fellow-clerk in General

Ruland's office, now introduced him to Jacob Smith, the county surveyor, who at once appointed him deputy, and turned over his business, so that the new deputy had all the work he could do.

Mr. Leffingwell opened an office in a small brick building on the north side of Chestnut street, opposite the Court-house. All the buildings west of the Planters' House (then recently completed and occupied) and east of Fifth street, were small, but had some gentlemen of prominence as occupants, among the number, Judge Lawless, Judge Mullanphy, James H. Lucas and Captain Martin Thomas.

Soon after opening his office as surveyor, Mr. Robert C. Ewing was appointed United States Marshal, and Mr. Leffingwell was chosen his deputy. The appointment was at first declined, on the ground that Mr. Leffingwell did not feel justified in asking any of his acquaintances to go his security in the sum of $20,000, the amount of bond required. Hearing of this, Mr. Isaac W. Taylor, of Taylor & Mason, at once generously volunteered to join in the bond, and Mr. Leffingwell was able to enter on the duties of the office at once. Mr. Taylor's action in this matter was entirely disinterested, and was an unusual kindness to one who had no present or prospective claims on him. As the marshal resided in Lexington, Missouri, and only came to St. Louis on court weeks, twice a year, Mr. Leffingwell had entire charge of the office in St. Louis, and had to ride all over the State on horseback. He remained Mr. Ewing's deputy during his term, and for some time after his successor (Captain Twitchell) came into office.

During this time Mr. Leffingwell kept up his surveying, and had got a good start in the real estate business—all three offices being kept in one.

He had an immense real estate surveying business, which required a large force to manage. Among the large subdivisions and sales they had to make was Stoddard Addition, now among the choicest residence portions of St. Louis. They had great trouble in making the survey, the men being driven off the grounds frequently by the parties holding adversely and in possession. The property was eventually laid off and platted, and the sale took place the 10th, 11th and 12th days of September, 1851.

In 1852 an association of forty shares was formed for the purpose of buying a tract of land and laying out a suburban town on the Pacific road, then recently built a short distance from St. Louis. The ground on which Kirkwood is built was purchased, and arrangements made for clearing out the timber and undergrowth preparatory to a sale.

According to the terms of the association, each member separately owned, and each shareholder was to buy a lot at the first sale and improve it. The public sale was held in the spring of 1853, (the Pacific Railroad having reached the locality some months before,) and all the lots were sold. It was a day of exhilaration, and the lots sold well; but of all the original stockholders few happened to be purchasers of lots, and Leffingwell & Elliott were the first to begin improvements, So the growth of the town was slow at first, but for some years it has been a favorite place of residence. Its progress gave an impetus to Webster, Woodlawn, Rose Hill and other localities, all of which are improving rapidly.

During the following years, comprising the period of the wonderful growth of St. Louis, he has attended closely to his large and important real estate business, and much of the choicest property in the city has at some time or other passed through his hands.

About 1850, he became interested in mining and smelting copper, in Franklin county, Missouri, as a member of the Stanton Copper Company. The adventure was not profitable, but many tons of copper were sent to market while the operations continued. The Stanton Company spent more money and made more persistent efforts to develop the copper interests of the State than any other organization before or since. But railroads had not then reached the mineral district, and expenses incurred before the nature of the mines was rightly understood, consumed so much of the company's capital that it ceased operations after about four years of work.

While surveying the Grand Prairie common fields some thirty years ago, Mr. Leffingwell conceived the idea of a great out-boundary avenue, from north to south, one hundred and twenty feet broad, and extending the whole length of the city, which might in the future, and he believed in no very long time, become the city limits. He spoke of this project to Mr. Charles Collins, who was much struck with it, and declared that it ought to be realized at an early day. In 1849, a large map of the city was drawn, showing the projected avenue, and among the first to whom it was shown was Mr. Jesse G. Lindell, who the next day brought to the office a diagram of the property on which he resided, with the avenue laid out one hundred and twenty feet wide through it, and requested that it be so placed on the city map, then being engraved. This was done, and the name of "Lindell avenue" was given to the projected improvement. The right-of-way was granted one hundred and twenty feet wide, except through the Wesleyan Cemetery, and

through the land of Robert Rankin. Mr. Leffingwell then had recourse to the County Court to get the right-of-way condemned, but that august tribunal informed him that his avenue was too wide; that it would grow up in weeds and grass, and would never be needed. They, however, ordered it to be opened eighty feet in width, and then threw aside the name of Mr. Lindell, who first donated the right-of-way, and gave it the present name of Grand Avenue. Mr. Leffingwell's idea that this avenue might, in time, make the city limits, was realized several years ago, when the city line was established six hundred and sixty feet west of it, and conforming to its course.

Some years since, Hon. Frank P. Blair endeavored to get a bill through the Legislature to widen Grand Avenue to three hundred feet, but was unsuccessful. Attempts have since been made to have the original width of one hundred and twenty feet along its entire course, but have so far failed; and as the expense of opening it (in damages to private property) must increase with each year, Grand Avenue will probably remain as it is. The wisdom of Mr. Leffingwell's design is, however, every day becoming more manifest. As originally projected, Lindell Avenue must have become, in the course of years, one of the finest streets in America, with its rows of trees and double drives and walks.

The active mind of Mr. Leffingwell, realizing the necessity and the advantages to a city claiming metropolitan proportions, of spacious places of resort for out-door recreation and enjoyment, conceived the idea of establishing a grand public park for St. Louis, commensurate with her dignity and importance. In the year 1868, he broached the subject to his friends, proposing a park of three thousand acres. At first, he found few supporters, as the people generally were not fully impressed with the great public advantages of such an enterprise. However, after much effort to educate the community as to the desirability of this project, a bill was prepared and submitted to the General Assembly in the winter of 1870-71, but it failed in its passage, owing to the want of time before the close of the session.

During the following year, with his usual persistency and determination, he canvassed the subject with the people, and the following session an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the purchase or condemnation of the land, it having first reduced the area to about fourteen hundred acres. A Board of Commissioners, comprising a number of the leading representative men of the city, including himself, was organized under the act, and a large part of the land was purchased, when

the act was overthrown by a decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri. Still undismayed, and ably assisted by his partners and friends, many of whom he had by this time, through his earnestness and energy, enlisted in his support, he secured the passage of another act in the spring of 1874, re-establishing the Park, and this act has run the gauntlet of the law and been pronounced constitutional and valid by the Supreme Court. Thus, after six years of earnest labor, Mr. Leffingwell has the gratification of seeing his efforts crowned with success, and St. Louis now has, in Forest Park, a large central public park that will compare favorably in natural advantages with any other in America. The difficulties to be overcome would have discouraged most men, but his success is at last duly and fully appreciated by the public.

He was appointed one of the first Board of Forest Park Commissioners under the new act, and, drawing the short term of one year, he was re-appointed for another term of six years. The well-known character of Mr. Leffingwell for strict integrity, rigid economy and indefatigable earnestness in anything he undertakes, is a strong guarantee that this public trust has been placed in worthy hands, and that the public money will be judiciously, faithfully and honestly expended.

Incidental to the establishment of Forest Park, he was also instrumentally the means of establishing the smaller parks at the same time—O'Fallon Park in the northern end of the city, and Carondelet Park in the southern.

Still not satisfied with his efforts to improve St. Louis, he is now engaged in the establishment of two grand boulevards to connect the city with Forest Park, respectively one hundred and fifty and one hundred and ninety-three feet wide, and another extending from Tower Grove Park and Shaw's beautiful Botanical Garden, on the line of the King's Highway, passing the east line of Forest Park to Bellefontaine Cemetery, thence past O'Fallon Park to Grand avenue and the Fair Grounds. This will connect all the large parks and cemeteries of St. Louis, and vastly improve the choice suburban property in its vicinity.

These parks and this system of boulevards will, in after years, stand as a perpetual record of the enterprise, public spirit, foresight and energy of H. W. Leffingwell, the Nestor of real estate in St. Louis.

CHARLES W. STEVENS, M.D.

CHARLES WHITTLESEY STEVENS was born June 16, 1817, in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, State of New York. His father was a cabinet-maker, and was descended from a Welsh ancestry; his mother was of English descent, and was of the Field family of Connecticut.

He received his early education in the academy of his native village, then quite a noted institution, and one of the first organized west of Albany. From this town and its academy have gone forth many men whose names are extensively known. Here were born and educated, Horatio Seymour, Attorney-General Williams, Judge Leroy Morgan, of Albany; Judge Lucian Birdseye, now of New York; Judge Charles Mason, of Iowa, formerly United States Commissioner of Patents; and not least, as a blessing to mankind, Jeremiah Carhart, the inventor of the melodeon, an instrument that has given music to the millions, and more than any other, has exerted a happifying and refining influence in church, parlor and cabin, to the bounds of the country.

On arriving at an age when it was important to make choice of an occupation, young Stevens determined upon that of civil engineering and surveying, and in order to carry out his purpose, he, like many others not blessed with rich parents, resorted to teaching in the "district schools" to obtain the means for completing his education; teaching in the winter and returning to the academy in the summer.

In 1839 he turned his steps to the West, and after encountering some discouraging vicissitudes as relating to success in his chosen occupation, he found himself in the town of Rushville, Illinois. Here a change came over his professional aspirations, and he entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. George Rogers. In 1840 he came to St. Louis to attend lectures in the medical department of Kemper College, an institution founded in that year by those eminent and worthy pioneers, McDowell, Moore, DeWolf, Prout and Hall.

In 1842 he received his diploma from the hands of the College president, the now venerable Rev. E. Carter Hutchinson. With M.D. added to his name, he at once determined to try his fortune here; and to the present time has been regularly engaged in his professional duties. In this thirty-three years of his labor, how many of his professional associates has he followed to their resting place!—Beaumont, Tiffin, Prout, McCabe, Reyburn, Linton, Holmes, Watters, Pope, McDowell, the two Lanes, and a host besides, are gone; but they still live in the memory of thousands.

In 1844, Dr. Stevens was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the medical college where he graduated. He held this position till 1849, when he accepted the same function in the St. Louis Medical College. He continued in this connection till 1855, when he was elected to the professorship of General, Special and Surgical Anatomy, in the same institution. During the thirteen years in which he held this chair, he lectured upon his special subject to thousands, who are now scattered over this great Valley.

In 1868, Dr. Stevens resigned his professorship to take charge of the St. Louis County Insane Asylum, having been elected its superintendent. At this time, and for several years previously, he was a member of the board of managers of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum. Before entering upon active duties in the County Asylum, he visited most of the celebrated asylums of our country to observe modes of treatment, discipline and general management. In the organization of the establishment, in rules, regulations, etc., he took for a model the asylum under the superintendence of the celebrated Dr. Kirkbride, of Philadelphia.

In the treatment of the insane, Dr. Stevens seemed to have found the occupation for which his nature, in the qualities of his head and heart, had fitted him. In him these children of misfortune found a true friend. The anxious friends and kinsfolks of these afflicted ones; a discriminating public; the censorious press, never had cause for aught but commendation. Our citizens will long remember this era of four years in the history of this, our greatest and noblest charity.

The charge of an institution such as the St. Louis County Insane Asylum is no sinecure; the responsibility and weight of care resting upon the shoulders of any superintendent who performs his duty with conscientious fidelity, is no light load.

In 1872, the Doctor resigned the office and returned to general practice in the city, where he is much engaged in the treatment of insanity

as a specialty, and is often called as an expert in medico-legal trials where the plea of insanity is urged. In these inquests, when the public sentiment is generally divided and excitement runs high, we believe that no one ever questioned his moral integrity; he fearlessly advances his opinion, only desiring that strict and impartial justice be the end attained.

His connection with the educational interests of St. Louis is also marked as well worthy of record. He was twice chosen to serve on the Board of Directors of the Public Schools, and while with this body, was one of its most energetic members.

Dr. Stevens was married in 1844, to a daughter of the late Colonel P. M. Dillon—a lady of excellent intellectual and social qualities; his family now consists of his wife and two sons—Frank H., who is now residing in Colorado, and Charles D., engaged in the study of medicine.

In 1850, the Doctor made a trip to Europe, and spent a year in visiting the hospitals and medical schools of London, Dublin and Paris.

He was one of the corporators of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, and has always taken a deep interest in its labors, having added many very valuable specimens to its cabinet. The rare fossil known as *Bos Cavifrons*, an extinct species of the ox, is one of his contributions.

In the late war, Dr. S. was at three different times in service as a contract surgeon; he was for four months Post Surgeon at Pilot Knob; was for several weeks at the siege of Corinth; and afterward on a hospital steamer near Vicksburg, and entered the city on the river side in time to witness the grand occupation by the Federal army.

While he never aspired to distinction in the great commercial walks of life, in his ordinary every-day intercourse with the world he was a good and accurate business man. Valuable as his life has been in the practice of medicine, presenting as it does a bright example to all young men of the profession, it is in his private character, in his many virtues, that he is still more worthy of imitation. His private and personal character afford an example well worthy of the emulation of all. To such a man, the goods of this world and favors of fortune have other attractions than the mere possession of riches—the power of doing good, of casting his unostentatious charities about him, and lightening the weary ways of his afflicted and suffering fellow-man.

During his long intercourse with the people of St. Louis, his integrity of life has been like that of Cæsar's wife, "above suspicion." In all matters of business, his word was as good as his bond, and no man questioned its validity.

Though now well advanced in life, Dr. Stevens is still in the enjoyment of unimpaired faculties and robust health, pursuing his daily avocations with all the wonted energy and vigor of earlier years. Surrounded by everything that is calculated to smoothe the path to the grave, his intercourse with the world is just as full of sunshine and geniality as in the days of his prime.

L. CH. BOISLINIERE, M.D.

IN all ages and by all peoples, as far back as go the researches of the historian, the physician has been greeted and honored as the friend and benefactor of mankind. Go where he will, he carries with him the benisons and good will of his fellow-beings. Even upon the battle-field, in the midst of contending hosts, the surgeon moves on secure in his sacred calling, as a blessing to friend and foe, and as one who knows no enemy but pain and disease. Assuredly, if any class of men deserve well of their cotemporaries, it is that class that spend a life-time in alleviating human sufferings.

Dr. Louis Ch. Boisliniere was born September 2, 1816, in the Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, and is a descendant of one of the oldest families of the Islands, which had located in this section of the New World over two hundred years ago. They were an old an influential family of planters, and during the insurrection of Toussaint, the general insurrection of the negroes in 1793, the family fled to Boston, United States, where the father of the Doctor was born in 1793. In 1805, when order was restored by Napoleon, after the peace of Amiens, they returned to their possessions in the West Indies, where the Doctor was born.

His father, who was an extensive sugar planter, in order to give his son the benefits of a thorough education, took him to France in 1825, where he spent thirteen years in scientific, classical and legal studies, under the most noted professors and at the most celebrated institutions of learning of the country, and he took a diploma of licentiate in law from the University of France. Young Boisliniere had been well prepared for these higher branches of his studies, as he had previously passed three years at the schools of New Jersey, where the foundation of his education was laid.

His father and mother having both died, young Boisliniere returned to the West Indies in 1839, to look after the unsettled business of his family, and where a brother was in charge of the family estate. After remaining in the West Indies a few months, and settling such business

connected with the sugar plantation as demanded his attention, he made an extensive tour of South America, traveling in the general course of Humboldt, and passing through the pampas and tiger regions of many South American countries. The Doctor having previously acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language, was by this means greatly facilitated in his journey. In company with a party of natives, he spent his time in tiger-hunting, alligator-shooting, and viewing the thousand majestic splendors of the South American forests. Here the Doctor spent six months, as a recreation after thirteen years of hard study in the schools of France.

Upon his return to the West Indies from South America, Dr. Boisliniere soon learned of the agitation being worked up in England, headed by the great Wilberforce, for the emancipation of all the negro race then held in slavery, and with a depth of foresight scarcely to be expected in one of his age, he plainly saw that the West Indies would no longer afford a field of promise for his future course; and believing firmly that this agitation would eventually result in the freedom of the negroes, which it did in 1848, he determined to leave and come to the United States.

In 1842, Dr. Boisliniere landed at New Orleans, where it was his intention to locate, but finding that a knowledge of the English language was necessary to success, even in New Orleans, he went to Lexington, Kentucky, with letters of introduction to Henry Clay's family, and from whom, upon the presentation of his letters, which were from warm personal friends of the great Kentucky statesman, he received many courtesies. Here he remained some time, acquiring a knowledge of the language of the country. With a view of locating, he went to Louisville, where his knowledge of the classics was of great benefit to him. He immediately took charge of the Classical Institute, that but a short time previous had been under the direction of the Jesuits, who had gone to New York. His success in his new position was all he could desire. He soon became extensively known, in connection with this institution of learning, as a ripe scholar and polished gentleman, and his reputation as a teacher of languages soon brought large numbers of students to this shrine of education from all parts of the country.

In this connection, he first met with Mary Ann, daughter of Stephen L. Hite and Martha O. Pendleton, both of old Virginia families, to whom he was married May 3, 1847. After his marriage, he soon became attracted by the growing reputation of St. Louis, and upon due consideration he determined to cast his fate with the growing city.

To this city he accordingly removed, and completed the medical studies he had commenced in France and continued in Kentucky, and graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in the Medical Department of the St. Louis University in 1848. He then settled in St. Louis and began the practice of his profession, which he has continued for the last twenty-seven years.

In 1846, Dr. Boislinere was elected a member of the Academy of Science, and subsequently became one of its vice-presidents.

In 1853, he assisted in opening, under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity, the first lying-in hospital and foundling home ever established in America. This institution has steadily grown in usefulness and importance since its foundation, proving an inestimable blessing to thousands of the unfortunates of mankind. The Doctor still continues his connection with it.

In 1858 he was elected Coroner of St. Louis county, and was re-elected to the same office in 1860, holding the position until December 1861, when, on account of his unwillingness to take what was termed the "iron-clad oath," he resigned. This he did from conscientious scruples. On account of this act, displaying so plainly his feelings and predilections in the great struggle then pending between the two sections of the country, he was assessed as one of the disloyal citizens of St. Louis by General Halleck. Dr. Boisliniere, with a number of other prominent citizens who came under the same ban, addressed a respectful protest to Major-General Halleck, then in command, against this assessment as being not only unlawful, but in every manner unjust. This assessment was made to assist Union families, said to have been driven from Missouri by the rebels.

In 1865 he was elected a member of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and in 1870, was called to the chair of Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the St. Louis Medical College, and has ever since held this position in connection with the clinic for the diseases of women at the Sisters' new Hospital on Grand avenue.

During the long course of his practice in St. Louis, Dr. Boisliniere has uniformly commanded the respect and confidence of not alone his brother practitioners, but of the entire community. His practice extends to all circles of society. Kind-hearted to a fault, he is always ready to respond to the sick call, whether it come from the haunt of the poor man or the brown-stone front of the rich. An appeal from suffering humanity is enough to arouse him at any time, with or without reward. Among the poorer classes who have experienced his benevo-

lence, Dr. Boisliniere has a wide-spread reputation. Many young doctors who, upon starting out in the world have heard his cheering words, will bear record of his universal kindness and cheerful disposition until the last day of their existence, as they recall his words of encouragement.

To his profession he is enthusiastically devoted, and has spent his whole life in its advancement. He has always been a hard student, and very justly bears the reputation of being one of the best-read men in the medical profession. He is possessed of one of the most extensive libraries of any private citizen of St. Louis; nor is it altogether for ornament, as its well-used volumes clearly testify. He is in excellent health, and to all appearances is far from the end of his useful career. In society and the private walks of life, as in his profession, he occupies a place in its first ranks. He is a man of broad and comprehensive ideas upon any subject, an earnest and intelligent conversationalist, and speaks with warmth and enthusiasm upon all topics in which he is interested. His pleasing manners, polished address and social qualities make him very popular in polite and refined circles, where his society is much sought after. At his own fireside, his cheerful disposition makes him adored; his scholarly attainments and refined tastes have surrounded him with everything to make life enjoyable, all of which he appreciates. Take him all-in-all, he is "one among a thousand,"—a credit to the medical profession, and an honor to our great metropolis.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

AMONG the high-minded and liberal merchants of St. Louis, those who are keenly alive to all the varying requirements of trade, and who conduct operations of the most extended and weighty character, and who, above all others, have succeeded in making St. Louis the great commercial metropolis she is: among those men, we say, who deserve well of the public, is WILLIAM HAMILTON, the senior partner in the well-known house of Hamilton & Bartle, one of the great and powerful pork packing establishments of the city.

MR. HAMILTON was born in Belfast, Ireland, October 27, 1827. His father was engaged in the provision business in the old country. Young Hamilton had received a good common school education.

He accompanied his father to America in 1846, and first went to work for a farmer in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, for the space of one year, during which time he spent his leisure moments at a neighboring school.

His father had settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, and engaged in the packing business, which, during the years 1847-48-49, had become quite an important branch of trade with Europe, owing to the removal of the import duty on meats by the British Government in 1847, and which action had induced many large packers from Belfast and Liverpool to come to America and commence operations in parts of Ohio. Young Hamilton engaged in business with his father, in which connection he remained until 1849, when he made a trip to Europe, returning to America in the fall of 1849, from which year dates his connection with the business of St. Louis.

Mr. Hamilton engaged with the house of Hewitt, Roe & Co., and remained until the house dissolved, by the withdrawal of Captain John J. Roe, who established the house of J. J. Roe & Co., of which Mr. Hamilton became the foreman, for which position his many years of experience in the packing business eminently qualified him. This position he held for ten years, from 1855 until 1865, during which time he had earned the reputation of being one of the most energetic and trustworthy business men in the packing business. Ever on the alert to forward the business of the house, he always knew the ups and downs

of the market in which he operated, and it is an acknowledged fact to-day that the powerful house of John J. Roe & Co., was materially assisted on its road to success by the individual efforts of its foreman, Mr. Hamilton.

In 1865, Mr. Hamilton first became a partner in the house, and upon the death of Mr. Roe, which took place in 1870, he continued the business, associating with himself Captain Bartle, thus constituting one of the most flourishing houses of the West, under the firm name of Hamilton & Bartle.

Mr. Hamilton has been twice married. Of the first marriage there were two children, one of whom still lives; of the second marriage there are also two children, both living.

In 1874, Mr. Hamilton was elected president of the National Pork Packers' Association of the United States, an honor to which his prominent position in this branch of trade in America certainly entitled him. He has served as a director in the Merchants' Union Exchange of St. Louis, the United States Insurance Company, and has been connected with many other organizations of importance, where his sound counsel and business sense have made him acceptable.

Mr. Hamilton has had a life-long experience in the pork-packing business, and is regarded by parties in this trade as a man whose judgment is second to none in the Union. In everything he undertakes, he is active, earnest and thorough-going, occupying a lofty and enviable position in commercial circles as a man of strict honor and business integrity.

In the private walks of life he is genial and sociable, and is endeared by these qualities to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

As a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Hamilton occupies a front rank in St. Louis; in all enterprises of a public nature, or which may in any way redound to the public weal, he is liberal and generous, always coming forward and assisting in a manner so material as to make his influence felt. His character for benevolence is well known; to worthy objects of charity his purse is ever open; the truly worthy never apply to him for assistance without becoming the objects of his wide-spread bounty.

He is now in the strength of manhood, in the full tide of business success, blessed with a sound and unimpaired constitution, happy in his public and private relations, and now, in the meridian of life, enjoying the well-earned reward of many years of hard toil and strict attention to business.

JAMES COLLINS.

ONE of the most important branches of industry of St. Louis, and one which has assisted materially in building up its vast commercial and mercantile influence, is the iron trade. In this particular branch of trade, some of the largest fortunes have been realized; to its proper development some of our most energetic citizens have given the best years of their existence. Among this class may be counted JAMES COLLINS, whose name, for nearly half a century, has been intimately connected with some of the most notable enterprises in the manufacture of machinery, and the development of the iron trade in St. Louis.

He was born January 29, 1818, at a place back of Toronto, in Upper Canada. His parents were both Irish. His father at one time held a position in the civil service of the Canadian Government. At the age of nine years, he was left alone in the world by the death of both father and mother. He never attended school in his life. All the learning or education he possesses was gained in after-hours, by the light of a tallow candle;—so he has none to thank for what he now possesses but his own untiring energies.

In 1827, after the death of his parents, he entered the foundry of Sheldon & Deutcher, Toronto, as an apprentice to the business. Here young James remained until 1833, when he resolved to face the wide, wide world in search of fortune, and, although but very young, relying on his own energies for advancement, he started for Buffalo, New York, where he found employment in the iron works of Gibson, Grayson & Co., and assisted in building the machinery of the old steamer Governor Marcy, then in course of construction at Black Rock. In the fall of 1833, when but fifteen years old, he started the foundry of Eli Wilkinson, on the Buffalo Flats, such was his proficiency, even at that early age, in his business.

For some reason, of but little importance to this memoir, he became dissatisfied with Buffalo, and the same fall of 1833 he crossed the mountains in a stage for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he remained

until March, when he found himself out of employment and, what was still worse, out of funds. But the youth who, at the age of fifteen, had the ability to build a foundry, was not to be daunted by such a trifling occurrence as an empty purse; so he shipped as a deck-hand on the steamer Galenian, under Captain Henry Beers, and started for St. Louis, and for the first time saw the city wherein he was destined to become one of its most influential business men.

In 1834 he entered the foundry of Gaty & Coonce, where he remained until 1860, filling the positions, respectively, of boy, journeyman, foreman, superintendent and partner. Thus, in the course of twenty-six years, the poor deck-hand on a steamboat, who had never seen the inside of a school-house to receive any of the blessings of education, by his own individual merits raised himself to the proud position of partner in one of the most extensive iron works in the great metropolis of St. Louis. What a record to be proud of! And during these long years of hard toil, no man can point to James Collins and say that he was ever known to commit a dishonest or dishonorable action. How many men now living in St. Louis can look back upon such a record? and what a patrimony to leave to his family! During these years the firm had changed its name six times, and when, in 1853, Mr. Collins was admitted, it was known as Gaty, McCune & Co., and known as the Mississippi Foundry, on Main street, between Cherry and Morgan streets.

In the fall of 1859, Mr. Collins sold his interest in the firm of Gaty, McCune & Co., and in 1862 he made an extended tour of Europe, visiting the principal iron works of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany and Austria, taking notes of the manner in which European works were carried on, and improving himself by observation in this branch of the world's industries. He returned to St. Louis, and in 1863, he bought the Broadway Foundry, corner of Broadway and Carr street, and associated with him Mr. John J. Holliday, in the still existing business of Collins & Holliday.

Mr. Collins was married May 8, 1839, in the old St. Louis Cathedral, by Father Leutz, to Miss Jane Goney, of St. Clair county, Illinois, and by whom he has seven children, all living.

He has from time to time held important positions upon the boards of directors of several of our most important organizations. He has for years been a director in the Broadway Bank, one of the first financial institutions of the city, and a large stockholder in the Lewis Iron Works and the South St. Louis Iron Works. He is at present interested in

the Meramec Iron and Mining Company, and in the Big Muddy Furnace at Grand Tower.

Under a very quiet and unostentatious surface, Mr. Collins combines wonderful business energy and perseverance in the accomplishment of any project undertaken by him. He is very quick to notice opportunities for business advantages, and keen to put his projects into practice. Thoroughly reliable, honorable and honest almost to a fault in all his business relations, his word is as good as his bond in allbusi ness transactions.

In private life his social qualities make him much sought after, and he counts his friends by the thousands. During so many years of toil and struggle, it is not surprising that he has amassed a splendid competency, which he uses to the best advantage, and which it is the wish of his friends he may live many years to enjoy.

JAMES W. PARAMORE.

COLONEL JAMES WALLACE PARAMORE, although not connected with the early history of this city, yet as the originator and founder of an enterprise which is to make St. Louis one of the leading cotton markets of the world, is entitled to have his name inscribed prominently among the many other influential and enterprising citizens, who have by their wealth, wisdom and sagacity, contributed to build up the commercial prosperity of this great city.

COLONEL PARAMORE was born near Mansfield, Ohio, December 27, 1830, and is consequently in the full vigor of his manhood. His father, John Paramore, was a well-to-do farmer, of English descent, who had immigrated to Ohio from Virginia. The family consisted of eleven children, of which James W. was the tenth. His education, until he arrived at his seventeenth year, was such as could be obtained at the district schools of the day, working on his father's farm in summer, and attending school in winter. And again let it be remembered, that this has been the early experience of many men, who to-day are representatives of noble American manhood. From a very early period, it was his great ambition to take a regular collegiate course, but the financial condition of his father seemed a barrier to any such aspirations. But young James had set his mind upon a collegiate education, and to obtain this desired end he set himself to work. When he arrived at his seventeenth year, he proposed to his father that, in consideration of commanding his own time and the proceeds of his own labor, he would relinquish all claims to the paternal estate. To this his father rather reluctantly assented, and the young man left the homestead in search of what he so earnestly desired, with a firm determination to overcome all obstacles in its attainment. He entered the academy at Mansfield, and paid for his tuition with the proceeds of his manual labor. The next season he entered Granville College—now Dennison University, Ohio, where he began a regular course of literary and scientific studies, in connection with the classics. Here he remained four years, still supporting himself by his own labors.

After completing his collegiate course, he removed to Montgomery, Alabama, where he taught for two years in the academy of that city; and then returning to Ohio, entered the law office of Bartley & Kirkwood, in Mansfield, and began the study of the law. He then went to the law school of Albany, New York, where he graduated in 1855, as a bachelor of laws, and received his license to practice. A fortunate investment he made in property in Crestline, Ohio, on his return from Alabama, enabled him to complete his law studies, and gain a profession.

He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and opened a law office, and entered the arena for professional honors, and was rising rapidly in his profession, when in 1857 he embarked in a commercial speculation, which proved disastrous, and deprived him of all his worldly possessions.

He then turned his attention to the West, in search of some suitable location to retrieve his fortunes, and came to Missouri, settling in Washington, where he resumed the practice of the law, and also published the Washington *Advertiser*, a newspaper of much local influence and weight. Here he remained until the breaking out of the late war, when he took his family back to Ohio, and entered the United States service as Major of the Third Ohio cavalry, in which capacity he served until the spring of 1862. After the battle of Stone River, the Colonel of the regiment resigned, and Major Paramore was promoted over the Lieutenant-Colonel and senior Major to fill the vacancy, and a part of the time commanded the Second cavalry brigade, until he resigned in 1864.

He served in the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland under Buell, Rosecrans and Thomas, and was very popular as an officer. During his term of service he participated in twenty-seven different engagements, escaping without a wound.

In 1864 he resigned his commission, and entered the banking business in Nashville, Tennessee. In 1867 he turned his attention to railroading, and got up the charter for the "Tennessee and Pacific Railroad," which was designed to connect with the Southern Pacific or Memphis and El Paso road, and to run from Memphis, Tennessee, to Norfolk. This road was mainly designed to open up the vast mineral wealth of the Cumberland Mountains and East Tennessee, and make it tributary to the manufacturing interests of Nashville. Liberal aid was secured from the State Legislature, and also from the counties through which it passed; and the work of construction was com-

menced in 1868, with a good prospect for its early completion. But a change in the politics of that State in 1869, was followed by unfriendly legislation and a ruinous decline in the price of its bonds, which caused a suspension of the work, with only a small portion of the road completed. He continued to operate that portion of the road as superintendent and general manager, hoping for a change in the financial policy of the State, so that his favorite project could be carried out and the road completed. But, as it was an expensive road to build, and, by the adoption of its new Constitution, the State had prohibited the issuance of any more bonds to aid railroads, and capitalists were becoming more and more timid in their investments—particularly in the South—it was evident that the means could not be obtained to complete it, at least for the present, and the completed portion was too short to make either *money* or *reputation*. So Colonel Paramore severed his connection with that road, and sought a new field for his active energies in this city.

He arrived here about the time of the completion of the Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, down into the cotton-producing country of Arkansas and Texas. Up to that time St. Louis merchants had paid but little attention to the "fleecy staple," and, in fact, no *organized* effort had been made to secure it as one of the great and valuable branches of our commerce.

His quick perception was not long in discovering that the completion of these railroads into the very heart of the best cotton-producing country in the world, opened up a new field of enterprise, and rendered it possible, with proper effort, to make St. Louis one of the leading cotton markets of the world.

After consulting with the officers of these roads, as well as some of the principal steamboat lines, and finding that they were willing and anxious to co-operate with the merchants of the city in an effort to build up and establish a market for the staple in St. Louis, he at once proceeded to organize a company for the building of suitable warehouses and compresses, for the purpose of cheapening the handling of cotton, so as to enable St. Louis to successfully compete with established markets. He readily obtained the co-operation of such enterprising merchants as Senter & Co., Adolphus Meier & Co., Marmaduke & Brown, Shryock & Rowland, Gilkerson & Sloss, Bushey & Drucker, Sells & Co., Bemis, Mariott & Co., the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company, and many others; and in July of the same year, a substan-

tial company was organized, with seventy-five thousand dollars capital paid in, and Colonel Paramore was elected president, and authorized to purchase the necessary grounds and erect suitable buildings and presses to carry out the objects of the company.

The first board of directors of the company comprised Messrs. D. W. Marmaduke, John A. Scudder, W. M. Senter, Miles Sells, W. P. Shryock, A. A. Bemis, J. W. Paramore, Celsus Price, J. W. Sloss, Frank Bushey, and T. S. Foster.

The officers were—J. W. Paramore, president; John A. Scudder, vice-president; Leslie Marmaduke, secretary and treasurer; R. B. Wright, auditor and general book-keeper.

The grounds selected and purchased were on the Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, at the foot of Park avenue, running through to the river, one hundred and eighty-three by three hundred feet, and upon this ground the company erected a substantial warehouse for storage purposes, and also purchased one of the "Taylor Hydraulic Compresses," the largest and most powerful ever built in the United States.

The advantages secured by this location and the general arrangement of the buildings were not long in manifesting themselves; by cheapening the cost of handling cotton in this city as compared with other markets—saving all drayage, and by the aid of the powerful compress, the company were enabled to load cars to their full capacity of 20,000 to 22,000 pounds to the car, which enabled the railroad companies to reduce their rates to Eastern cities.

Just as effect follows cause, soon a large increase in the receipts of cotton at this market was apparent, and the company has found it necessary to enlarge its buildings every year since, to meet the growing demands of this newly-established branch of industry. Last year they added a building one hundred and forty by three hundred feet; a separate receiving platform sixty by three hundred feet; also a delivery platform four hundred and eighty-two feet long by fifty feet wide, giving a total floor surface of over *six acres*. And the present year they have increased the capital stock of the company to $300,000, and purchased two hundred and seventy-seven by three hundred feet more ground, and have commenced the erection of another large warehouse covering the whole of the last mentioned purchase, to which will be added another compress, which will be completed by the opening of the cotton season of the present year. This will give to St. Louis the largest and most complete cotton warehouse in the United States, having a floor surface of over *eleven acres* (with the platforms), or

nine acres under cover, and so arranged that every transportation line leading *to* or *from* the city can receive or discharge cotton at the warehouse of this company in bulk and without any expense for drayage. Every great enterprise must have a beginning, and when St. Louis shall have become a market of half a million bales of cotton annually, then will the efforts of Colonel Paramore and his associates be fully appreciated.

Colonel Paramore was married in the fall of 1854 to Miss Helen Clark, of Monroeville, Ohio, by whom he has three children. Mrs. Paramore possesses every admirable qualification of wife and mother.

As was stated in the first part of this memoir, Colonel Paramore is still in the full vigor of his manhood and intellectual powers, and in the enterprise to which he has given his energies and abilities, daily extending his sphere of usefulness, and adding to the material wealth of the city of his adoption. He is of a very social disposition, unassuming, but courteous in his manners, and a man of acknowledged business integrity and mercantile ability. His many admirable qualities, together with his straightforward manner of dealing, have secured to him hosts of friends and admirers, who ever stand ready to second his laudable enterprise—to make St. Louis the most influential cotton market of the Union.

JAMES ERWIN YEATMAN.

OF JAMES E. YEATMAN it may be truly said, that the world is better for his having lived. A long and stainless record is lighted up with an active benevolence that may be matched, yet cannot be excelled in the history of any time. This philanthropy, so catholic as to embrace humanity as a whole, has ever been guided by a judgment such as has rarely been given to men, and entitles him to the high place which he fills in the affections of a people who do not easily forget. To recount the services that have made many a hard pillow softer; that have dispelled the gloom that ever attends on suffering; that have been the theme of admiring camps and barren yet grateful homes, in which they have formed the bulwark behind which rallied faltering hope, would be to fill a book with a long line of actions whose heroism consists in their gentleness. To this luxuriance of benevolent feeling, has been added a capacity for business that has made his benefactions possible, and social qualities that have made them doubly grateful.

He was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, August 27, 1818. His father was a merchant, manufacturer and banker in Nashville. His own education was liberal, and such as his early judgment prompted, though acquired rather with a view to utility in commercial life than from any desire to enter a profession. Immediately after quitting school, he entered into the manufacture of iron at Cumberland, Tennessee, and in 1842 came to St. Louis and opened an iron house as a branch of the Nashville house.

In 1850, he went into the commission business, and remained in that until 1861.

When the Merchants' Bank, of which he is now president, organized in 1850, he was one of its promoters and in the first directory. This institution became the Merchants' National Bank in 1865, when it reorganized under the new law. It is as a banker that Mr. Yeatman is familiar to our people as a business man since 1861.

After the unfortunate firing at Camp Jackson, on the memorable 11th of May 1861, Mr. Yeatman was deputed by a meeting of some of our

most loyal and honored citizens to proceed to Washington to express to Mr. Lincoln the feeling of St. Louis, and if possible, devise measures by which the danger of impending war upon the soil of Missouri might be averted. Mr. Hamilton R. Gamble joined him in Philadelphia, and they proceeded to Washington. Edward Bates entered heartily into the spirit of their mission, and endeavored to impress it upon the President. Other influences were, however, at work, and Mr. Yeatman returned to St. Louis without having accomplished any substantial results.

But a few weeks elapsed till the torch of war was lighted all over the State, and he then addressed himself to the merciful task of providing for the suffering that all knew would inevitably come. Throughout the war he was the guiding spirit of the Western Sanitary Commission—its president, and chairman of its executive committee. The good that it acccomplished, the suffering that that noble organization alleviated, are yet fresh in the minds of all who recollect that trying period. Yet the recital belongs rather to history than to biography.

The Mercantile Library, an institution of which our people have just reason to be proud—a monument of their just appreciation of literature—knew him as one of its promoters. From its inception in 1848, he was its president for two years. The Blind Asylum owes a considerable part of its usefulness, if not its very existence, to the efforts he has made in its behalf. He was one of the first to urge its establishment, was its first president, and for twenty years it has been an object of his solicitude. He has had direct and active connection with about a score of charitable institutions. At the founding of Washington University, he interested himself in the bill which fixed its character, and is now one of its trustees. He attended the first public meeting held here for the purpose of favoring the building of the Pacific Railroad, gave it a warm support, and is now one of its directors.

Although at times solicited to enter the arena of politics, he has carefully held aloof from any participation in political affairs, other than as a private citizen, and has, since the war, concentrated his business interests and efforts in banking.

Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, one of the presidential candidates in the election that resulted in the elevation of Mr. Lincoln, was his mother's second husband.

It is particularly interesting to note that the Freedmens' Bureau was organized and perfected upon the plan projected by Mr. Yeatman.

From being himself a slaveholder, he became one of the main benefactors of the colored race. Mr. Lincoln was so pleased with the plan proposed by Mr. Yeatman, that he adopted it, and it was substantially the one put in operation. Mr. Lincoln offered Mr. Yeatman the post of Commissioner in that department, the position subsequently filled by General Howard, but he was unwilling to accept. It is not improbable that the semi-military character which attached to the Bureau had an influence in deterring him from immediate connection with it, though in its main features it had his warm sympathy and co-operation.

Blessed with a temper singularly sweet, and a mind improved by contact with some of the most noted men of his time, and by home and foreign travel, it may be doubted whether, without a great emergency, Mr. Yeatman would ever have displayed his conspicuous capacity and aptitude for organization on a large scale, or have won a gratitude extending to so many hearts. But the troubled times came, and while men girded themselves for a conflict in which the end was not to be seen, the hostile armies, each filled with patriotism and devotion, found room for a new feeling of tenderness as they beheld his unselfish efforts. Those efforts, as before said, belong to history. They distinguish Mr. Yeatman as among the first of the philanthropists of modern times, and throw a reflected lustre upon the city of his home.

WILLIAM DEAN.

WILLIAM DEAN, one of the founders of the well-known iron house of Graff, Bennett & Co., of this city, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, October 31, 1801. His father, Joseph Dean, was a merchant of that place, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother was Hannah Colomn, of Pennsylvania, and was of Huguenot descent.

The early education of William was conducted at the academies of Alexandria and Georgetown. Besides the regular branch of English, William received education in classics and the higher branches of mathematics. At the above institutions, he was the early friend and playmate of the late General Robert E. Lee, where a feeling of friendship sprang up between them, which lasted through life. His admiration for the noble character of his early playmate has ever been, and still continues, unbounded.

When William had attained his eighteenth year, the family met with a great loss in the death of his father; at that time he engaged himself as clerk in a shipping and commission house in Alexandria, which position he held for five years. In 1823 he removed to Prince William county, Virginia, to take charge of a mill left by his father, and superintended the running of the business for some eight years, when he returned to Alexandria, and confined his attention to the flour business.

In 1836, Mr. Dean, in a spirit of enterprise eminently worthy of the man, and with a desire of giving employment to a large class of the unemployed population of Alexandria, conceived the idea of establishing a shoe factory. He had no sooner formed his plans than he began to put them into execution, and in an incredible short space of time had the factory in running order. This business gave employment to about three hundred persons. He sent to the New England States, and procured competent workmen to oversee the different branches of the establishment. He placed at work about one hundred young apprentices, male and female; established a church and school for the sole use and benefit of the factory employees, and by this means made producers of a large army of people who, before, were nothing but consumers. At the end of four years, he sold out his interest in the factory to his partners, and removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he became

connected with the hardware house of Thomas & Co., with whom he remained eight years.

In the fall of 1850 Mr. Dean came to St. Louis, and in connection with the late E. R. Violet, represented the house of Colman, Hailman & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a large and influential iron establishment, and under the name of E. R. Violet & Co., opened business on the levee, near Chestnut street. The firm thus remained until the death of Mr. Violet, in August 1854. Mr. Dean continued the business under the old name for a few years, when he took as his partner Mr. Morris J. Lippman, who for a number of years had been book-keeper and confidential clerk of the establishment, changing the name of the firm to William Dean & Co. Thus matters continued until 1865, when the firm became Graff, Bennett & Co.; Mr. Dean retiring from active business participation in the affairs of the house, but still retaining his interest. During all these long years, Mr. Dean was particularly noticeable for his strict attention to his business, a high sense of honor in his commercial transactions, and a purity of life, private as well as public, well worthy the attention of all young merchants.

He was twice married. The first time in 1832, to Mary Ann Hunton, of Virginia; she died in 1834, leaving no family. His second marriage took place in 1836, to Miss Mary A. Myer, of Alexandria, who died in St. Louis in 1854, leaving one daughter who only survived her mother nine years; she died in 1863, leaving Mr. Dean in his old age alone and childless.

In politics, he started out in life as an Old-line Whig, but more recently became a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. He never ran for office in his life, or indulged in any political aspirations. On one occasion, being solicited by his friends to allow his name to be used in a political campaign in Virginia for some public office, he firmly refused, remarking "that politics were only fit for idlers, triflers and rich men." A remark brimful of wit, wisdom and sound commercial sense. He was at one time a director in the Phœnix and Commercial Insurance Companies; has invested largely in State lands, but has given his whole attention to the iron trade of the city.

His active life is now over, and, satisfied with the mercantile honors already gained, he occupies a high standing as one of the retired merchants of St. Louis. A man of unblemished character through life; a live, active, business man during his prime and early manhood, he has placed his name among the men whom our great commercial metropolis delights to honor.

MORRIS J. LIPPMAN.

THE city of St. Louis is greatly indebted to many Germans, who have from time to time settled here. With a perfect knowledge of the minutiæ of the counting-room, and trained at home to habits of industry, many have raised themselves to eminence in their new fields of labor, and left enduring monuments of their business capacity, mercantile ability and public spirit. Among this class in this city is MORRIS J. LIPPMAN, a member of the well-known house of Graff, Bennett & Co., a firm which deals largely in iron in St. Louis, and is extensively engaged in iron manufacture in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

He was born February 14, 1825, in the town of Ladenburg, on the Neckar, Grand Duchy of Baden, where his father, Jacob Lippman, was a prominent merchant. After the death of his father, in 1837, the family removed to Mannheim on the Rhine, where young Morris received a very liberal commercial education, as well as a regular course of modern and ancient languages.

At the age of fifteen he entered a large banking house in Mannheim, as an apprentice, and the expiration of his apprenticeship found him book-keeper and correspondent in one of the largest banking houses in Frankfort on the Main. Leaving here, he for some years turned his attention to the iron business, and acted as clerk in various establishments in Germany, England and New York.

He came to St. Louis in 1849, and in 1850 obtained a situation as book-keeper in the house of E. R. Violet & Co., large iron dealers, and composed of E. R. Violet and William Dean. A perfect stranger, he presented himself to Mr. Dean, who being impressed with his general bearing, immediately gave him the employment he sought. His previous knowledge of the iron business soon made him at home in his new-formed relations, and in a short space of time he was indispensable. His strict attention to business and his integrity in the daily routine of life, soon won for him the high esteem of his employers, who trusted to his sound judgment in most of the important transactions of the house.

Upon the demise of Mr. Violet, in 1854, Mr. Lippman was made a partner in the business, and the firm became William Dean & Co. In

1860, the firm of William Dean & Co. became connected with Graff, Bennett & Co., as agents; and a few years afterward, the firm name was changed to Graff, Bennet & Co., Mr. Lippman becoming a member of the firm, and retaining the active management of the business. Thus it will be seen that he has been connected with the business of this house almost from its incipiency.

In addition to his career as a business man, Mr. Lippman has filled various offices of public trust. He has been president of the Traders' Bank; a director in several insurance companies; and is now president *pro tem.* of the Valley National Bank. In performing the duties of the above responsible positions, Mr. Lippman has received the universal praise of his associates. In connection with the above organizations, his sound business sense and mercantile ability, as well as his unblemished integrity, have had not a little to do with their prosperity.

The chief pride of his life, however, is his connection with the public schools of St. Louis. An ardent advocate of this admirable system of public education, Mr. Lippman has devoted some of his best years and energies in developing it, and bringing it to the present degree of perfection. He is at present one of the oldest members of the School Board, and for many years back has been one of its most active members. Some twelve years ago, together with Judge Irwin and Dr. Conzelman, he reported in favor of introducing the study of the German language into the schools, and although this movement was bitterly opposed, it eventually carried, and has since proven of immense usefulness in the community. For the elevation of the public schools he has worked most faithfully and continuously during a long period, and now has the satisfaction of knowing that he has been instrumental in rearing a scholastic system in St. Louis which will, for ages, remain a monument to his energy and penetrating judgment. His labors alone in this respect are sufficient to endear his name to the people of this city as long as the public schools last.

In 1850, he was married to Miss Guida Hoen, of Baltimore, Maryland, a lady in every way worthy of the name she now bears.

Mr. Lippman is still in the prime of life, and notwithstanding his long connection with the School Board, by far the most important organization in the city, makes no pretensions to notoriety, but lives in a retired and modest way, rich in the regard and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

DR. GARLAND HURT.

DR. GARLAND HURT, recently appointed resident physician at the City Hospital, was born in Russell county, Virginia, on the 27th day of December, 1819. His parents being poor, and having a large family, he was, at an early age, inured to habits of industry, and to hard labor in the fields; and as opportunities for education were meagre, his early mental training was so much neglected that at the age of seventeen he was scarcely able to read the plainest composition and type correctly. At nineteen, he entered Emory and Henry College as a student, where he remained about two years, with an intermission of six months. This was in the years 1839, 1840 and 1841; and in 1842, while engaged in teaching school at Tazewell Court House, Virginia, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Henry F. Peery, of that place, to which he continued to devote himself for about three years.

In 1845, having severed his connection with his preceptor, and not being possessed of the means necessary to enable him to attend a course of medical lectures, he determined to enter at once into practice, and in this determination he was encouraged by his preceptor, who seemed to have every confidence in the ability of his pupil to succeed. So, in June of that year he removed to Johnson county, Kentucky, where, on his arrival, he found the inhabitants in much need of a physician, and ready to offer him encouragement. This afforded him an opportunity of entering at once upon the duties and responsibilities of his chosen profession, not, however, without feelings of distrust and a full sense of the responsibility of the undertaking.

We owe sometimes to accident, more than to merit, the degree of success which attends our lives. He had not been long settled in his new vocation, when an incident, or accident, brought him into rather more than merited notoriety, and gained for him that professional confidence and esteem which proved at once the herald of success. A citizen of the county sustained an injury in the foot and ankle, by jumping from a high embankment, and an amputation of the leg became

necessary. Being a very poor man, he was not able to procure from a distance the services of an experienced surgeon. Dr. Hurt was called in, and though he had never witnessed an operation of the kind in his life, he undertook the operation, the difficulties of which were enhanced by the fact that there were no surgical instruments in the county to which he could have access. These were, however, soon improvised, and proved quite sufficient for the occasion. An old carving knife put in order served the purpose of an amputating knife; a small carpenter's saw was used for cutting the bones. A shoemaker's awl was substituted in place of a tenaculum, while a stout bandanna handkerchief answered the purpose of a tourniquet. Notwithstanding the rudeness of the instruments and the inexperience of the operator, the patient did well, and made a speedy recovery. The Doctor says he regards this as one of the most important achievements of his life. About a year later he performed a second serious and delicate operation, the removal of a polypus from a female patient, which resulted in her restoration to health, and introduced him into a higher sphere of confidence and esteem.

In 1851, the citizens of Johnson and Floyd counties honored him with a seat in the House of Representatives of that State, which brought him into intimate association with quite a number of the prominent men of the State, of many of whom he still retains pleasant recollections.

Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, with whom he served in the House of Representatives, was then in the zenith of his intellectual strength. On another part of the floor of the same House, sat Hon. George F. McKey, and in the speaker's chair, Hon. George F. Robinson, all men of a high order of talents, and though all differing from the Doctor in politics, he accorded to them the respect and admiration due to intellect and genius.

Among the visitors at the capital during the session, was the venerable Henry Clay, then Senator from that State, which afforded the Doctor his first and last opportunity of meeting this distinguished orator and statesman. Clay was stooped with age, and rapidly declining in health.

Dr. Hurt was the author of a number of bills which passed both branches of the Assembly, one of which was an act providing for a registration of deaths, births and marriages, and which is still in force in that State.

During his attendance on the State Legislature, the State Democratic Convention was convened at the capital. Dr. Hurt was instructed to

act as delegate for his counties, and had the honor of being chosen a member of the Committee on Resolutions, of which Hon. James Guthrie was chairman.

In 1854, Dr. Hurt received from President Pierce, the appointment of agent for the Indians in the Territory of Utah, and in January 1855, started from Independence, Missouri, upon the hazardous journey of crossing the Rocky Mountains in mid-winter. Traveling with the mail, he passed Fort Laramie on the 20th, where, leaving the mail coach, the mode of travel through the mountains was by mule and pack-saddle. He reached Salt Lake City on the night of the 5th of February, with his little party of hardy mountaineers, consisting of four men, all well.

He had hitherto never allowed himself to be separated from the text-books of his chosen profession, nor to forget the fact that he was still a student of medicine; but, in arranging his outfit for the plains, he found it impracticable to carry books, and on reaching Salt Lake City he found it equally inconvenient to procure such medical books as would enable him to continue his medical reading with profit. At the suggestion of Judge John F. Kinney, then Chief Justice of the Territory, he took up a copy of Blackstone, and became so engrossed with the beauties of law that he entered upon a more extended course of reading, and at the October term of the court passed an examination, and received a license to practice law in all the courts of the Territory.

The Mormon people profess to be patriotic, and on some occasions are decidedly demonstrative in their professions of loyalty. The Fourth of July, 1855, was the occasion of quite a display of patriotic enthusiasm. Dr. Hurt had the honor of being invited to take part in the exercises as one of the orators of the occasion, and improved the opportunity in an endeavor to impress the people with the dangers which might be apprehended from a too intimate blending of the institutions of Church and State. The subject was a delicate one to discuss before a Mormon audience, and, while expecting to provoke criticism, he was somewhat surprised on being assured that his remarks had been well received.

In the month of February 1856, Dr. Hurt had the honor of being chosen one of the delegates from Salt Lake county to a Constitutional Convention, to draft a constitution for the proposed new State of Deseret. This was a favorite scheme of the Mormon leaders, and one about which they manifested a good deal of anxiety, and the principal object in electing Dr. Hurt and Chief Justice Kinney to this convention

was, doubtless, conciliation. It had the desired effect so far as the Doctor and the Judge were concerned, for they both entered into the project with enthusiasm.

In this convention, Dr. Hurt found himself associated with a number of the leaders of the Mormon hierarchy, who soon impressed him with the fact that they were men of thought, and in some things, not as visionary as people outside of Utah are in the habit of supposing.

In the summer of 1856, while on a visit among the Indians in the valleys of the Humboldt and Carson rivers, Dr. Hurt spent a few days at the county seat of Carson, then a newly-organized county, embracing that portion of the Territory which has been subsequently organized into the State of Nevada. The United States District Court was in session, and Dr. Hurt was afforded an opportunity of indulging for the first time his newly-acquired privileges as a lawyer.

The case involved about three thousand dollars under the mechanics' lien law. It had been tried in an inferior court, where, under a plea of fraud in settlement of accounts, a judgment setting the lien aside was rendered. In this state of the case the Doctor espoused the cause of his Gentile client, and succeeded in securing a verdict in his favor from a Mormon jury. At the close of the trial, he was gratified at receiving the congratulations of a large number of lawyers from California, who were present.

On returning to Salt Lake City in the autumn of the same year, the Doctor became sensible of the fact that he was suspected by the Mormon authorities of not being in accord with them, in their views of the rights and duties of the citizens of a Territory under the Constitution of the United States; and had included him in a list of Gentile officials for whom they had threatened to make the climate so hot that it would be impossible for them to live in it.

The year 1857 was an eventful one in the life and history of Dr. Hurt, as it was also a crisis in the affairs of Utah. All the Government officials except himself had, under the Mormon system of menace and intimidation, left the country. It seemed that the Mormon leaders had determined, at all hazards, to rid themselves of the presence and annoyance of Gentile influence, and especially of those who occupied official positions. They complained of misrepresentation and malignant action on the part of the officials, and sought, under cover of such perversion, to rid themselves of the men who they imagined stood in the way of the absolutism which their theocracy aimed at. As their hierarchy was itself an experiment, they had no plan coherent and logi-

cal in all its details. Yet they were fixed in the purpose of ridding themselves of all extraneous influences, and in the carrying out of their schemes, were more to be dreaded than if their plans had been more perfect. They had the fury, malignity and blindness of a mob, without the sense of responsibility that comes from thorough organization. They cultivated the friendship of the Indians, both for their own security and the strength that their alliance would give in case of a conflict with the authority of the United States. The news of the expedition against them roused them to madness; the national ensign was torn down, and the flag of Deseret raised in its stead; martial law was declared; the entire militia enrolled; the work of poisoning the minds of the Indians was continued. The Mormon leaders were confident that they could combine the Indians in a general war under their auspices and leadership.

It was impossible for the Doctor to remain an indifferent spectator while these events were transpiring around him. His official position, his sense of duty, and his habit of thought, all impelled him to use his best efforts to thwart the Mormon designs, regardless of the personal risk such a course involved.

The Doctor took up his position in an Indian village for greater security, and also that he might employ himself in instructing the savages in the arts of civilization.

In compliance with the Mormon invitation, a general Indian council was held near the city of Provo, at which it was thought by the Mormons that they could secure the pledge of the tribes to a war with the United States. This plot had nearly been consummated, when it came to the knowledge of Dr. Hurt. He explained the position to them, and offered himself as a hostage for the peaceful intentions of the troops toward them. When the council was held, the session was a prolonged and boisterous one, and ended in the rejection of the Mormon overtures. The Mormons were also given to understand that this action was taken through the advice of their friend and agent, Dr. Hurt. This so exasperated the Mormons that they, in council, determined to rid themselves in a summary manner of an obstacle so formidable to their plans, and laid a plot to carry him off from his protectors, the Indians, and to take the risk of pacifying the Indians afterward. The scheme was frustrated by the natural alertness and good offices of the Indians at the time of the attempt. The party of mounted Mormons sent to abduct and kill him were discovered by the Indians as they approached, one Sunday morning, in time for the Doctor to

mount a horse, brought him by an Indian boy, ready saddled, and leave the village. Then followed an exciting chase, in which, partly by hard riding and partly by stratagem, he eluded his foes, although part of the time they were in plain sight. At two o'clock of that night he had shaken himself loose from his crafty pursuers, and felt safe to throw himself on the grass to sleep, and to realize the luxury of secure repose, with but a single blanket to protect him from the sharp mountain air. The next morning he was joined by a small party of Indians from the village, who had followed his trail. His journey was now continued eastward until he reached the headquarters of the army then on its way to Utah, under the command of General Albert Sidney Johnston.

He found the army at South Pass, on the night of the 24th of October, after much privation, anxiety and fatigue, having traveled on the day previous about forty miles, without anything to eat, except about an ounce of raw beef-tallow at daylight.

He then accompanied the troops to Fort Bridger, where the latter went into winter quarters about the first of December. But a few days before reaching that place they encountered a snow storm, in which fully one-half their stock of horses, mules, and a large number of cattle belonging to sutlers and traders, were frozen to death. After remaining with the army at Fort Bridger about a month, Dr. Hurt again separated himself from them, and, in company with five Indian youths, re-crossed the Green River Mountains, starting about the middle of January 1858, and reaching the Uinta Valley, about a hundred miles southeast of Bridger, in the latter part of February, where they passed the remainder of the winter, subsisting alone upon such supplies of food as they were able to procure by hunting. This subjected them at times to great privation and suffering, and, as in the months of March and April, game became very scarce, they were obliged to subsist sometimes for days upon roots alone. Dr. Hurt exposed himself to considerable peril on this trip, and on one occasion, barely escaped being buried in a snow-drift, while passing through a deep gorge of the mountains, endeavoring to reach an elevated plateau.

The object of their expedition at this season of the year was a secret one, and was undertaken at the earnest request of General Johnston, who had dispatched Captain R. B. Marcy in charge of a small party of picked men, to New Mexico, for the purpose of purchasing horses, mules and beef cattle, and moving them as early and rapidly as possible in the spring, in the direction of Fort Bridger, to recruit the army

stock and to furnish provisions. But this expedition had not been out more than a month or six weeks, when it was reported through some Delaware half-breed Indians, who had been carrying on a considerable trade between the Mormons and the Sho-sho-nees about Fort Hall, that the Mormons had knowledge of this expedition, and were organizing a force of three hundred men, well equipped, to pass out through a southern route and intercept Marcy and his stock, make prisoners of the Captain and his party, and turn the stock over to the Quartermaster and Commissary of the Mormon army, and leave the General and his little army at Fort Bridger to starve for want of supplies, and unable to move for want of stock.

Impressed with the truth of the intelligence received, and believing in the possibility of the Mormons being able to carry their proposed expedition into effect, the General became very much concerned for the safety of Captain Marcy. Dr. Hurt, in conversation with an officer, expressed the opinion that the Mormon expedition could be frustrated. On the next morning a messenger came to his tent to say that the General wished to see him. He stated his views to the commander, who seemed to think them feasible and offered about the only hope of safety. But he could trust no one but the Doctor himself with their execution, and hence he insisted upon his undertaking it. The plan succeeded, though it had been intended, if the Mormons came out, to stampede their horses some night and leave them all afoot; but when a vague rumor got afloat through straggling Indians that Dr. Hurt was in Uinta Valley, which was known to be a favorite winter resort for Indians, the object of his visit and the strength of his escort were so exaggerated, that the Mormons became alarmed and abandoned the expedition. Dr. Hurt and his little party returned to headquarters of the army about the first of May, worn out by fatigue and exposure, to learn that great anxiety had been felt for their safety, and to find the army upon the verge of starvation, having been reduced to the lowest rations capable of sustaining life, and subsisting partly upon wild roots and plants; several of the men had been fatally poisoned by gathering and eating roots while out on picket duty. But they were soon relieved of their famine by the arrival of Colonel Cooke from Fort Laramie with a number of beef cattle, and in a few days later, by the arrival of Captain Marcy from New Mexico with a large drove of cattle, mules and horses.

The army entered Salt Lake about the 1st of July, and passing over the southern divide, established Camp Floyd in Cedar county, about

forty miles south of Salt Lake City, and immediately west of Lake Utah ; and the Doctor returned to his Indian reservation on the opposite side of this lake, which he had so hastily abandoned in September of the preceding year, and resumed his labor of civilizing the Indians by instilling into their minds a love of domestic life, habits of industry, and a knowledge of agriculture. He continued in the service till the autumn of 1859, when he was relieved by Colonel Andrew J. Humphreys, of Indiana, and returning to the States, repaired immediately to Washington City, where he passed a whole year in the tedious and unpleasant business of settling accounts with the Government.

While sojourning at the national capital, he made the acquaintance of many distinguished citizens and statesmen, both of the city and country, and among others, a leading belle, who had somehow learned something of his adventures in the West, and paid him the compliment of telling him that, but for his modesty, he might have been *the* lion of Washington during his stay in the city.

In the spring of 1861, Dr. Hurt came to St. Louis and organized the late business firm of Hurt, Helmers & Voorhis, which he left to the entire control of his partners, and though it flourished for a time, it proved a rather unfortunate business connection.

In the autumn of 1862, Dr. Hurt entered the St. Louis Medical College as a student of medicine, and graduated from that institution in the spring of the following year, preparatory to returning again to the practice of his chosen profession.

In the winter of 1865, during the great petroleum excitement in Pennsylvania, the Laclede Oil Company of St. Louis was organized, of which Dr. Hurt, although owning but a single share of the stock (five hundred dollars), was made president. As the organization of the company had been effected chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Robert S. Voorhis, who was elected secretary and treasurer, the management of the company's affairs was intrusted entirely to him. This likewise proved a disastrous failure. Of the thirteen thousand dollars which had been subscribed and paid in, every dollar was expended in the purchase of machinery, and in boring for oil which was never reached in paying quantities.

In 1868 Dr. Hurt was chosen by the citizens of the Eighth ward to represent them in the lower house of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, in which he served two sessions, and was the author of several important bills, which, he regrets, failed to pass.

It was in the adjourned session of this Assembly that the fate of the

State University was decided, by attaching thereto the State Agricultural College and School of Mines. The proposition to consolidate these interests gave rise to protracted and often animated discussion, in which Dr. H. participated as an earnest advocate for consolidation.

In 1873 he was elected president of the Susquehanna and Billings Land Company of Southwest Missouri, and in 1874, president of the St. Louis Medical Society.

In February 1875, he yielded to the solicitations of numerous political friends, and accepted the nomination of the Democratic party for the Constitutional Convention, but was defeated by Colonel Thomas T. Gantt, an Independent. In June of the same year he was elected by the Board of Health to the responsible position which he now occupies, that of resident-physician to the City Hospital.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, and believes as firmly in the sovereignty of the States as in the sovereignty of the United States; that coercion is unconstitutional and incompatible with the existence of a free State or a free people. He is not an unfrequent contributor to the public journals on various political and literary subjects. A clear and logical thinker, with a mind singularly free from bias, he is a convincing and graceful writer and speaker. Exceptionally pure in life and thought, his temperament is joyous, and his manners dignified, though gracious. The marks of confidence and esteem that have been bestowed upon him, by his profession and by the people of St. Louis, could have had no more worthy recipient.

MEREDITH MARTIN, M.D.

PROMINENT among the medical men of St. Louis, who, during a long and useful lifetime, have in no ordinary degree enjoyed the respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens, is to be found DR. MEREDITH MARTIN, who, although for some years out of active practice, is still held in the highest regard by the profession, as well as the public at large.

DR. MARTIN was born in Madison county, near Richmond, Kentucky, December 13, 1805. Both his father and mother were Virginians by birth, and of the most respected families of the Old Dominion. His education in Kentucky was but slight, and was confined entirely to the rudimentary branches of English, such as the county schools afford.

In 1816 his father, accompanied by his family, removed to Boone county, Missouri, and was a pioneer of that section of the State. Here he purchased land and lived, until his death in 1850, one of the most respected and useful citizens of Boone county.

Meredith was the fourth of nine children, and assisted his father in the cultivation of the farm, attending school during the winter season, improving his mind and storing up such knowledge as might prove advantageous in the great battle of life to come in after years.

Thus passed his early years, until in 1826 he came to St. Louis and began the study of his profession under the late honored Dr. B. G. Farrar, a man still remembered for his scholarly attainments and professional skill, and the first American physician who located west of the Mississippi River. Under his admirable instruction he remained four years, and now that the grave has closed above his old preceptor, and the snows of many years encircle his own brow, he seems to take especial delight in referring to the uniform kindness and painstaking of his first teacher.

After four years of instruction under Dr. Farrar, young Martin went to Philadelphia, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, when, under an appointment from General Cass, he visited the Indian country for the purpose of vaccinating the Sioux Indians. Here

he remained the entire summer and fall, fulfilling his mission, and saving from the ravages of that most terrible scourge many an aborigine of the West.

Returning to St. Louis in November, he formed a copartnership with his old friend and tutor, Dr. Farrar, which continued until the latter retired from active practice, some three years afterward. Dr. Martin soon found himself in command of a large and lucrative practice, to which he never failed to give his entire attention. His knowledge of his profession, his skill in practice, together with his well-known integrity in every relation of life, soon stamped him as no ordinary man, and placed him in the front rank of the physicians of the day. His whole soul, his entire energy, were bound up in the profession of medicine, and while other men were flitting away the years of life in the vain pursuit of empty honors in politics, Dr. Martin was moving steadily along, healing the sick and wounded, and bringing blessings in every path of life his professional duties called him.

Upon the establishment of McDowell's College, a professor's chair was placed at his disposal. This, however, he saw fit to decline, feeling that the duties incident to the position of professor in an institution of learning such as this renowned school of medicine was, would demand too much of his time, and necessitate, to a certain degree, a neglect of his large practice. Such was the estimation in which he was held by his brethren of the same profession, that on three different occasions he was made president of the St. Louis Medical Society, a position he filled with honor and credit.

He took no part in the political dissensions which agitated the people during his earlier years, but never failed to cast his vote as his reason dictated; and although on more than one occasion, solicited to take part in municipal affairs, he ever refused, and under no consideration would he allow his name to be used in connection with a candidacy for any public office.

When the war cloud burst over the land, the storm found him a Union man. Although a strong admirer of Southern institutions, he did not believe in the disruption of the American Union. He had a firm belief in gradual emancipation, believing that the manumission of the slaves would redound more to the benefit of the Southern white man than the slave himself.

During the continuance of the war, while he took no active part on either side, and while the military prisons of the city were over-crowded with unfortunate men who had forfeited their liberty by their adherence

to the Confederate cause, Dr. Martin did much to alleviate their sufferings, and ameliorate their terrible condition, using his influence with the authorities for their release, and advancing them money to carry them to their homes: and be it to their honor recorded, that out of the large amount thus advanced, he never lost but one dollar and a half. Many are still living in the city and throughout the State, who were at this period inmates of the McDowell's College or Myrtle Street prisons, who well recollect his uniform kindness in these dark hours of prison life.

In 1838 Dr. Martin married Miss Elizabeth M. Gay, daughter of John H. Gay, Esq., of St. Louis, who died in 1862, leaving him six children. His second marriage took place in 1864, when he was united in matrimony to Mrs. Ellen M. Tracy, daughter of George Morton, Esq., also of St. Louis. His sons are well known in St. Louis as men of unblemished integrity and character, and occupy positions of honor and trust in the community.

As has been stated, some years since Dr. Martin retired from active practice, at the anxious solicitations of his family, who felt alarm at his increasing years; yet this does not hinder him from taking a heartfelt interest in everything which transpires in relation to the profession which claimed the prime of his honorable manhood. Deeply read in all matters relating to the practice of medicine, he possesses a remarkable power of reaching the seat of disease, and immediately grappling with its causes. In his practice he has ever been one of the most successful in the West, and his labors, scattered over a long series of years, did not fail to bring him a handsome competence, which is always in store for well-directed ability and industry. Endowed by nature with a remarkably fine constitution, he is still a hearty, hale man, with as much vitality and elasticity as the majority of men at the age of fifty. Socially, as well as publicly, he occupies a high position among his fellow-citizens, who have never failed to recognize his many admirable qualities.

JOHN R. LIONBERGER.

IF the merits or demerits of a citizen are to be judged by the number of public positions he has worthily filled, or by the quiet, generous and liberal spirit he has privately exercised in his endeavors to add to the material wealth and prosperity of the community in which he resides, then, indeed, is JOHN R. LIONBERGER justly entitled to a strong position in the esteem and regard of the people of St. Louis; for, retiring and unobtrusive as he is in all his transactions, he is, nevertheless, one of the men at present living who have been instrumental in securing to St. Louis the proud title of the commercial metropolis of the Mississippi Valley.

JOHN ROBERT LIONBERGER was born in Virginia, August 22, 1829. His father, who was engaged in merchandising, was of German descent as the name would indicate; his mother was of English-Scotch ancestry. The family removed from Virginia to Missouri in 1837, and settled in Boonville, Cooper county, where his father again embarked in commercial enterprises. Up to the age of sixteen, young John R. had attended Kemper's Academy, a somewhat noted institution of learning in Boonville, where he received the rudiments of his education. He then attended the State University at Columbia, where he began a course of classics and the higher branches of mathematics.

Upon completing his education, his tastes led him to enter the mercantile world in search of fortune, which he did in Boonville, but, like other young men of energy and enterprise, who require a wide field for business operations, came to St. Louis in 1855, and established the wholesale boot and shoe house of Lionberger & Shields, on Main street. This firm continued in existence for some two years, when Mr. Shields sold his interest to his partner, and Mr. Lionberger continued the business in his own name. Subsequently, the firm became J. R. Lionberger & Co., and continued so until 1867, when Mr. Lionberger retired, and left a most flourishing business to his junior partners; but he did not retire from active participation in the great business transactions of the city.

From the organization of the old Southern Bank, in 1857, Mr. Lionberger had been one of its most active directors, and for several

years its vice-president. The Third National Bank took the place of that financial institution in 1864, and in 1867 he became its president. He still holds this honorable and responsible position, and with it the unlimited confidence of his associates.

He became a director in the North Missouri Railroad at a period in its history when the affairs of the corporation, owing to different causes, were desperate indeed; and with others aided materially in its extension and completion to Kansas City and the Iowa State line, and the construction of the bridge across the Missouri River at St. Charles, thus undoubtedly making it what it is to-day—on a fair way to be one of the most successful railroad enterprises in the West.

From its incipiency, he has been an active director in the Illinois & St. Louis Bridge Company, and was a member of the Executive and Construction Committees.

In all matters relating to the public welfare, and in all enterprises undertaken for the ultimate benefit of the city, Mr. Lionberger has always taken the liveliest interest, generally contributing most liberally toward any object that was likely to benefit the city of his adoption.

He is a director in the Safe Deposit Company; also a director in the new Chamber of Commerce Association, and a member of the Building Committee. His connection with the Board of Trade is marked by the most pleasing associations. He was a delegate to the Boston Convention of the National Board of Trade; also to the New Orleans Convention, and was chairman of the St. Louis delegation to the latter. These facts merely go to show the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, and the unbounded confidence they are pleased to place in him.

Mr. Lionberger was married in 1852 to Miss Margaret M. Clarkson, of Columbia, Missouri, a lady held in the highest estimation by a large circle of acquaintances, for her many estimable qualities. His family consists of four children.

As a public-spirited man, Mr. Lionberger occupies a prominent place among the leading citizens of St. Louis. He has invested in almost every public enterprise of his day.

In private, as well as in public life, he is much admired for his numerous good qualities of head and heart; his pure and unblemished character, and his social, genial and unassuming nature, making him an acceptable visitor in the very best circles. He is still in the prime of life, in the full enjoyment of all his intellectual faculties, and it is to be hoped, with a long course of usefulness before him.

HENRY B. BELT.

AMONG the oldest and most respected citizens of St. Louis, whose manhood has been interwoven with the great public projects which have gone to make this city metropolitan in its character, is HENRY B. BELT, who has seen St. Louis grow from a town of five thousand inhabitants to its present gigantic proportions.

MR. BELT was born February 17, 1816, in Winchester, Virginia, and is a descendant of one of the good old families of the Old Dominion, whose sons and daughters are to be found in all parts of the great West, filling honorable positions in every walk in life. While yet an infant, his parents removed to Alabama, thence to Tennessee, and finally, in February 1830, came to St. Louis.

Young Henry, whose education had received proper attention, entered the office of Archibald Gamble, the clerk of the Circuit Court, and *ex-officio* recorder, and at a period when Peter Furguson was deputy clerk for Gamble. In 1837, he was appointed by the County Court a Justice of the Peace, which position he filled but a short time when, in 1837, he was made Deputy Sheriff under Marshall Brotherton. This office he filled with satisfaction to all concerned for four years under Brotherton, four years under General Milburn, two years under Samuel Conway, and finally, two years under Louis Labeaume, when in August 1850, and at the termination of Labeaume's term of office, he was elected Sheriff of St. Louis county, filling this important post until August 1852.

During this long period of his connection with the Sheriff's office, he entered into all the existing political contests, and had ample opportunities for becoming acquainted with every locality in the county, and thus became thoroughly familiar with the value of every foot of ground in the county. In 1853, he formed a partnership in the real estate business with John G. Priest, a firm known throughout the county for twenty years as Belt & Priest. It is impossible to calculate the amount of business transacted by this firm during its existence, and the records show that these gentlemen have made more sub-divisions and sales than all the other real estate agents in the city.

Mr. Belt has been prominent in municipal affairs, being twice elected to the City Council, and filling important positions upon the Board of Health, Home of Refuge, and other bodies of a public nature. He filled one term as Judge of the County Court, and was an unyielding advocate of the railroad system of the State. For several years he was a member of the board of directors of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and was vice-president of the same road for two years, where his business enterprise and energy were fully appreciated.

In 1873, the firm of Belt & Priest was dissolved, when Mr. Belt opened his present real estate office, at No. 215 North Sixth street, under the name of Henry B. Belt & Co. His vast and varied experience in real estate matters in St. Louis as deputy and Sheriff of the county; his long years as the chief agent in the city, and his knowledge of localities and values, all combine to make him the most expert judge of property in St. Louis. His first connection with real estate was in 1835, and from that period down to the present time, the records of the county show that no man in that line of business has handled more property in the way of transfers and sales than himself.

Mr. Belt, in connection with Samuel D. Wells, was the original founder of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, as the records of the corporation will show.

No man stands higher in his particular line of business, and in cases where a nicety of judgment is required, Mr. Belt's opinion is invaluable and generally looked upon as decisive. His long residence in St. Louis, his honorable and upright course in every relation of life, have not only made him one of our most respected citizens, but have surrounded him with hosts of friends, whose respect and esteem he possesses in a more than ordinary degree. His industry has always secured him a lucrative business, which has brought him a competency as its just reward. Notwithstanding his years and the immense amount of labor he has performed during his active career, he is still vigorous and active, and goes through the general routine of every day life with remarkable ease. In real estate circles his name is as familiar as "household words," and his opinions are invariably quoted as a standard authority.

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER.

MR. SWITZLER was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, March 16, 1819. His father, Simeon Switzler, soon after moved to Nicholasville, Jessamine county, where he was sent to a private school of which Miss Eliza Rohan Buskett was teacher. Miss Buskett died in St. Louis, Missouri, at the residence of her nephew, James L. Buskett, December 13, 1871, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

The paternal grand-parents of Colonel Switzler were natives of Switzerland, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg; subsequently to Orange county, Virginia, where Simeon Switzler was born.

In 1826, the subject of this sketch moved with his father's family to Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, where they continued to reside until 1832, when they moved to a farm in that county, midway between Fayette and Boonville. Here he remained about nine years, alternately attending school at Mt. Forest Academy, and aiding in the cultivation of the farm.

Encouraged by his father and mother, he early developed a taste for literary pursuits and a thirst for knowledge; read and composed much, and prosecuted his studies in school and at home with unflagging industry. He took much interest, and a prominent part for several winters, in a debating society organized at the Academy, and here acquired that aptitude for popular oratory which has distinguished his career as a public man.

Adopting the law as his profession, in 1839 and 1840 he prosecuted his law studies at home, enjoying occasional instruction from his early friends, Judge Abiel Leonard and Colonel Jo. Davis, of the neighboring town of Fayette. He had but few books, but these he studied thoroughly, passing no word without understanding its meaning. In 1840, he took great interest in the election of General Harrison, writing a series of articles in favor of his election, for the *Boonslick Times*, a Whig paper then published in Fayette.

During the winter of 1840-41 he was kindly tendered the use, if he would come to Columbia, of the law library of Hon. James S. Rollins,

which he accepted, and reached Columbia on January 8, 1841, where he has ever since resided.

For several months he paid his board by discharging the duties of book-keeper in one of the stores of Columbia, all the while occupying, free of rent, the law office of Major Rollins. In April 1841, he delivered a public address in Columbia, on the occasion of the death, and in commemoration of the life and services, of General Harrison. In 1841, he became editor, at a small salary, of the *Patriot*, a Whig paper then published in Columbia. He did not, however, neglect his law studies, and in May 1842, was admitted to the Bar. In July 1842, he retired from the *Patriot*, but in December following, he consented to purchase a half interest in the paper and become again its editor. In January 1843, he changed its name to the *Missouri Statesman*, which paper he has conducted continuously since that time, a period of more than thirty-two years. With the single exception of the St. Louis *Republican*, the *Statesman* has survived all its contemporaries of 1843, and with this exception is the oldest paper in the State.

The *Statesman* has been Mr. Switzler's life work, and is a monument of his enterprise, energy and talents. No weekly newspaper in the State wields a greater influence over the public mind, or has more largely contributed to the substantial prosperity of the State and of the town and county in which it is published; and no editor in Missouri enjoys a more enviable reputation, or is better known personally and professionally. In fact, the *Missouri Statesman* is an individuality, a personation, receiving and imparting the impress of its editor. It is regarded by its contemporaries as a model newspaper—enterprising, progressive, alive to every good work, remarkably accurate in its facts, and conducted with acknowledged ability and fairness to all.

In August 1843, Colonel Switzler was married, in Columbia, to Miss Mary Jane, a daughter of the late John B. Royall, formerly of Halifax county, Virginia, and in 1845 he retired from the Bar.

In 1846, 1848 and in 1856, he was elected to the Legislature from Boone county; in 1860, was a delegate to the Baltimore Whig National Convention, which nominated Bell and Everett, and it was on his motion in that body that Mr. Everett was nominated by acclamation for the vice-presidency. He was a candidate for presidential elector on the Bell-Everett ticket, in 1860, and made an extensive canvass. He was a Union man during the war, conservative but decided, supported General McClellan for the presidency in 1864, Seymour in 1868, and Greeley in 1872. He was a delegate to the

State Constitutional Convention in 1865, and took a very active and prominent part in that body, against the disfranchising and other extreme measures proposed and adopted by the Radical majority. Since 1863 he has actively co-operated with the Democratic party.

In 1866 and 1868, he was nominated by the Democratic conventions in his district, for Congress; made an extensive canvass, and met his opponents in joint discussion in every county; and notwithstanding the wholesale disfranchisement of his political friends, was each time elected. But a partisan Secretary of State refused him the certificate and gave it to the defeated candidates; whereupon Colonel Switzler contested their election, and with an industry which knows no flagging, and with marked ability, prosecuted the contests before the United States House of Representatives. The Election Committee of the House, although composed largely of Republicans, reported in his favor in both cases; yet the House voted down the reports of its own committees, and awarded the seats to the sitting members. He addressed the House on both occasions in speeches of great power and eloquence, which were extensively published, and attracted much attention throughout the Union.

In 1875, Mr. Switzler was elected a member of the Convention to form a new constitution, and took a leading part in the important debates and deliberations of that body. To him, as chairman of the Committee on Education, the State is deeply indebted for the admirable article on that subject, in the new Constitution. His speech in exposition and defense of it when it was reported to the Convention, was among the ablest and most exhaustive delivered during the session. His large experience in public life, great knowledge of political questions, familiarity with parliamentary law, and ability as a debater and writer, gave him a prominent position among the members of the Convention.

This is but a brief outline of the life and character of Colonel Switzler. He belongs to that class of self-made men who have won honorable distinction by dint of a never-flagging industry and a perfect self-reliance. Possessed of larger opportunities, there is no post of honor that would be out of his reach in our country. Limited in his advantages of education, to the common schools which the times afforded, and to the pursuit of studies at home, and by his energy and resolution surmounting every impediment that lay in his pathway, he has attained an enviable and imposing position in society.

Distinguished alike for his liberal views, and energetic action and influence as a journalist, in pushing forward those great questions of

public policy which have agitated the American public mind for the last quarter of a century, he may be justly ranked among the public benefactors of our country. He has lived to see that his labors in the cause of progress and reform have not been in vain. And still in the pride of vigorous manhood, with a constitution unimpaired, and free from those vices which frequently destroy the usefulness of public men, he is destined still further to labor for the advancement of those opinions and principles, upon the success of which greatly depend the peace, prosperity and growth of our country. To his honor be it also written, that although ever surrounded by temptation, he never in his life tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor. He has been, from his young manhood, a steady and unflinching advocate of total abstinence, and all those agencies tending to elevate the social and moral condition of men.

Conservative without tameness, progressive without impatience or violence, acting always with foresight and intelligence, he belongs to that class of public men in whose hands, and to whose guidance, the people must look for the preservation and safety of our country and its institutions.

JOHN MAGWIRE.

JOHN MAGWIRE is well-known throughout the United States, among the reading public, as one of the leading representatives of what is known as the Labor-reform movement. Though his labors in that direction have perhaps secured him a larger hearing than he has had upon some other questions of public policy, his connection with the organization seems rather incidental to his views. Mr. Magwire has not gone out of his way to meet the labor reformers, or adapted his opinion to tenets already laid down. On the contrary, the reformers found Mr. Magwire the champion of principle, and the advocate of a polity so fully in consonance with their aims, that he became the exponent of some of their leading principles.

Aside from an active and successful life in the conduct of his personal affairs, Mr. Magwire has given much deep and careful attention to the social and political problems crowding upon us, and has made public the solutions at which he has arrived. These bear evidence of deep research and close acquaintance with their subjects.

However untimely it might be to canvass and discuss opinions in this connection, it is not too much to say, that his published views upon the rights of the citizen in the soil, and upon the currency question, have received the indorsement of many of the brightest intellects in this country, and have not as yet been shown unsound in any particular.

Too many in this country have adopted the title of reformers who are simply agitators. Not so Mr. Magwire. He would carefully conserve every vested interest. He would begin to build without demolishing—providing for the future while respecting the past. Too able and too just for blind partisanship, his schemes do not look to benefiting any class at the expense of another. Positive, able and fluent, he is an antagonist not to be despised, and an ally who contributes as much power as can attach to any single individual. His ancestry was not of the sort that compromised without most cogent reasons, and in this respect, at least, he is entirely like them.

His paternal grandfather, Bartholomew Magwire, came to America

from Ireland about the year 1735. In the subsequent wars between the English colonies and the French and Indians, he served in the army of General Braddock, in the militia under the command of (Colonel) George Washington. His original discharge, dated December 1758, sets forth that "Bartholomew Magwire, having served a full term in the Pennsylvania militia, is this day discharged."

His maternal grandfather, Michael Magwire, was a captain in the Revolutionary War. In the year 1788, he emigrated with his family from the neighborhood of Taneytown, Maryland, to a place in the Alleghany Mountains, which became known as Magwire's Settlement. The town of Loretto, in Cambria county, now occupies the site.

His father, Michael Magwire, was born in the State of Delaware, in May 1768, and at the age of ten years was carried by his parents to the Valley of the Juniata, settling at a point now contained in Huntington county. He also served in the Revolutionary War in the Pennsylvania militia. He inherited the farm upon which his father, Bartholomew Magwire, had settled in 1771, and resided there until his death in 1855. Even in the closing days of his life, when he was eighty-eight years of age, his memory was unclouded and his faculties singularly strong. Shortly before his death, he was enabled to communicate to the historian of the Juniata Valley the main facts and incidents upon which is founded "Jones' History of the Juniata Valley."

The historian, Mr. Jones, states that although Mr. Magwire was on his death bed, he had the most wonderful memory of any man he ever knew. "His memory was as true as the needle to the pole, and he recollected days and dates with an accuracy that astonished me," and when I was leaving him, he took my hand and said, "my young friend, this is the last narrative I will ever make. My mind is yet clear, my lungs are sound, but the powers of life are giving away, and in a few days my body will go back to the clay. I have endeavored to fulfill the duties required by the law of my being. I have obeyed the laws of God and man. I have always respected the latter, and paid homage to the former, and for the future, I have nothing to fear." The historian further remarked, "that the man had *never lived* who could say that Michael Magwire had ever wronged him."

This then was the priceless legacy that the father left his children, a legacy more highly prized by his son, and more carefully guarded, than anything else he could have bequeathed.

John Magwire, the subject of the present sketch, was born on the old homestead in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1805;

worked on the farm for years, and received the advantages of the country schools. In boyhood he developed a taste for historical reading. The Bible and New Testament were then text books in the schools, and were the first that he studied. Following them he read Josephus, Plutarch's Lives, Rollin, the History of the Wars of Napoleon, and of our own Revolutionary war. In the latter, the history was suplemented by the vast fund of anecdote and incident with which the recollection of his father enriched it, a fund more copious and minute than could possibly be put in the form of written annals.

From the farm he went to the iron works, and engaged first as a clerk. Two years later, and before he was twenty-three years of age, he was promoted to the position of manager, and in that capacity superintended the manufacture of pig iron and charcoal blooms at the works of Lyon, Shorb & Co. and J. H. & C. R. Schoenberger, on the Juniata, in Pennsylvania.

In 1837 he came to St. Louis, after having visited and inspected the iron regions of Ohio and Kentucky, with the experience of nearly a score of years in the manufacture of iron in Pennsylvania, in all its manifold details. In the spring of 1838 he established what has ever since been known as the Sligo Iron Store, the object being the sale of the iron manufactured by Lyon, Shorb & Co. at the Sligo Rolling Mill in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

From this time Mr. Magwire became identified with St. Louis and with the State of Missouri. He brought to his new home a valuable fund of experience, clear and active mental powers, and an unselfish spirit. The latter quality is finely illustrated in his course when solicited to take part with the owners of the Iron Mountain in the manufacture of iron from the ore. The offer made him was a generous one, but he was convinced that the first effort must result in financial disaster, and was unwilling to devote to it the years of his active life. Yet he felt interested in a project so vast and so promising, as it would eventually lead to the development of the mineral wealth of the State, and although it would eventually prove a powerful rival of his own in his own department of trade, he furnished the projectors with complete information relative to iron manufacture in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, and laid down a complete plan for management. This course his partners in the East took offense at, and this led to a dissolution of his business relations with Lyon, Shorb & Co., in 1843.

The view held by Mr. Magwire was that he owed it to the State, when men stood ready to embark in an enterprise of so much moment

to the general welfare, to furnish them with all the information he could command, and to sink his individual interests. The present mineral development of our State is a vindication of the unselfish position he then assumed.

In 1834, the year in which occurred the rupture with his Eastern partners, he furnished the capital for building on the river's bank, in the northern part of the city, the first marine railway docks that proved a success west of the Alleghanies. The high water of 1844–'45 destroyed the ways; but the principles of success had been demonstrated, and led to the construction of similar works—on the Ohio River, at Paducah, Madison, Cincinnati, Steubenville and Pittsburgh; and on the Mississippi, at Carondelet. After the destruction of his ways, and the removal of the machinery to Rock Island, Mr. Magwire contracted for and built steamboat hulls in the years 1845–'6–'7–'8.

In 1845, a tract of land fronting on the river, and sixteen arpents in extent, was offered at public sale and purchased by him. The title was contested. Arrayed against him were great wealth, high social position, political influence and all the talent and machinery of opinion that wealth and influence could bring to bear. He himself was stigmatized as a land thief, the press was subsidized against him, and an armed mob drove him from the land and burned his saw-mill. In 1847 he commenced suit to enforce his legal title, and after a litigation extending through twenty-seven years, vindicated the justice of his position. The case was argued eight times before the Supreme Court of the United States, and an equal number of times before the Land Department at Washington, and often tried before the Department of the Interior and the Supreme Court of Missouri. The case of Magwire vs. Tyler is reported in four of the volumes of the "United States Supreme Court Reports."

There was employed against him during the continuance of the suit, some of the most eminent lawyers in the country; all well paid,—the principal ones of which were at St. Louis—Spalding, Tiffany & Sheply, Crocket & Briggs, R. M. Field, Britton A. Hill, Will. Wright; Judge Burmle, of Mississippi; at Washington, before the Land Department: Colonel Benton, Wm. Carey Jones, Senator Vinton, of Ohio; Thomas, of Washington City; Abel R. Corbin, James Guthrie and Robert Tyler, of Louisville, Kentucky; Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts; Edwin M. Stanton, Caleb Cushing, Philip Philips, of Washington City, and others whose names cannot now be recalled. This array of lawyers appalled all his friends, and they frequently begged of him to abandon the case

on account of the expense. Had the question been simply one of loss or gain, he might, perhaps, have entertained such a proposition; but he felt that as his reputation was assailed he had but one course, and that to vindicate himself so that he might transmit to his children unimpaired the legacy of his father. He felt that he must establish the right to say that "the man never lived who could say that John Magwire had wronged him."

In delivering the opinion on the final disposal of the case, the court said: "The plaintiff, conscious that he had a just claim, and undismayed by the law's delays, has pursued the case until this court could take jurisdiction, and do him justice." Commenting on the other side of the case, the court said: "Extended comments on their proceedings are not necessary, because they are obviously characterized by fraud, error and injustice from their incipiency to the termination."

When the war broke out, he organized and was chairman of, the first Union club in the city, and was at the same time appointed by Secretary Chase one of the local inspectors of steam vessels for this port. He had to act in a kind of *quasi* military capacity in administering the law. While so acting, he was led to investigate the causes of boiler explosions, and finally applied the remedy in an improved construction of the boilers themselves, especially in those parts relating to the flues and the steam space. His theory was illustrated in the *Scientific American*, and received the indorsement of the conductors of that journal. They also complimented the author upon the discovery of a mechanical and scientific fact which had escaped the attention of the Board of United States Supervising Inspectors. If we are to judge merely by results, it is conclusive to say that since boilers and machinery have been altered to conform to his theory, there has been none of that frightful loss of life that had before characterized the navigation of our Western rivers.

The subject of national finances, and the attributes and inherent qualities of money, have engaged much of his profound attention, and have received at his hands a solution, which, as a part of his life-work, belongs in the narration of his achievements. This subject first received his deep attention in 1861, when the gifted daughter of Edward Kellogg, of New York, put into his hands her father's book entitled "Kellogg's Monetary System." Starting at first with the universally-received opinion that the questions of national currency and the relations of the Government thereto are among the most abstruse and recondite with which the statesman has to grapple, Mr. Magwire soon became convinced that when stripped of extraneous matter they are really the most

readily-understood of any of the functions that pertain to Government. From the establishment of the Bank of the United States in 1816, down to the present time, he had been an observer of the operations of finance, and had witnessed the fluctuations of trade, with its seasons of depression and distress.

The results of his research may be briefly stated in a few plain propositions:

1. That money derives its power from the seal of the sovereign power that is affixed to it, and not from any intrinsic value.

2. That when affixed to a substance of no value whatever, it performs all the functions of money, as perfectly as where a commercial value inheres in the substance itself.

3. When the sovereign stamp which imparts the attribute of money is affixed to metal or other substance having a commercial value, the commercial value is not in truth affected by the stamp, neither is the money attribute in any wise altered by the material to which the money token has been imparted.

The argument that flows from these propositions is simple and harmonious. In connection with our constitutional provisions, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, it warrants the creation of an American money. Gold not coined is not money, and a bar of gold is no more legal tender in the settlement of a contract than a bar of iron. "Gold," says the Supreme Court of the United States, "coined without the authority of Congress is not a legal tender." The same high authority has declared that the emission of paper money by Congress is constitutional, and that it is a legal tender. Here, then, we see that it is the stamp of the sovereign power affixed, and not an intrinsic value of barter, that gives it a paramount power, stopping the execution in the hands of the sheriff, satisfying the judgments that have been entered in any court in the land, and bearing upon its face the seal of the collective majesty of the people—of the Government.

Says Mr. Magwire: "President Jackson, in 1832, acted as a wise and honest statesman in destroying the Bank of the United States, but he failed as a wise and able statesman in providing a remedy for the evil he eradicated. If he had in that day recalled all the Government deposits to the treasury of the United States, and disbursed the money of the Government from the treasury, as was done after James Guthrie became Secretary under President Pierce, he would have proved equal to the emergency.

"The treasurer of the United States can only pay out money when appropriated by a law of Congress, and when the claim presented has been passed upon and known to be just. And when such claims are presented, he should be placed in a position by Congress to hand over the counter, not certificates of deposit, or bonds bearing interest that are an incubus on industry, but dollars in *money* of the United States. From the formulated exhibits, which admit of no question, no argument, it is shown that the annual increase of productive wealth in this country is but a fraction over three per cent., and yet the United States is paying six per cent. in gold for the use of its own paper money. Paying a continuous interest when it has it in its power to pay the principal. But, say some, you would have a plethora of currency. To rebut this, it is only necessary to state that this country has less than thirteen dollars per capita, and that France, financially the most prosperous country in Christendom, has thirty-seven dollars per capita. A single fact demolishes that argument."

The bond question Mr. Magwire illustrates thus: "Suppose the President, with the proper voucher for his yearly salary, presents himself at the treasury to be paid. 'Here,' says the treasurer, 'is your money, the money of America, with the token on its face that makes it money throughout the land, in itself the emblem of the sovereignty of the people.' 'But,' replies the President, 'I would rather you keep the money and issue me a certificate of a deposit, usually called a bond, and let me come every six months and get my interest.' 'Sir,' retorts the treasurer, 'it is my business to pay debts, and Congress provides me money for that purpose, but where am I to get money to pay *interest* with?' 'Why, sir,' says the creditor, 'tax the industry of the country, and you will thus gain the money to pay over to me semi-annually when I present myself.' This is in effect what we are now doing. We are paying interest when we should pay principal, taxing productive values to pay six per cent. interest when they themselves are making three, and saddling productive industry with a load under which it groans and sweats, and from which it prays to be delivered. Here is the canker at the root that has withered our fair tree of prosperity, and for which there is one easy and honorable remedy. That is to pay our debts, pay them in the money which the Supreme Court of the United States has decided is a constitutional money, a legal tender, and withal a good money. Then let the holders of the money wealth stand upon the same plane with holders of productive wealth, and the man who has labor to sell will sell in

the best market, with no unnatural restrictions imposed upon him; and better than all, he will not be taxed to pay interest on money deposited in the Governmental treasury, when the treasury has no use for it."

Mr. Magwire favors an American money system that is not under the power of the money lender, and the introduction of this issue into each congressional election until the people have their views represented in National Legislature, and the power of the present monopoly is broken.

Besides the question of money and of currency, Mr. Magwire has taken another position with regard to the ownership of the soil, and its proper distribution among the citizens who form the Government. To this end he would interfere with no vested rights, but all of the public domain yet remaining unsold, he would hold as a sacred trust for the landless, and use it as an endowment for those not already endowed. Starting with the proposition that all citizens are entitled to a sufficiency of the elements for their support, he asserts that the natural elements are air, water and the soil. The latter alone is to a certain extent denied by the vested rights of civilization. Yet the United States has still a sufficiency to endow all of its citizens, and the best legal minds of the country have expressed the opinion, that the plan proposed by Mr. Magwire "will not interfere with any vested rights, or come in conflict with any of the provisions of the fundamental law." Mr. Magwire's propositions in this regard are as follows:

"The elements necessary to human existence are given to man in common. They are also given in abundance. Of these elements, the earth, the most substantial, is that chiefly which is made the subject of unrestricted ownership or surplus.

"No one is entitled to a surplus of a common gift which deprives another of a sufficiency.

"In this Government, the right to the soil is vested in the people. Congress is made the trustee to dispose of it for their benefit; individual ownership is a blessing; aggregate ownership a fraud.

"A government is of no value, notwithstanding its form, if the rights of the individual citizen in the soil are abrogated.

"A sufficiency of the soil to every citizen is the preventive of social evil. It frustrates controversy between labor and capital—it renders labor independent of capital.

"A State cannot survive the loss of the citizen, nor the citizen the loss of his rightful sufficiency in the soil. The more assured the sufficiency, the more assured the citizen to uphold and perpetuate the State."

It is easy to raise the cry of "Communism" at the principles advanced and supported by this eminent reformer, but it is by no means easy to meet or answer his clear and convincing arguments. He is no mere dabbler or empiric, rushing forward with half-formed schemes; but a cool, methodical, logical and far-sighted man, whose reverence for vested rights is as profound as that of any of his opponents, but who is yet a thorough democrat in every opinion and thought. He is a man to whom the officers elected or appointed to execute the laws never appear in the light of the government itself, but who feels that the expression, "we, the people," is something more than an empty form, and that sovereign power exists in the individuals who compose our commonwealth. His faith in the future is unbounded, because he can see no disaster that can be enduring in its consequences. False systems of finance may rule for a time; industry may be crippled by unwise legislation or loaded down with burdens that almost drive the people to despair; yet the country is not ruined. The country, with its productive acres and its rich deposits, is still here, and the people are all here, and happiness and prosperity cannot fail to be the result of their strivings, even though false leaders betray them and false theories oppress them, before they learn their true interests.

In presenting his views, Mr. Magwire is consistent, able and unselfish, and his expressions are received with attention due their gravity by thousands in all parts of the United States. A cool and fearless thinker, with no ambition to gratify, it is not strange that his influence is so extended, and the feeling which he inspires so honorable alike to his motives and his talents.

L. U. Reavis, Esq.:

SIR:—I cannot consent to the publication of a sketch of my life while I am living, unless the facts upon which I have founded my arguments for a proper distribution of the public lands and for establishing a great American money system—one that will be solely American, and independent of any laws, usages or customs of other

nations or peoples—be appended to what you have extracted from articles I have hitherto published. Of course I must be brief, and can only give the stand-points.

I contend that every American citizen is entitled by the law of nature, as avowed by the founders of our Republic, to a sufficiency of all the natural elements provided from the beginning, which will enable man, with the co-operation of his means for labor, to fulfill the duties required by the law of his being—in other words, all the elements necessary for man's support, if he will apply his labor, have been furnished.

I contend that every American is entitled by heritage, or, in the language of the founders of the Republic, "in an inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness." That is to say, every citizen has a right to a sufficiency of the soil for shelter and for garden fruits. The day laborer, the artisan and the professional man are religiously entitled to the quantity necessary for shelter, the minimum amount—not as a gift, but as a right belonging to every citizen, of which they ought not to be deprived, and secured in such a mode that they cannot deprive themselves of the quantity sufficient for shelter; and this not only for their own sake, but for the common welfare. It is the first duty of the State to provide for the individual support of the citizen. The State cannot survive the loss of the citizen, nor the citizen the loss of his sufficiency. The more assured the sufficiency, the more assured the citizen to uphold and perpetuate the State. I do not mean that the State shall support the citizen; he must support himself. But if our Republic is to be a perpetuity, the State must not deprive the citizen of a sufficiency of the public lands. He must be permitted to take his sufficiency wherever he pleases—to go upon it, or not, as he may choose.

But you will not have room in your book to give, in details, the plan for giving every citizen a sufficiency of the public land, which I published in pamphlet in 1873, and which eminent statesmen have said, if carried into effect, "would eradicate pauperism among all but those who prefer beggary to any other condition; it would stimulate industry, and be a check to vice. It would have a most beneficent effect. The government can do all you ask to promote your plan, for it interferes with no vested right and comes in conflict with no provision of the fundamental law."

The other question, "The money question," is secondary in its consequences, and in time the people will regulate it to suit themselves. The American people had the power to make money before they made a Constitution; that is to say, they possessed the inherent right, as does every community, to provide the means for relieving their necessities. An inherent right may be exercised whenever the contingency happens, whether it has been declared or not. When the people agreed to enter into a contract among themselves, and made a charter or constitution, they granted to Congress the exclusive right to make money by express words, and by words as express, denied thereafter the right to the States. The powers granted to Congress were coextensive with the power to grant The question is, what may Congress do in regard to making money? I contend that Congress can have nothing to do with money, except to supply the national treasury with a sufficient amount to meet appropriations; and the Treasurer is forbidden by the Constitution from allowing money to be withdrawn, in these words: "No money shall be withdrawn from the treasury, unless to meet appropriations made by law." Now, so far as Congress and the Treasurer are concerned, that is all there is in the money question—Congress to supply the treasury, and the Treasurer keep it safe on hand only to meet appropriations.

The Treasurer cannot allow a dollar to be withdrawn, unless the proper voucher is produced to show that the claimant is entitled to the money for an equivalent in some way given to the Government; and when, upon a proper voucher, the money is paid, that closes the business between the claimant and the Government; and as to what becomes

of the money, or what use may be made of it after it has left the treasury, is not a matter for the consideration of Congress or the Treasurer.

The Congress, and all other agents appointed by the sovereign people to transact the public business, must work inside of the charter, and have no more right to provide for taking care of money after it has left the treasury, or for regulating the volume of the currency, than to provide for sheltering the cattle belonging to farmers, or regulating the volume of corn.

Whenever the word money is spoken, the superstitious mind at once turns to gold. As when the word government is used, the mind is carried to the national capital, as though the government resided where the buildings have been erected for convenience and facility in transacting the business. When we go to Washington, there we see the agents of the people engaged in performing the various duties for which they have been appointed. But those agents—neither the Congress, the Executive, or the Judiciary, are the government. The government belongs wherever sovereignty resides. In our republic, the people are sovereign, and the government and the people are one and the same.

The agents appointed by the people must work inside of the contract or charter, and while so working, the people, who are sovereign, can assemble together, amend, alter, or abrogate the present charter, and make a new one. But, in regard to supplying the national treasury with a sufficient amount of money to meet appropriations, the existing charter grants to Congress all the power necessary to that end. The Congress can, by the enactment of a law, authorize the Secretary to put the sovereign token or seal upon any substance they please, which will carry with it the power of the sovereign for all purposes of payment, and the Congress, as said before, can impart no power to money except to make it a standard for payment,—Congress cannot fix standards of value.

We have the authority of the founders of the Government, Jefferson, Franklin, and others, for saying that Congress can impart power to paper money which will make it a valid legal tender; and two of the leading statesmen that succeeded the founders, and were regarded in their day as the ablest and most profound expounders of the Constitution (Webster and Calhoun) maintained that Congress had power, under the Constitution, to make paper money as valid a legal tender as gold money.

The Congress must deposit all money in the national treasury, to be disbursed by that office upon proper vouchers. When the treasurer parts with the money token, and affixes the seal of the sovereign upon it, he delivers to the person entitled a token of the sovereign power, which is not a commodity—a power that will extinguish all demands for payment. Apart from that function, people may put what value they please upon the sovereign power. A stranger may obtain the token of sovereign power, and use it in transferring the title of property and products; but the title of property and products may be changed in other modes, and be as valid as by the use of sovereign power. The sovereign power can be invoked to transfer the possession and title to property without the use of the money token, and the transfer be as valid as if that token had been used. To illustrate this averment: When a judgment is entered by a court, the plaintiff calls for an execution; the court is supplied with blanks; the clerk is directed to fill the blank and affix the seal of the court to the execution; the plaintiff is armed with a power that will enable him to seize the property of the defendant, and have the title or possession of the same transferred to himself or to another. In like manner when the Treasurer of the United States issues to a claimant who presents a demand that has been adjudged against the United States, the token which has the seal of the supreme sovereign power of the Government upon it, the claimant goes forth armed with a power that will extinguish the execution issued by the subordinate power.

The execution issued by the State Court is limited in jurisdiction and duration; the execution issued by the Secretary of the Treasury is unlimited in duration and its jurisdiction is co-extensive with that of the sovereign from whom it emanates. It has power

to transfer the possession and title of any property within the realm. The clerk of a State Court cannot issue an execution unless a judgment has been obtained; neither can the Treasurer of the United States issue the money token unless a demand against the Government has been adjudged in favor of some one.

The Congress can supply the treasury with blanks to be filled out, ready to receive the impress or seal of the sovereign, without using the word "money." And if they would do so, and substitute legal phrases which are arbitrary, this would be calculated to fix the mind upon the token or impress of sovereign power. The word money, however, is a good word and cannot be dropped; but there are other words, which are slang phrases of money dealers, that mislead the public mind from the correct point—such as "specie basis," "redeemable money," "convertible money," etc., that ought to be dropped.

JOHN W. NOBLE.

ONE of the most truly estimable and worthy members of the St. Louis Bar, is JOHN W. NOBLE, the subject of this memoir. He was born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, October 26, 1831. His father, Colonel John Noble, was an old and highly esteemed citizen of Ohio, and lived to the extreme age of eighty-two. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth. Noble's mother was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland. John W. is the eighth of nine children. His brother, Henry C. Noble, is now a prominent lawyer of Columbus, Ohio.

JOHN W. NOBLE, of whom this sketch treats, passed his boyhood days in Columbus, and Cincinnati, Ohio, where his early education received attention and care. He first attended college at Miami University, Ohio, passing through the junior year, which was during the presidency of Dr. McMasters, who was well known for his deep learning and scholarly qualifications. He afterward went to Yale College, where he passed through the junior and senior years, graduating with honor in the year 1851. During his collegiate course he was somewhat distinguished as a writer in his class, carrying off one prize for composition, and becoming editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine*.

After graduating, he turned his attention to the study of law, and entered the office of the Hon. Henry Stanbery, and also of his brother, Henry C. Noble, at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained a student until he determined to go West. He visited all the principal points of the great Northwest, and was in Leavenworth when that flourishing city contained but one hundred inhabitants. But of all the points of interest visited, none offered, to his mind, so many opportunities for the young professional man of energy as St. Louis, and this finally became his choice in the spring of 1855. He was examined for the Bar by Hon. Alexander Hamilton, circuit judge at that period, and was admitted. Mr. Noble soon became engaged in several very important lawsuits, and made quite a record for himself in the defense of a man named Middleton, who was under indictment for the killing of a notorious individual known as "Buffalo Bill." James R. Lackland was

judge of the Criminal Court at the time, and Henry Clover prosecuting attorney. The jury discharged the prisoner without leaving the court-room. This case, together with several others in which he was successfully engaged, gave Mr. Noble some reputation, and he was looked upon by the older heads as a promising young lawyer.

But this did not make business plenty, and he determined to go to Oregon, as a new field for the exercise of his professional attainments. Some of his friends, however, persuaded him to take a look at Keokuk, then the most promising city of Iowa, which he did in 1856, and was so pleased with the business appearance of the place that he located there, and at once entered upon a most successful practice.

There were at the same bar, Samuel F. Miller, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and William W. Belknap, now Secretary of War, and many others who have since filled important public stations. Hon. Ralph P. Lowe, since Governor of Iowa, was then judge. Mr. Noble soon rose to a fine practice, having been a partner of Judge Lowe after he retired from the bench; John Craig, Esq., now of Keokuk, and Henry Strong, Esq., now of Chicago.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Noble had as extensive a practice as any lawyer in Iowa, his business extending into the United States Courts and the Supreme Court of the State. No man in Keokuk stood higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, and no professional man looked forward to a brighter future; but war had bared her red arm, the existence of the Government was threatened, the call for troops came in thunder tones from of the national capitol, and casting aside all personal considerations, and foregoing the allurements of a professional career, he responded to the call of his country, and in August 1861 enlisted in the Third Iowa Cavalry; having previously been in some skirmishes along the border, particularly at Athens, Missouri, as a member of the Citizens' Guard.

Soon after his enlistment in company C of this cavalry regiment, he was elected First Lieutenant, and afterward appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and gave himself up to teaching the regiment regulations tactics and its duties in camp and field. The regiment was at Benton Barracks in the spring of 1862, when General Sherman was in command, who offered Adjutant Noble a position on his staff, but he requested permission to remain with his regiment. The Third Iowa Cavalry was actively engaged until the close of the war, and bears a most honorable record for services rendered upon many a field, Noble

remaining with it almost continually, and rising step by step, until in 1865 he became its Colonel. He was at the battles of Pea Ridge, the march to Batesville and Helena, Arkansas, at the surrender of Vicksburg, several affairs about Little Rock, and then took an active part in re-enlisting the regiment, while Chief of Cavalry under General Davidson.

After re-enlistment, Colonel Noble took part in several engagements in Tennessee and Mississippi against Forrest, and was finally under General James H. Wilson in his great cavalry raid into Alabama and Georgia. He was finally, with his regiment, mustered out of the service in August 1865. The regiment was noted for its efficiency, and its record stands among the first of Iowa's glorious troops.

For several months, while General Curtis was commanding the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, Lieutenant Noble was Judge Advocate of the Department, but being promoted, he obtained leave to return to his regiment.

The military record of Colonel Noble is to be found at length in the "History of Iowa Colonels," by A. A. Stewart, and "Iowa in the Rebellion," by Ingersoll. This latter author, after giving a full history of the Third Iowa Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, says: "There was not an engagement during the campaign, where the Third Iowa did not behave with great gallantry, and the meritorious services of Colonel Noble and his command were universally acknowledged throughout." Colonel Noble was promoted to a General's position at the close of the war for meritorious and gallant services.

During the war, and while General Noble was yet a Major, he was married, at Northhampton, Massachusetts, in February 1864, to Miss Elizabeth S. Halsted, daughter of Dr. H. Halsted, formerly of Rochester, New York, where Elizabeth was born.

After the war, General Noble revisited Keokuk, but finding that the Bar was well filled, he determined to try his fortunes once more in St. Louis, and again opened an office in this city, almost a stranger and without clients. He was however, regaining a position at the Bar, and making for himself a fair practice, when in the spring of 1867, he received a telegram from Washington, asking him if he would accept the district attorney's office. He replied he would, and upon the recommendation of Hon. Henry Stansbery, the Attorney-General, he was appointed by President Johnson, and immediately confirmed, and entered upon the discharge of his duties about March 30, 1867. He held this office for three years, going out in the

early part of 1870, having tendered his resignation as early as August 1869, but retaining his place at the request of Attorney-General Hoar. At the conclusion of his career as District Attorney, General Noble was personally thanked for his services by General Grant at a cabinet meeting, where he was introduced by his old friend, General Belknap, then Secretary of War.

The services of General Noble as District Attorney, although principally directed to the inforcement of the internal revenue laws, which were then comparatively new, and subject so far to little decision, were by no means confined to these cases. He conducted numerous civil suits at law of considerable importance, among others, the case of the United States against the Adams Express Company, for a package of lost currency, which elicited great discussion, and resulted in a verdict and judgment for the United States for the sum of $15,000. He also had numerous cases against counterfeiters and postoffice robbers, and in these, with the revenue suits, he was brought in competition with the best lawyers of the St. Louis Bar, as well as with those of East Missouri.

General Noble's career as District Attorney was characterized chiefly by indefatigable industry in preparation, an earnest inforcement of his cause before a jury, and undeviating adherence to the instructions of the court and what he believed to be justice. At all times he fought an open fight, and honestly gave his antagonist warning of what was to be expected.

After his resignation he returned to the general practice of the law, in which he has been steadily engaged ever since. Until within a short time past, his business has been but little given to the defense of revenue cases, although, from time to time, for the last five years, he has appeared for the defense against United States seizures in United States courts. The practice of his firm in miscellaneous civil suits in the United States courts, has been for several years as large, if not larger, than that of any other firm in St. Louis.

In the course of his practice, General Noble has been honored by the confidence of some of the largest corporations and capitalists of St. Louis. He was sent by Robert and Hugh Campbell to New Mexico to conduct the defense of a very important suit, that of Huntington *vs.* W. H. Moore & Co., in the Supreme Court of that Territory, and having first reduced the judgment obtained in the lower courts very considerably, he took it to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there had established all the points for which he contended. He was associated in this case with Hon. Wm. M. Evarts.

In the St. Louis Circuit Court, he has had numerous cases of importance, among which may be mentioned that of Adolphus Meier & Co. against the United States Insurance Company, in which he appeared for the plaintiffs, and which resulted in a verdict for his clients in the sum of $64,000. The case lasted about a week, and after the verdict the money was paid without appeal.

General Noble, although at various times offered some of the most lucrative offices in the gift of his political friends, has steadily refused the same, ever since he was district attorney, preferring to keep to his private practice, which has been constantly increasing. By his industry, he has secured one of the most beautiful homes in St. Louis, but depends upon his professional practice for his income.

A man of fine legal abilities, of a rather retiring and modest disposition, and of unflinching integrity, Colonel Noble is happy in the possession of the good opinion and high esteem of his fellow-citizens, and richly deserves the reward his labors have brought him.

HON. ENOS CLARKE.

AMONG the young men who, during the last decade of the history of the State, have attained deserved prominence in its political affairs and in professional position, none is more worthy of mention, and can present a clearer record, than the well-known subject of this sketch. His success in life has been mainly due to his own unaided efforts and his individual traits of character.

His ancestry were of Scotch and English origin, and settled, at an early day, in the State of Virginia, and during the Revolutionary period participated in that memorable struggle.

MR. ENOS CLARKE was born near St. Clairsville, county of Belmont, State of Ohio, in the year 1836, and, during his infancy, his parents removed to the then Western frontier, near the village of Princeton, Bureau county, State of Illinois, where his boyhood was passed, amid the rugged scenes and vigorous discipline of pioneer life.

After receiving the best public school advantages then attainable, he was placed in a private classical school at Princeton, and afterward, in the year 1855, entered the freshman class of Madison University, at Hamilton, New York, where, in the year 1859, he graduated with the highest honors then awarded. In the same year he entered upon the study of law in the office of the eminent jurist, Chief-Justice Samuel Beardsley, in the city of Utica, New York, and with great zeal pursued his legal studies in preparation for the Bar, to which he was admitted in the year 1861, when, on the death of Justice Beardsley in that year, he became associated with his successor, A. M. Beardsley, and succeeded to their large and important business, and became identified with a Bar which, at that time, embraced among its members Roscoe Conkling, Justice Ward Hunt, and others of later distinction.

During this year Mr. Clarke took an active interest in the war, and by extended personal appeals made through Central New York, largely aided in organizing troops and raising supplies for the war. During this year, on the proclamation being made by President Lincoln for

a day of public fasting, Mr. Clarke, by request of the citizens, delivered a public address on national affairs, at Utica.

In the year following, on receipt of a favorable proposition from the late Edward R. Bates, of this city, and in compliance with a long-cherished purpose to locate in the West, identified with the interests of his earlier life, Mr. Clarke came to the city of St. Louis, and formed a law copartnership, which continued to the time of the death of Mr. Bates.

From the immediate influence of early parental teachings, and strong personal convictions, kindled into greater zeal during youth by the personal influence exerted by the late Hon. Owen Lovejoy, then a Congregational clergyman at Princeton, Illinois, and known as a noted abolitionist and anti-slavery orator, Mr. Clarke was imbued with strong anti-slavery sentiments, and earnestly supporting these views, and deeply impressed with these convictions, he came to St. Louis an ardent Union man, and an avoved immediate emancipationist. He at once became identified with the young men of that day, holding advanced views in the Republican party.

Not long after, he became associated with the anti-slavery men of the State, and was one of the few members who founded the first immediate emancipation organization ever established in this country on slave soil.

When General Schofield was placed in command of the Department of Missouri, in 1863, against the wishes of the emancipationists, who preferred General Curtis, a delegation was sent to Washington to protest against this action, and to ask President Lincoln to do justice to the men who were foremost in sustaining the Union cause. They held that the most radical measures were needed in Missouri, and that to check them, or to give power to conservatives, was, in reality, aiding the cause of the rebellion in the State. Mr. Clarke was a member of this delegation, and did all in his power to place the matter fairly before the President. Though not successful then in their mission, the delegation accomplished something, and had the satisfaction at a later period of the war to see the President adopt their views in relation to a policy in Missouri.

In 1864, Mr. Clarke was elected to the Legislature from St. Louis county, by a very flattering majority, and on taking his seat, was placed on the important committees of Education, Corporations, and Emancipation. He did not, like many other members, rise to speak and give his views on every matter brought before the House, but was content to

watch the course of legislation carefully, do his work faithfully in committees, and whenever questions of importance, and involving principles, were presented, to discuss them intelligently and with calm judgment. In this way it was discovered that he had opinions worth listening to, and whenever he addressed the speaker, there was given to him the closest attention. He presented several petitions in behalf of the colored people of the State for the right of suffrage, moved an amendment in that respect to the Constitution of the State, and supported it in a carefully-prepared speech, which, for its boldness of views, and force of appeal, at the time commanded wide circulation, and attracted the attention of Senator Sumner, Gerritt Smith, and other anti-slavery men of the country, and elicited from them numerous expressions of approbation. During the session, Mr. Clarke effected among the colored people a State organization, in aid of colored suffrage, and through these means secured from Oberlin, Ohio, John M. Langston, Esq., the eloquent colored orator, to make a canvass of this State, in order to advance public opinion, and obtained for Mr. Langston a final hearing in the hall of the House of Representatives at Jefferson City, which, at that time, owing to the prevalence of public sentiment, even among advanced Republicans, (strange as it may now appear,) required no small amount of moral courage to undertake. This occurrence has become memorable, not alone from the fact of the eloquent and powerful address then delivered, but also from being the first introduction of a colored man to a public assembly in the State House at Jefferson City.

On the election by the General Assembly of curators of the State University, Mr. Clarke was elected as associate with Rev. Dr. H. A. Nelson, then of this city, from the First congressional district, and held the position of curator until he removed from that district in the year 1867. He was especially devoted to the interests of the University, and during his official term did much to revive its waning fortunes, and give it a basis more permanent than it had before the war.

In the year 1867, Mr. Clarke was appointed by Chief-Justice Chase one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, which position he continues to hold, intelligently discharging its responsible and delicate duties without partiality, and with judicial fairness to all.

In the year 1869, when, under the existing provisions of the bankrupt act, it appeared that the duties of his position would be greatly abridged, Mr. Clarke prepared to resume the active duties of his profession,

and formed a law co-partnership with ex-Judge Geo. A. Madill, which continued until the election of the latter to the circuit court bench. Since that time his attention has been almost wholly confined to official duties and such public and private trusts as have come to his care.

Mr. Clarke's political experience for the past six or eight years has been somewhat varied.

In the year 1868, he was earnestly supported by the *Missouri Democrat* and other influential Republican papers of the State, for the position of Attorney-General at the approaching State Convention of that year, but he declined to permit his name to be then presented.

In 1870 he was a delegate to the State Republican Convention, and on the proposition to grant right of suffrage to those who participated in the late rebellion, he joined the fortunes of the liberal wing of the Republican party, and gave his support to B. Gratz Brown for Governor.

He continued to co-operate with the Liberals during the administration of Governor Brown, and in 1872 went to Cincinnati in attendance upon the Liberal Convention, to aid in securing, if possible, the nomination of Mr. Adams for President, and was one of the honorary officers of that convention. On the defeat of his choice, he afterward supported the Greeley and Brown ticket, and made one or two speeches in its behalf, addressing himself more particularly to his old anti-slavery friends.

During the same year, he was a member of the Liberal Republican Convention at Jefferson City, which acted with the Liberal Democratic Convention then in session, and in the distribution of nominations he was, to himself unexpectedly, placed in nomination by his own Convention for the position of Lieutenant-Governor, on the ticket with Governor Woodson, and would have been nominated, but, when the final vote was declared, yielded in favor of Colonel Gilmore, of Springfield; and when the latter gentleman was declared ineligible, the position on the ticket was tendered him by the State Executive Committee, but he again declined.

Mr. Clarke's political position at this time, and a little later, was, no doubt, in some respects unpleasant, as he was separated from many of the old friends with whom he had co-operated in the Union and Anti-Slavery cause, and was obliged to form associations with those whose principles had in no wise harmonized with his; but the course of the Republican administration had been such, in his opinion, as to justify him in withholding from it his support, and the condition of the country, he thought, demanded a more liberal policy—especially in the recon-

struction of the Southern States. The number of those in Missouri who entertained similar views was by no means small, and embraced many who had been the staunchest Union men and Republicans.

The restoration of ex-Confederates to franchise, and the accession of the Democratic party to power, were not marked by the same degree of liberality toward their Republican allies as had been shown them. In 1874, therefore, Liberal Republicans were found in large numbers, under the leadership of Schurz, supporting William Gentry for Governor, and doing their best to overthrow Democracy. Mr. Clarke was among the number, and took an active part in the "People's movement." Although unsuccessful, that campaign did much to bring Republicans of all shades of opinion together. Since that time Mr. Clarke has quietly watched the course of events without making any public expression of his political opinions. He is strongly attached to General Schurz, and doubtless will co-operate with him and others of the independent movements in future.

In the year 1868, Mr. Clarke became one of the founders of what was known as the "Twentieth Century Club," in this city, corresponding to the "Bird Club," of Boston, and which was composed of a dozen or more of the most prominent Republicans of the State. This association especially promoted the election of Mr. Schurz as Senator, and became a potent force in political affairs of this State, down to the time of the dissensions in the Republican ranks in 1870, when it afterward consisted of Liberal Republicans. It is a significant fact, however, that nearly all of them now are opposing the paper money theories of the Democratic party, and support the general policy of the Republican party.

Mr. Clarke has devoted considerable attention during his busy career to literature, and has stored his mind with the best thoughts and views of the standard authors on all subjects. In 1862, he delivered a literary address before the Adelphian Society of his *Alma Mater*, and in 1866, on invitation of the joint literary societies of the same institution, he delivered the anniversary address on the occasion of the annual commencement. This was the first time a like compliment had ever been extended by this venerable institution to so young a member of its alumni.

Mr. Clarke has frequently been called upon to address lyceums and literary societies, and is listened to with great satisfaction. He is a sound thinker, an easy writer, and an earnest speaker.

Mr. Clarke was married in 1862, to M. Annette, daughter of the

Hon. John J. Foote, of New York City. He has an elegant residence, and most attractive grounds, at Woodlawn, on the Pacific Railroad, near Kirkwood, and all his domestic surroundings are such as to render his life pleasant and happy. He is keenly alive to all that is good and beautiful in nature and art, and not only enjoys what Providence has spread before him, but takes quite as much pleasure in ministering to the happiness of others.

Mr. Clarke is one of the few young men of St. Louis who give more than usual promise of future usefulness and prominence. His exact habits and exemplary deportment bespeak for him a high social position, as well as a marked public career.

DR. CHARLES H. HUGHES.

ANOTHER physician whose fame, both in and out of the profession of medicine, entitles his name to a place in this biographical history, is Dr. Charles Hamilton Hughes, the subject of this brief sketch.

Dr. Hughes, being "to the manor born," is pre-eminently our own. He was born in St. Louis, May 23, 1839. His father, Captain H. J. Hughes, a builder of repute in his day, came to the city about 1835, from Allen county, Ohio, whither his grandfather, Richard Hughes, had immigrated from Westmoreland county, Virginia, the place of Washington's nativity. Dr. Hughes' mother was a Miss Stocker, of Baltimore.

Charles' early education was begun in the public schools of St. Louis, subsequently continued under a private tutor—the Rev. Mr. Dennison, of Rock Island, Illinois—and concluded in 1855 at Iowa University, then located across the Mississippi river at Davenport. At the termination of his academic training, he began the study of medicine under Dr. James Thistle, of the latter place, but previously from Natchez, Mississippi: a very reputable and skillful physician. Through his preceptor, young Hughes became acquainted with Dr. Thistle's brother-in-law, the celebrated Dr. Samuel A. Cartwright, of New Orleans, and from the latter imbibed an enthusiastic love for profound research in medical science.

In 1857, he returned to his native city to continue his medical studies. His name appears in the catalogue of students of the St. Louis Medical College for that and the succeeding year until the spring of 1859, when he received his diploma.

During his pupilage, he was clinical assistant at the United States Marine Hospital, then under charge of Dr. Wm. M. McPheeters.

He spent the time intervening between the breaking out of the civil war, in country practice in Warren county, and in traveling.

Early in the war, he joined the State forces in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon.

In 1862, he was commissioned by Governor Gamble full Surgeon, in Colonel John B. Gray's regiment—the First Missouri State Militia Volunteers—and served with the rank of Major and Surgeon until the close of the conflict.

His skill and ability being recognized at headquarters, he was kept mainly on detached service, in charge of post and general hospitals at St. Louis, DeSoto, Pilot Knob and Rolla. He is known in this military department to the department commanders, the sanitary commission and many of our citizens, as the Surgeon in charge of Hickory Street Hospital, Stragglers' Camp and Schofield Barracks. He was also for a time in charge of McDowell's College Prison Hospital.

He was in charge of the Hickory Street Hospital at St. Louis, when ordered to take the field. This was an important epoch in the Doctor's career, as the following extract clipped from an old copy of the *Republican* illustrates:

> Surgeon Charles H. Hughes, of the First Missouri State Militia, for some time past in charge of the Hickory Street Military Hospital, who this morning leaves the city, is a member of General John B. Gray's staff. Prior to the departure, a marriage takes place, at the early hour of 5 A. M., at the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Walnut and Fifth streets. The parties to be united are Major Hughes and Miss Addie Case, daughter of Luther Case, Esq. The bride accompanies her husband to Arcadia, below Ironton.

"And she went with him to the tented field," when General Davidson was preparing to march into Arkansas.

Miss Addie Case was a bright and charming creature, well known to the pupils of Mrs. Smith's Seminary at the time of her marriage; and at the time of her sad and sudden death, of heart disease, in 1870, mourned by hosts of devoted friends scarcely less than by her sadly bereaved husband. Dr. Hughes was then in charge of the State Lunatic Asylum. This blow seemed almost too much for him. After this mournful event, he traveled a great deal to enable him to withstand the unexpected bereavement and alleviate his sorrow. He remained in charge of the State Lunatic Asylum up to 1872, when he resigned, after a service at the head of that institute of over five years, and returned to practice his profession in his native city, where he now resides, growing in skill and reputation with his years.

His reports and recommendations to the General Assembly while in charge of the State Asylum, indicate the skillful physician, the Christian philanthropist, and accomplished scholar, and withal, the possession of rare executive abilities—the same abilities by which he was characterized in the field, as shown by the reports of inspecting officers sent to

Washington. His tent hospital at Victoria was "the best conducted field hospital in the service."

After being honorably mustered out of the Federal service, he took up his abode at Mexico, Missouri, where he practiced his profession with signal success for about one year. From thence he was called by the board of directors of the State Lunatic Asylum to take charge of that institution, to which he had been chosen in accordance with the recommendation of the lamented and distinguished Dr. Charles A. Pope, and other eminent men in the profession of this city. There he remained, as we have seen, over five years, discharging the responsible duties of that important position with singular executive and medical ability.

His reputation as a skillful alienist physician steadily grew during all the time of his connection with the asylum at Fulton. It was there that he acquired that special training which has made him so well and favorably known as a physician especially qualified "to minister to the mind diseased," and by which he has become distinguished among his medical brethren.

Dr. Hughes has been a frequent contributor to the medical press of the State and country. The productions of his pen are always well received and extensively read by the profession, and his reputation in the treatment of diseases of the brain and nervous system is second to none other in the West. His articles on these diseases, published in the *Journal of Insanity*, and other medical periodicals, are read by the entire medical fraternity of the Union.

He is a prominent member of the Medical Society, and chairman of the Committee on Credentials. He is also a member of the Association of Superintendents of American Asylums for the Insane, an organization of thirty years' standing in the United States.

In the Cronenbold insanity and murder case, Dr. Hughes was one of the joint commission appointed by the court to inquire into and report upon the mental condition of the prisoner. This celebrated case is still fresh in the minds of the St. Louis public as one of the most remarkable on record. Dr. Hughes drew up and published a full history of the case, and the prisoner, who was pronounced insane, was remanded to the insane asylum. Dr. Hughes' opinion on the insanity of a prisoner has seldom been ignored by a jury.

As a member of the Association of Superintendents of American Asylums for the Insane, he has contributed a number of valuable papers for the consideration of this body at their annual meetings. At

the Nashville meeting, in 1873, his paper entitled "Psychical or Physical," was the principal paper of that session, and went deep into the mysteries of mind and matter. At the Albany, New York, meeting, in 1874, his dissertation on the dual action and vicarious function of the cerebral lobes and hemispheres, maintaining that the organization of the human brain is double, like that of the kidneys or lungs, thus enabling one-half of the brain to suffer serious injury and extensive disease without necessarily impairing mentality, is a powerful argument.

His cursory view of insanity read before the alumni of the St. Louis Medical College in 1874, and ordered printed by the association, is regarded by eminent experts as the best effort extant at condensation of the subject. His papers on insanity read before the Medical Society are known to all the public. In the Medical Society he is called the eloquent physician, so fluently does he speak on all subjects in which he is interested. Valuable papers of his on yellow fever and spinal-meningitis, read before the Medical Society, were given to the public some time ago by the reporters of the medical press; he has also written interesting and thoughtful papers on alchohol, the hereditary neuroses and other subjects, to which we have not access and which the modest Doctor declined to furnish us.

Dr. Hughes has literary and poetical abilities of no mean order, and under a fictitious name he sometimes indulges in humorous and other contributions to the press. He is an occasional contributor to the *Inland Monthly*, only his popular scientific papers, however, bearing his own signature.

Dr. Hughes has been twice married. In 1873, he married the handsome and accomplished daughter of H. Lawther, Esq., of Callaway county. Three children of his first wife survive; of his last marriage one child has been born.

Dr. Hughes being one of the youngest of the eminent medical men of St. Louis, with a reputation in the front rank of his profession acknowledged and established, and a still brighter and higher career before him, in which St. Louisans take a just pride, we venture to indulge the hope that the years may be spared him to inscribe his name still higher on "the Round of Fame's Triumphal Arch," to endure with the eminent men of the great West and its metropolis to all coming time—a name and fame which it is the object of this work to perpetuate.

AUGUSTUS KRIECKHAUS.

TO those who are well acquainted with the German character, their habits of thrift and industry, and particularly the admirable system of education which obtains throughout the German empire, the fact of so many having attained to wealth and prominence in America is not at all surprising. Brought up from infancy under a regime of praiseworthy economy, and thoroughly trained in the laws and regulations which govern trade and commerce, they are ready, upon their first arrival on our shores, to embark on the great ocean of commerce, and a large per centum of them succeed in gaining prominence and independence in the New World, where the majority of other nationalities fail.

AUGUSTUS KRIECKHAUS, a worthy representative of his race, was born March 17, 1835, in Cleve, in Rhenish Prussia. His father, who was a tanner, and carried on quite an extensive establishment, was in good circumstances. Young Augustus attended the schools of his native town until his fourteenth year, when his father, on account of some reverses in his business, emigrated with his family, and in 1849 settled in St. Louis.

He immediately gave his attention to the manufacture of leather, and established a tannery. Young Augustus entered the establishment of L. & C. Speck in the capacity of errand boy. Here he remained about one year, when he entered the establishment of his father, and learned the tanning process in all its branches. His father dying in 1853, he, as the eldest of the family, took charge of the business—since changed from a manufacturing into a mercantile business, that of buying and selling hides and leather—and which, under his efficient management, has swelled to enormous proportions.

Mr. Krieckhaus' thorough business enterprise and energy soon attracted the attention of his fellow-citizens. The spirit he displayed in the transaction of his own particular branch of industry, the interest he took in all matters relating to the public welfare, soon made him a representative man, so that in 1863 he was chosen to represent the

First ward in the City Council, and so satisfactorily did he fill the seat that for ten years he was one of the most active members of that body. In 1867, he was chosen president of the Council, which position he filled two terms, and his decisions were noted for their clearness and impartiality. In 1869, when the Democratic party came into power, and formed a majority in the Council, he, although a Republican, was chosen vice-president, a most expressive compliment, indicating the confidence his associates had in his honesty and integrity. During his term of office, every enterprise of a public character elicited his attention. He was a stern and able advocate of the present system of waterworks, and never ceased agitating the matter until the old system was done away with, and the new and present one adopted. No member of the municipal board watched more faithfully the public treasury, and while a member of the Ways and Means Committee, the city finances were the object of his especial care.

In addition to the regular branch of industry in which Mr. Krieckhaus has for so many years been successfully employed, he has also been connected with some of our most important financial organizations and insurance corporations. For many years he was a director in the Washington Insurance Company; from 1867 until 1872 he was president of the German Insurance Company; and is now a director in the German Mutual Insurance Company, and the German Mutual Life Insurance Company. His weight and influence in the boards of these organizations are acknowledged by his associates, who are ever willing to seek his sound advice and judgment in time of need.

In 1868, Mr. Krieckhaus was elected president of the German Bank, a prominent position he still holds to the financial welfare of the institution.

Mr. Krieckhaus was married in 1857 to Miss Katharina Kiefaber, of St. Louis, a lady much admired for her many rare qualities, who has borne him ten children, seven of whom are living.

Although ever in sympathy with the Republican party, and a strict Union man, Mr. Krieckhaus was always conservative in his ideas, and always refrained from that extreme partisanship so reprehensible in any party man. Where his conscientious notions of right and wrong told him the policy of the party was likely to come in antagonistic contact with the public welfare, there his party allegiance stopped, and he advocated a different policy. This, doubtless, caused some of the more ultra of his party to look upon his Republicanism with an eye of

suspicion, yet he ever held the confidence of the masses, and never failed to prove himself worthy of it.

Mr. Krieckhaus is a sound thinker, possessed of good, practical common sense, which he brings to bear upon every enterprise in which he engages. In the different boards of directors with which he has held connection, on all questions pertaining to finances or policy his opinion is a weight and an authority. He has successfully managed his own affairs until he is surrounded by a handsome competency and an independence. He has never missed an opportunity of forwarding the interests of his adopted city, spending his money freely and throwing his whole interest into all matters gotten up for its welfare.

He is now in the full vigor of his manhood, possessed of everything calculated to make life bright and cheerful. Genial and social by nature, he stands high in private society no less than public life, and his friends predict much for him in the future.

SKETCHES

OF LEADING

COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING

ESTABLISHMENTS,

AND

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

OF

ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI.

LOCAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE PRESS OF ST. LOUIS.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

According to the most authentic accounts, the first newspaper published west of the Mississippi river was the *Missouri Gazette*, a small sheet, measuring twelve by sixteen inches. Its career commenced on the 12th of July, 1808. A year later, the title was changed to the *Louisiana Gazette*, and in July, 1818, the first name was resumed, but in 1822 it became the *Missouri Republican*, which it has ever since borne. It was a weekly paper until April 9, 1833, when it began to be issued twice a week. On the 3d of April, 1835, it commenced a tri-weekly edition, and in September of the following year the publication of the daily began. The press on which the paper was first worked was the pioneer press of the West. It was a rude concern of the Franklin model, but answered the demands of that day. The *Republican* was quick to avail itself of power presses after their invention, and by May, 1849, had grown in size to twenty-eight by forty-eight inches, and possessed a large establishment fitted out with the best machinery to be had, when the great fire that month, which nearly destroyed the city, wiped the whole building and its contents out of existence in a night. But a single day's intermission occurred in the publication of the paper, and new machinery was promptly obtained. Prosperity continued, and by 1853, the paper had attained the gigantic proportions of thirty-three by fifty-six inches, making it, with two exceptions, the largest paper in America. The *Republican* was then printed on a double-cylinder, and in March, 1859, by one of Hoe's rotary four-cylinder printing machines. To this was added, in 1864, an eight-cylinder Hoe.

In May, 1870, the *Republican* was again visited by fire, and the whole establishment was destroyed. But one day's issue was missed, however, and the proprietors with characteristic enterprise constructed in ten days, on the ruins of the burned building, a new structure, and on the seventh day after the fire the paper was restored to its former size. A new and elegant building was shortly after commenced, on Third and Chestnut streets, which it was intended should surpass any similar edifice in the country.

In importance and general character it ranks with the great dailies of the country, by none of whom it is surpassed, and is popularly known as the great representative journal of the West. Its tone is high and dignified, and few newspapers, anywhere, enjoy such a widespread influence.

For many years the *Republican* was edited by Colonel A. B. Chambers, who was also one of the proprietors. He was succeeded by Nathaniel Paschall, who remained in control of the editorial department until the time of his death. Mr. William Hyde, the present editor-in-chief, has conducted the paper with conspicuous ability for several years. He is ably assisted by Mr. Grissom, Mr. Dimmock, Mr. T. E. Garret, Mr. Waterloo, Mr. Arden Smith, Mr. Dacus, Mr. William Fayel, and many other experienced journalists—the whole corps of editors and reporters being about twenty, besides special correspondents at all important points. The daily force in the composition room numbers from sixty to seventy men, and nearly an equal number are employed as carriers. There are altogether upon its pay-roll about two hundred and fifty men, the whole of this force being employed upon the newspaper, no job printing or other outside work being executed in the *Republican* establishment.

The concern is conducted by a stock company known as George Knapp & Company, of which George Knapp, John Knapp and Henry G. Paschall are directors. The brothers Knapp came to St. Louis at a very early day, when St. Louis was a mere village, and have not only carved out their own fortunes, but have aided materially in the growth and prosperity of the city.

THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

The paper bearing the above compound title, but which for many years was known as the St. Louis *Democrat*, has more than an ordinarily interesting history. It has not only repeated the experiences incident to the founding and permanent establishment of all the large journals of the country, with which it takes rank, but its early life is so closely identified with the rise and growth of the Republican party in Missouri, that the story of its career is the history of that party.

In 1845, the Free-soil doctrine which had then, for some time, had a following in the free States, began to be agitated in the slave State of Missouri. Its advocates were very naturally in the minority, but they were sufficiently numerous, it was thought, to justify the publication of a journal devoted to their interest. The *Barnburner* was accordingly commenced by Mr. Wm. McKee, as a campaign paper. It continued through the campaign but eventually suspended publication. In 1850 Mr. McKee, in connection with Mr. W. Hill, began the publication of the *Daily Sentinel* in advocacy of the same doctrines, and with nearly the same subscription list that had supported the *Barnburner*. A few years afterward, these gentlemen purchased the *Union*—an opposition journal—and merging the two together, formed the

Missouri Democrat. This was in 1852, and from that time, until the late sale to the *Globe*, the *Democrat* grew steadily in circulation and influence. The *Democrat* characterized the first year of its existence by a brilliant support of the nomination of Thomas H. Benton, for Congress. After the election of President Buchanan, whom it supported, it gradually adopted the faith of the then new Republican party, and at the time of the election of Mr. Lincoln, was one of its staunchest defenders. During the trying, early war days, and throughout the whole of the contest, it was a fearless defender of the Government and was so strong and earnest in its course, that on several occasions its office was threatened with violence, from which it was protected by guards of United States troops.

From the commencement of the enterprise, Hon. Francis P. Blair, Jr., held a proprietary interest in it, having at one time an equal share with Mr. McKee and Mr. Hill. In 1857, Mr. George W. Fishback, who, since 1854, had been the city and commercial editor of the *Democrat*, purchased a one-sixth interest, and Mr. Hill, failing in health, retired. Hon. B. Gratz Brown, about this time, also purchased an interest. This, however, he subsequently transferred to Mr. Fishback. Mr. Daniel M. Houser, in 1863, purchased one-sixth interest, and Mr. Blair then retired, as did also Mr. Brown. From this time the publishing firm was known as McKee, Fishback & Co. In 1872, Mr. Fishback, becoming dissatisfied with the management, made a proposition to his associates, for their interest or to sell them his. The matter was finally left to the courts, by whom the establishment was sold, the bidding being restricted to the proprietors. The paper was purchased by Mr. Fishback at $456,100, and a stock company, with a capital of $500,000, was immediately formed. Mr. Fishback retained a controlling number of shares, and the remainder were divided between Mr. W. P. Fishback and Mr. Otto H. Hassleman, formerly of the Indianapolis *Journal*, Mr. R. Holmes, Mr. J. B. McCullagh and other gentlemen connected with the editorial and business departments of the paper.

A few months after the sale of the *Democrat* to Mr. Fishback, Messrs. McKee and Houser purchased materials and started a first class daily paper, called the *Globe*. The office of publication was on Third street between Pine and Chestnut streets. The paper was edited with much ability, and from the beginning was a success. Mr. McCullagh left the *Democrat* in the autumn of 1873, and became managing editor of the *Globe*. A bitter and unrelenting warfare was commenced between the *Globe* and *Democrat*, which terminated only with the sale of the latter to Messrs. McKee and Houser, on the 18th day of May, 1875, the purchase price being $325,000. The *Globe* and *Democrat* were then merged, and the product was the *Globe-Democrat*. Messrs. McKee and Houser are the proprietors, and Mr. Joseph B. McCullagh is managing editor. Connected with the editorial staff, are Mr. John A. Dillon (principal editorial writer), George W. Gilson, city editor, Mr. Henry McKee, commercial editor, Mr. Phil. G. Furguson ("Jenks"), who is known

far and wide as one of the best humorous writers of the day, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Thayer, Mr. Temple, Captain John H. Bowen, river editor, and several other gentlemen of well-known newspaper experience and literary ability.

The *Globe-Democrat* has now a large and rapidly-increasing circulation, and occupies a proud position in journalism.

THE ST. LOUIS TIMES.

It may be said of the St. Louis *Times*, without boastfulness on the part of its publishers, and without any departure from veracity, that its success as a newspaper has had few, if any, parallels in this country; certainly none, when we consider the peculiar time and circumstances of its origin.

A little more than a year after the war, the gentlemen who conceived the enterprise entered upon their work with small capital, in the face of many difficulties, and with rich and powerful competitors, jealous, perhaps, of innovations, and already long established in the field of journalism.

The first number of the new paper was issued on the 21st of July, 1866, the counting office of the company being in a small room scarcely larger than a printer's stand, at No. 317½ Pine street, under DeBar's Opera House. Many and formidable were the embarrassments encountered, and many were the predictions that the project would soon fail for want of support; but the publishers, Messrs. D. A. Mahoney, Stilson Hutchins and John Hodnett, all originally from Dubuque, Iowa, knew no such word as fail. They perceived that a vacancy existed at the time in our political journalism, and resolved to fill it. Through their persistent energy, the work was accomplished and the *Times* successfully established.

On the 1st of July, 1867, the office was removed to No. 206 North Third street, where it remained. On the 6th of December of the same year, Mr. Mahoney withdrew from the paper and returned to Iowa. In September, 1869, Major Henry Ewing, of Nashville, Tennessee, purchased a one-third interest in the establishment, and on the 13th of July, 1872, Mr. Hutchins disposed of his interest to Major Ewing. The death of Major Ewing occurring in 1873, a new management was organized, with Hon. George B. Clark and Charles A. Mantz, Esq., as prominent members. Mr. Clark afterward retired, and Major C. C. Rainwater came into the combination. Mr. Stilson Hutchins, a short time after, was placed in control of the editorial department, and still continues in that position. In June, 1874, Mr. Charles A. Mantz, Mr. Estill McHenry, and other stockholders had a meeting and transferred the controlling interest to Frank J. Bowman, Esq., and Hon. Celsus Price. These gentlemen placed the editorial management in the hands of Colonel E. H. E. Jameson. In two weeks, however, the establishment was sold by D. C. Stone, Esq., under a deed of trust, and purchased by Colonel John T. Crisp. Mr. Hutchins was reinstated as managing editor. Besides

Mr. Hutchins, the principal members of the editorial staff are, R. H. Sylvester, Esq., who has been connected with the paper for several years, and is a vigorous and ready writer; Major John N. Edwards, who also writes leading articles for the *Evening Dispatch;* Mr. Edward Willet ("Carl Brent"), a gentleman of great versatility in literature; Mr. Stevens, city editor; Mr. Fisher, commercial editor; Mr. Faris; Mr. J. H. Carter, river editor, and better known to the world as "Commodore Rolling Pin."

THE ST. LOUIS DISPATCH,

The leading evening paper, is a successor of the *Evening News*, formerly published by Charles G. Ramsey, Esq. The *Dispatch* was successfully conducted for a time by William McHenry and Peter L. Foy. It was subsequently sold to other parties, Mr. D. Robert Barclay becoming one of the purchasers. The parties holding a majority of the stock placed the management of the paper in the hands of Hon. Stilson Hutchins, who moved the office to the Times Building, corner Fifth and Chestnut streets. It is a sprightly, newsy paper, and has a good circulation in the city. The paper is edited by the *Times* editorial force. It is advertised for sale, and undoubtedly will be made a first-class journal in time.

THE EVENING JOURNAL

Is published by Wolcott, Hume & Co., on Fifth street, between Olive and Locust streets. It is an outgrowth of the *Weekly Journal of Commerce*, and has reached a position of prosperity and influence. Although the *Journal* does not receive its telegraphic news by the Associated Press, it obtains all the really important information of the country by the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph line, and by special dispatches.

THE GERMAN PRESS.

THE ANZEIGER DES WESTENS.

The oldest daily newspaper in the city in the German language is the *Anzeiger des Westens*. It was established in 1834. Since 1863 it has been owned and published by Carl Daenzer, and has attained a large circulation. The paper is independent in politics, but has had leanings toward the Democratic party.

THE WESTLICHE POST

Is published daily and weekly, at Fifth and Market streets, by Plate, Olshausen & Co. The principal editors are Emil Preetorius and Carl Schurz. This

paper, for some years, was an influential exponent of Republican principles, but claims now to be independent and liberal in politics.

THE AMERIKA

Is published daily and weekly at 106 North Third street. It is understood to be an organ of the Catholic Church, and as such has a large circulation and considerable influence. Anton Helmich is chief editor, and Hon. Henry J. Spaunhorst is president of the board of managers.

THE PUBLIC PARKS OF ST. LOUIS.

The county of St. Louis is almost an island, and fronts to the east about thirty-two miles, on the "Father of Waters," with the turbid Missouri on the north and west, and the beautiful Meramec, with its bright and crystal waters, bounding it on the south. Its soil is highly productive, and a large body of land, "Florisant Valley," occupying an elevated plateau, and watered by a small stream, is unsurpassed in fertility, and in rare pastural and agricultural beauty. The charming diversity which characterizes the surface of St. Louis county, adorned as it is by hill and dale, woodland and prairie, aided by the noblest and most majestic rivers of the earth, which almost encompass, and the smaller streams which beautify and irrigate it, would indeed fit the entire county for a grand national park.

Mighty rivers are usually attended with vast areas of bottom lands, but by far the greatest portion of the river front of St. Louis county presents abrupt hills and rocky cliffs, giving extraordinary elevation to the general surface of its lands, and grand and imposing panoramic views from the surrounding rivers reaching the centre of the county, where an altitude is attained of about four hundred feet above the water level. A few miles below the city of St. Louis, which, with its river front of more than thirteen miles, presents from the Illinois shore a fine panorama, begin the palisades, which extend with increasing height and importance to the Grand Tower, a lone crag whose base is washed on every side by the Mississippi.

The general contour of the surface of the county is pyramidal, the smaller streams, rising generally near its apex, and flowing to the different points of the compass, until they reach, often through abrupt and rocky banks, the respective rivers. Notwithstanding the unusual beauty and fertility of its lands, it is sparsely inhabited, and the tourist, unacquainted with the fact, will often fancy that the forest-capped hill, with its gentle slopes of lawn-like prairie is embellished with some stately villa or magnificent and aristocratic

mansion. The delusion is only dispelled to be again and again renewed with each changing prospect. Here a genial climate develops, in rare luxuriance, all indigenous trees, plants, vines and flowers, and in no other soil do exotics flourish and bloom in greater perfection.

With such surroundings, the tastes of the people have been easily and naturally led to the adornment of their noble city. A large number of public squares, spacious boulevards and extensive parks, comprising nearly two thousand three hundred acres, have been created and so well distributed and judiciously connected and arranged, as to furnish a grand system; none of them too remote for full and free enjoyment to-day, yet ample in extent and suitable in location, when St. Louis shall have quadrupled her present population.

Missouri Park, Hyde Park, Gravois Park, Jackson Place, Carr Place and Washington Square are all within the limits of the populated portion of the city, and although not yet decorated with much skill or expense, they have green grass and growing trees, and will, when the population becomes dense, be to St. Louis, what Madison and Union Squares, City Hall Park and Washington Parade Grounds, are to the city of New York; the lungs of the city, and places of recreation and amusement where, on the sward, among lofty trees with their graceful verdure and grateful shade, the children of toil may at least be reminded of the more extended beauties of nature.

LAFAYETTE PARK.

Lafayette Park contains thirty acres. It is nearly square, is bounded by broad and imposing streets and surrounded by elegant dwellings in the midst of extensive and highly decorated grounds.

A few years since, its site was an open common, without tree or shrub; now its dense shade, its mimic lake, water-falls and grottoes, its elegant and well constructed walks and paths, as well as its bright and numerous parterres, attest the cultivated and artistic taste of its founders, as well as the generous soil and beneficent climate which have so speedily caused the arid waste to blossom as the rose.

O'FALLON PARK,

Occupies a prominent position on the bluffs, and a commanding view of the extensive valley and waters of the Mississippi. It lies in the northern portion of the city, and was the country seat of the late Colonel John O'Fallon, who carefully, almost sacredly, preserved its superb trees, which with its wide views and bold outline make it in truth a park. Already accessible by well traveled thoroughfares, these romantic and admirable grounds, containing one hundred and eighty acres, need only to be sufficiently penetrated with suitable drives and promenades to make them a charming resort.

TOWER GROVE PARK.

Shaw's Botanical Garden and Tower Grove Park, owe their existence to the beneficent design of a citizen of St. Louis, who devotes a princely estate, the most enlarged experience, exquisite taste and almost all of his time, to their development, care and embellishment. An extensive arboreum connected with the Botanical Garden, makes the latter complete. Combined, they embrace about three hundred and thirty acres, and are the pride and highest source of gratification to the people of St. Louis. The garden and arboreum contain almost every plant, flower, shrub or tree, indigenous or exotic, and have excited the attention and commanded the admiration of all visitors of taste and love of the refined and beautiful. Lying in one group, they are all to be a gift to the people of St. Louis for their perpetual use and enjoyment. The park has been recently improved and opened to the public; it is well set in grass and abundantly planted in rare trees, deciduous and evergreen, ere long to furnish abundant shade to its well-constructed and delightful roadways. The entrances to the park are elegant and imposing, and many graceful pagoda-like summer-houses and other handsome buildings already adorn the grounds.

LINDELL PARK.

In its course from Forest Park to Grand avenue, Forest Park Boulevard enters into Lindell Park, where for three thousand feet, the boulevard is widened to the unusual width of two hundred and twenty-six feet. Lindell Park contains sixty acres, and is elegantly and charmingly situated, occupying the greater portion of the only ridge running east and west between Forest Park and the city. Crowned with trees of native growth, and embellished with great taste in serpentine drives and walks, it commands a fine prospect north and south, and a fair view of the city.

FOREST PARK.

Forest Park lies immediately west of the center of the city, in the direct line of its greatest growth and progress, and in full view of the elegant mansions of its wealthiest citizens. To Hiram W. Leffingwell the city of St. Louis is indebted for the conception of her grand park. He first proposed a park containing about three thousand acres of land, lying in the same general direction from the city as Forest Park. His plan was in advance of the wants, condition and population of St. Louis, but it was afterward modified so as to embrace only the present boundaries of the park. A bill for its establishment was prepared, passed by the Legislature, and approved March 25, 1872. Some of the property owners resisted the act, and upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, it was declared to be unconstitutional. Mr.

Leffingwell still earnestly advocated the enterprise, and in January 1874, at a meeting of the friends of Forest Park, Andrew McKinley was requested to take charge of the new bill, and attempt to pass it through the Legislature. He consented to do so, went at once to Jefferson City and consulted with the members of the St. Louis delegation. A few days after, he returned to the capital, accompanied by a large delegation of citizens friendly to the scheme, among whom was Mr. J. B. Geggie, who rendered most efficient service. A meeting of the St. Louis delegation was held to hear the petition of the citizens. Many objections were made to the provisions of the bill, and it was modified to conform to the views of the St. Louis members. After a protracted struggle, it passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 7, and the House by a vote of 89 to 8. It was approved by the Governor on the 25th March 1874. The constitutionality of the new bill was again assailed. It was resisted by the same parties who had opposed the former bill. Able counsel were employed by both sides, Messrs. Glover & Shepley and Thos. T. Gantt appearing for the contestants, and ex-Governor Reynolds for the bill, in behalf of the county. In eight months and five days from the date of the passage of the bill, the Supreme Court of the State unanimously declared it to be valid and constitutional in all its provisions. Three appraisers were immediately thereafter appointed, and on the 27th of March 1875, after patient investigation and labor, they reported the value of the lands to be the sum of $799,995. The awards were generally acquiesced in, a decree of condemnation was made, and the park board was very soon thereafter put in possession of the lands. The work of permanent improvement began on the 15th of April 1875, and has since been vigorously prosecuted. It is now visited by large numbers of citizens and strangers, who express their gratification at the beauty developed by the improvements already made. Well-organized plans are being furnished by M. G. Kern, landscape gardener, and by Colonel Henry Flad, civil engineer, which promise to make it one of the most attractive parks in the United States. This park contains 1,374 acres of land, lying immediately west of the center of the city; has a frontage of one mile on King's Highway, and runs westwardly within parallel lines a little over two miles. The board of commissioners, which convened for the first time on the 17th June 1874, consisted of John O'Neil, Hiram W. Leffingwell, Ansyl Phillips, John O. F. Farrar, P. G. Gerhart, John J. Fitzwilliam and Andrew McKinley. Their organization was completed by the election of Andrew McKinley president, Ansyl Phillips vice-president, and Charles Bland Smith secretary. All of these officers were re-elected at the next annual meeting, and the board remains the same, except that Chauncey Shultz, presiding Justice of the County Court, is ex-officio a member of the board in place of Joseph O'Neil, whose term of office expired.

The Board of Commissioners have been diligent in the exercise of their duties, and although meeting every Friday, have never been without a quorum. No commissioner receives any compensation for his services, nor

can one, under the law, have any contract with the park. Mr. McKinley devotes his entire time to its affairs, and all the others constantly visit the park and give efficient co-operation in its management. It is to be at once made accessible by four leading lines of street railroad, and by the St. Louis County, and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railways, both of which will pass through the northeast portion of the park, upon a double track, on the same road-bed, first passing through a tunnel on the eastern line of access to the park, and then on an embankment at an elevation of twenty-five feet. The Lindell Boulevard entrance to the park passes under this embankment, through a highly ornamented viaduct, and will be a bold, ornate and grand feature in this line of approach. Visitors may thus pass at pleasure, and with perfect safety, either over the tunnel or through the viaduct under the railroad track. A beautiful cottage, to be used as a casino, has been erected, and a frame dwelling, now occupied by the laborers, will be used as a conservatory for plants when the improvements are in a more advanced stage. Seven bridges, and between seven and eight miles of charmingly-located drives now adorn the grounds. A pool with a diameter of about two hundred and fifty feet, near the northeast entrance, will be ornamented ere long with a fine fountain. The site of a lake, comprising about fifty acres, has been determined upon, and this work will be rapidly prosecuted during the fall and winter. The park board promise the public from three to four miles of gravel drives before the frost interferes with their labors. The temporary improvement of Lindell Boulevard, now being carried forward, will make the park access enjoyable, even during the winter months. The public interest in Forest Park is manifest by the large number of persons who daily visit there and note the progress of the work.

Forest Park is the center of the grand system of the parks of St. Louis and lies four miles west of the Court-house. It is far larger than any other. Lindell Boulevard and Forest Park Boulevard, each about two miles in length, the former one hundred and ninety-four feet, and the latter one hundred and fifty feet wide, are parallel to each other, and lead directly from the park to the heart of the city. Four grand boulevards bound the park on the north, east, south and west, the narrowest of which is one hundred and twenty feet wide. The "Boulevard Bill," passed by the Legislature at the session of 1875, provided for connections with the other parks. With as much natural beauty as distinguishes any portion of St. Louis county, the grounds are especially adapted, by rare and manifold advantages, to minister to the enjoyment and recreation of the denizens of a great city.

An area of the Park, of at least eleven hundred acres in extent, is covered by the original forest, and hence the title by which it is designated. Black, white, post and water oak, gum and horse chestnut, blackberry, elm, butternut, ash and tulip trees are found in great quantity, and are the principal trees of large size; while among the smaller growth is found the red-bud and other flowering trees, which, grotesquely festooned here and there by the wild

grape-vine, make of the park, at the appropriate season, a rare scene of beauty and enchantment.

A feature of the Park is the little stream known as the River Des Peres, which traverses it diagonally from the northwest to the southeast. Meandering for a distance of four miles, now through quiet valleys and slopes, and again under high and precipitous bluffs, it furnishes sites for extensive lakes, which may be constructed with but little labor and expense. The soil is light and extremely fertile, and the famous blue-grass being indigenous, needs only exposure to light and ventilation to insure a fine sward.

The general level of the park is about one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the Mississippi River, but at some points it rises much higher. From these, views of the city and country for many miles can be had, and present beauties and attractions rarely combined.

It is strange, indeed, that this large body of land, so much of which is now in the same state as when the savage roamed through it, should have been preserved to form the principal pleasure grounds of a great city. Art, with its magic power, is tracing paths and constructing carriage drives through its whole extent; is arranging its original growth into fanciful groups; transforming its rugged and diversified surface into beautiful slopes and terraces, and generally making it "a thing of beauty," which will be "a joy forever."

ANDREW M'KINLEY.

It is impossible to trace the history of the permanent improvements of our city, especially those which belong to Forest Park, without introducing the name of Mr. Andrew McKinley, and according to him a very large measure of the credit due for that monument of our city's liberality and taste. He has long been identified with St. Louis, not only in spirit and ambition, but in permanent interests. A man of poetic and artistic feeling, exquisite taste and rare judgment and liberality, his natural gifts are such as fall to the lot of few, and his commerce with the world has been of the kind that elevates and improves. The work of superintending the embellishment of Forest Park, which he has so unselfishly undertaken, without any hope or expectation of substantial reward, is one for which he is peculiarly fitted, and that great and beautiful resort may be expected to bear the impress of his character.

He is a Kentuckian by birth, and about fifty-six years of age. His father, Justice McKinley, was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and died in 1852.

Andrew McKinley received a liberal education, and in assisting his father, who was many years an invalid, became a good lawyer. He married a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Ashley, who was afterwards the wife of Hon. John J. Crittenden.

In 1840 he came to St. Louis, and practiced law here for five years. After that identification with our city in an early day, he returned to Kentucky,

where he spent fourteen years, during six of which he was one of the State officers—Register of the Land Office. In 1859 he came again to St. Louis, and engaged in active business in the firm of McKinley, Peterson & Co. During this residence in St. Louis he was president of the Great Republic Insurance Company, president of the Board of Underwriters, and trustee of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1865 he took up his residence in New York City, and remained there for seven years. In 1872 he returned to St. Louis, his former home, where he had always had large interests. His faith in the growth and prosperity of the city was unbounded, and he entered with ardor and a clear conception of our civic needs into the scheme for laying out a park worthy of the metropolis of the West.

That a scheme so fertile in results, involving such a large outlay, and pertinaciously opposed by strong combinations, was carried through in a year of financial panic: that the act was passed when the pressure of a financial revulsion was severest: and that the money was asked for when commercial credit was utterly disrupted for the time, is only to be ascribed to the rare knowledge of men and sound judgment which, in the person of Mr. McKinley, urged forward a movement of such deep import to every denizen of our city. He was known to be benevolent and public-spirited, his acquaintance was large, his friends devoted to him, and his reputation unsullied.

To the record of a private life singularly distinguished for the virtues that make men interesting to and beloved by their associates, he is now adding a service that is calculated to enhance the happiness of millions, and to confer its benefits equally upon all. In this labor, so well worthy the efforts of any man, so difficult of adequate accomplishment, are engaged his strong understanding, scholarly cultivation, ripe experience, and a temperament that grows kindlier and richer with each new scheme of public good.

THE COTTON TRADE OF ST. LOUIS.

It requires no very extended argument or comment to show the surpassing advantages of St. Louis as a market for the great staple of the South. The present proportions of the trade show what energy, enterprise and capital can do, and give promise of magnificent aggregates in the future.

Beginning with the consideration of this trade at the period anterior to the war, we find nothing that could tempt the sanguine to urge the claims of St. Louis. The supremacy of New Orleans and of the sea-board cities of the South was undisputed and unquestioned. St. Louis made no figure at all, and careful observers even failed to see an opening for the enterprise of

a city so far north, and so much off, (what then was) the established line of communication between the plantations of the South and the manufactories of the Eastern States and of Europe.

With peace and hopeful confidence, came also a reconstruction of commercial lines, and extensive application of a new and important element in the solution of the transportation problem. Railroads were built with an activity and a lavish expenditure that is even now a wonder. Old lines of traffic and travel were supplemented by this new element of civilization, and new lines were opened more important than any that had before existed. Able and energetic men now mooted the question of making St. Louis a great cotton market. The number at first was not large, but as the facts of their leading propositions came to be demonstrated, their numbers were rapidly swelled. Their propositions were briefly these:

1. That as all commercial transactions are based upon exchange, it is desirable for the planter to have a good market in which to buy, as well as a good market in which to sell.

2. Freights from the plantations to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to the manufactures, are no greater than by other favored routes, and we are consequently at no disadvantage in that particular.

3. As St. Louis lies near the producing points for plantation supplies, and is in fact the depot for those supplies, the planter can buy here more advantageously than elsewhere, and in this particular there is a positive advantage.

It was also urged, and the event shows, with truth, that when facilities for handling and compressing were established in St. Louis, she would draw large supplies from regions that regarded her with disfavor as a market, and would soon come to be looked upon as a favored market by spinners and Eastern merchants. All this has now come to pass, and St. Louis has achieved a standing as a cotton market, among consumers of the East and producers of the South, that is worth all it has cost.

In this connection it will be interesting to note how, from comparative insignificance, the aggregates have become respectable during the last half decade. Until 1874 the statistics were always presented along with others of the Exchange, and covered the period from January to January. Since St. Louis has taken rank as a cotton market, the statistics have been made up to cover the cotton year from September to September, and conformed to the system adopted by all other markets for the staple. Those here given are from September to September, and show an increase that is due to the untiring energy of our merchants:

1869–'70	18,518
1870–'71	20,470
1871–'72	36,421
1872–'73	59,706
1873–'74	103,000
1874–'75	132,000

These figures, showing such rapid and continuous increase, attest the growing importance which this branch of commerce is assuming. They indicate courageous and careful work on the part of our merchants; the employment of large capital; the establishment of facilities for handling, and liberal freight rates by river and rail into the cotton country. Our merchants have become alive to the importance of securing favorable freight rates, and in this, have in the main, received the hearty co-operation of lines centering here. The branch of the Iron Mountain railroad traversing the State of Arkansas, has in the last two years opened a new and fertile field for operations. It is of the rich State of Arkansas that Governor Conway, in his message to the Legislature in 1858, truthfully said: "If we had labor enough to cultivate all the cotton lands in the State, Arkansas alone could supply the markets of the world with as much cotton as is now raised by all the cotton-growing States of the United States." Cotton has been found a profitable crop in Southern Missouri, and about five thousand bales from that section come here annually. Texas and the Indian Territory are each reaching out their hands for closer commercial relations, and their planters are becoming convinced that they can sell to as good advantage, and buy to better advantage, than in the markets of the Gulf. Northern Mississippi and Western Tennessee each contribute their proportion to the aggregate of this trade, and each is looking with greater favor upon St. Louis, awaking to the fact that old conditions are passing away, and that in the new adjustment, St. Louis has superior facilities.

In 1873 was organized a Cotton Exchange. During the following year, membership rose to about a hundred, and about forty firms interested in the purchase, sale and handling of cotton were represented.

One means of attracting attention to St. Louis as a cotton market, and making known the determination of her merchants to enter the field boldly and compete without favor, was the offering of premiums to be distributed at our annual fair.

In 1870, *five thousand dollars* were raised for that purpose. It was designed to show that St. Louis was in earnest, and that her merchants were confident of their own powers and the advantages within their reach. In 1871 *ten thousand dollars* were raised as a premium, and duly distributed. Again in 1872 and in 1874 the same munificent sum was raised through the energy and liberality of some of our leading merchants and business men, who contributed freely to make up the splendid premiums offered by the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association. The spirit of earnestness and determination evinced by such liberality, naturally led to the inquiry that was expected, and from that inquiry St. Louis came to have an established reputation at the South as a desirable market. The bringing of the cotton here was but the first of a series of commercial benefits. It brought us into more intimate social and trade relations with the people of a section glad to acknowledge such a relationship, and the benefits resulting have ramified into every department of active life.

The warehouses and compresses, treating them in the order of their seniority, are:

1st. The Pepper Warehouse, at the corner of Twelfth and Market streets, into which was introduced a new and powerful press.

2d. The Evans Brothers' Warehouse, opened for business in December 1873, on Twelfth street, at the intersection of the Pacific Railroad.

3d. The St. Louis Cotton Compress Company, fronting on the river at Park avenue. This establishment has two Taylor presses, the most powerful and costly press made—the press, indeed, that is made the standard for ocean freights by steamship. Besides compressing into the smallest bulk, the advantage is here secured of handling without drayage. Switches connect it with the railroad tracks for all points, and a track to the river unloads cotton from the steamers without the intervention of a dray.

4th. The Factors' and Brokers' covers the block bounded by Lafayette and Columbus streets, and Emmett and DeKalb streets, three hundred feet square, and also has rail connections that obviate drayage.

The growing importance of St. Louis in this branch of trade, one that requires so much technical knowledge to properly handle, has brought to St. Louis many experienced merchants from other cities, and classifications and customs have been conformed to those which obtain in other markets. A rigid system of economy has also been introduced for the protection of shippers, and the pilferings, which have become such a serious matter at Southern seaports, are entirely avoided. All the various advantages which St. Louis has to offer are rapidly convincing Southern shippers that they get more in exchange for their cotton in St. Louis than they can get elsewhere, and the result is a growth of the trade that is full of hope. It may be added, however, that this growth is deserved, and that our merchants have worked hard for the increase that they have been favored with.

The commercial aspect of the cotton trade is, however, destined, notwithstanding the magnificence of its future, to stand second. Manufacturing is to occupy the foremost position and to be the greatest source of wealth. Of the cotton that comes to St. Louis there should be a very considerable portion woven into fabrics by our own looms. In this department of industry a commencement has already been made, and the successes that have attended the manufacture of cotton already, will, in time, lead to efforts commensurate with our facilities and the needs to be subserved. When we look at the noble opportunities which exist here, it is interesting to compare our progress in the manufacture of a Southern staple with that of the States of the North and Northeast. The following shows the cotton spindles in operation during the year 1874, in the various States named:

CENTRAL AND NORTHERN.

Ohio	42,000	Michigan	5,000
Indiana	26,000	Iowa	.....
Illinois	20,000		

NEW ENGLAND AND NORTHERN.

Massachusetts	3,820,000	New York	706,000
Rhode Island	1,430,000	Maine	660,000
New Hampshire	859,000	Pennsylvania	660,000
Connecticut	836,000	Vermont	59,000

SOUTHERN.

Georgia	153,000	Mississippi	22,000
Maryland	109,000	*Missouri*	17,000
South Carolina	50,000	Alabama	43,000
North Carolina	51,000	Texas	11,000
Tennessee	44,000	Kentucky	10,000
Virginia	47,000	Arkansas	756
Delaware	40,000		

It requires but a glance at this table to see how immeasurably ahead of us are the States on the Northern Atlantic sea-board. The cotton of Texas and of Arkansas is handed from one extremity of the Union to the other, across seventeen degrees of latitude and across twenty-eight degrees of longitude, and then, while our own water-power runs to waste and our coal lies dormant, it is converted by busy hands into fabrics, which are again distributed from St. Louis to clothe the people of the Mississippi Valley. Yet it is apparent that this conditions are transient. In the new life, already showing signs of its coming vigor, millions of spindles will convert fleecy staple into rivers of cloth on the soil of Missouri, giving employment to a teeming population, and obeying the economic laws essential to the highest prosperity.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Washington University owes its existence primarily to the wise forethought and public spirit of Hon. Wayman Crow. While a member of the State Senate, in 1853, it occurred to him that "it would not be amiss to get a charter for an educational institution in St. Louis," and without consulting any of his friends he drew up a charter, authorizing in the most general terms the organization of "The Eliot Seminary."

The corporators and first board of directors were as follows: Christopher Rhodes, Samuel Treat, John M. Krum, John Cavender, George Partridge, Phocian R. McCreery, John How, William Glasgow, Jr., George Pegram, N. J. Eaton, James Smith, S. A. Ranlett, Mann Butler, William G. Eliot, Hudson E. Bridge, Samuel Russell and Wayman Crow.

On the 22d of February 1854, the directors organized under the charter by the election of Dr. William G. Eliot as president and Wayman Crow as vice-president. S. A. Ranlett was chosen secretary, and John Cavender treasurer. Mr. Cavender served six years, and when he resigned, Mr. Ranlett was made treasurer, as well as secretary. With this exception, no change has been made in the officers of the board up to the present time (August 1875).

The organization was preceded by the adoption of a constitution, and followed by a brief address by President Eliot. The name inserted in the constitution was the "Washington Institute." This change of name was made at the suggestion of Dr. Eliot, who naturally preferred to work for an institution not bearing his own name. The name "Washington" was recommended from the purely accidental circumstance that the charter was approved on the 22d of February. The word seminary was changed to "institute" from an idea that the latter was a broader term, and that it better expressed a practical character. Later, as plans for the various departments were more fully developed, the word "University" was adopted as the only one sufficiently comprehensive.

The eighth article of the constitution declares that:

> No instruction, either sectarian in religion or partisan in politics, shall be allowed in any department of the University, and no sectarian or partisan test shall be used in the election of professors, teachers or other officers of the University; nor shall any such test ever be used in said University for any purpose whatever. This article shall be understood as the fundamental condition on which all endowments of whatever kind are received.

Three years later, by act of the General Assembly, the charter was amended by making the name "Washington University," and incorporating the article just quoted, thus securing the University forever from all opportunity for theological or political dissensions.

The address of President Eliot, referred to above, gives quite fully the objects and aims of the corporation. He gives as one of the motives by which they were impelled to so great an undertaking:

* * * * * * * * * * *

> *Thirdly*, We propose to found an institution for the public benefit. This, perhaps, considered on a large scale, is the strongest motive by which we are actuated. We live in that part of the United States which will probably give character to the whole country in its future generations. Our city will probably be one of the largest and most influential in the Western Valley. The necessity of laying a broad and substantial foundation for educational, religious, and philanthropic institutions is therefore strong and imperative. There is no time to be lost, for the growth in population is so rapid that our utmost exertions can scarce keep pace with it * * * * * *
> There is one view of Washington Institute which I desire to keep particularly prominent —its practical character and tendencies. I hope to see the time when that which we call the practical and scientific department will stand in the foreground to give character to all the rest. In what way this can be accomplished, we cannot of course now predict. This will depend in part upon those by whom the requisite funds are supplied. But in some way or other, a practical and scientific direction must be given to all educational schemes of the present day. * * * * * * * * *

I am confident that we have no private ends to serve, no concealed purpose of making sectarian capital, but that we are beginning in good faith, and mean to go on in good faith with exclusive regard to the interests of sound practical education, to do what we can in this cause for the public benefit. * * * * * * * * Above all, it must be our constant endeavor to keep narrow and sectarian influences from every department of this institute.

Before this first meeting adjourned, contributions of money and land were made amounting to about eighty thousand dollars.

Thus was the infant University born and cradled. From the very beginning its friends have been devoted and generous. It is not the purpose of this sketch to give the names of all its benefactors, nor their benefactions in detail. Many of them are well-known, and their names are prominently connected with the University.

The first actual teaching under the charter of the University was in the winter of 1854–'55. Under the charge of Mr. (now Doctor) N. D. Tirrell, a teacher from the public schools, an evening school was opened in the old Benton School House, on Sixth street (now a theatre), and continued four months. The whole number of pupils was two hundred and seventy. The school was called the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute.*

For years these evening schools, which rapidly increased in number and popularity, were sustained at first wholly by the University, then the expense was shared with the Board of Public Schools; and finally by special arrangement the entire burden of the various evening schools was assumed by the Public School Board.

In September 1856, the classical and scientific school, now known as the "Academy," was opened in the new building on Seventh street, near Washington avenue. The register of the first year shows a total of one hundred and eight scholars. The school was in charge of Messrs. J. D. Low and N. D. Tirrell.

On the 22d of April 1857 the formal inaugurationof Washington University took place. Hon. Edward Everett delivered an oration to a crowded audience in Mercantile Library Hall upon "Academical Education." The exercises also included addresses by President Eliot; Mr. J. D. Low, principal of the academy; Hon. John How, president of the board of managers of the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute; Hon. Samuel Treat, one of the directors; and Rev. Dr. Post. At that time it was publicly stated that the gifts to the University "exceeded $200,000," chiefly contributed by directors and their friends in St. Louis.

During the year 1857 the Chemical Laboratory building was erected, and the appointment of Professor Abram Litton to the chair of Chemistry, and Professor J. J. Reynolds (now Major-General, U. S. A.) to the chair of Mechanics and Engineering, marked the opening of an advanced scientific school.

*In honor of Colonel John O'Fallon.

In the autumn of 1858, work was begun on the building intended for the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute, on the corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets. The lot of land was given by Colonel O'Fallon. This work progressed slowly and under great difficulties. The plans adopted proved very expensive; the breaking out of the war caused repeated suspensions of the work, but its friends were never discouraged. Finally, after the expiration of *nine years*, the magnificent building was completed. It was dedicated on the evening of June 12, 1867. The occasion was one of great rejoicing. Addresses were made by Hon. John How, Dr. C. A. Pope, Rev. Dr. Post, Chancellor Chauvenet, and President Eliot. The exact cost of the building has never been known; it has been variously estimated at from $350,000 to $450,000.

But costly as the building was in every way, a year's use of it showed that it was unsuited to the wants of the University. Its situation was unfortunate; the arrangement of many of the rooms was inconvenient; moreover, it had burdened the University with debt. Under these circumstances, it was thought best to accept an offer of purchase made by the Board of Public Schools, and the building, with its furniture, was sold during the summer of 1868. The terms of the sale included an agreement on the part of the public schools to sustain indefinitely, and according to the original intentions, the Polytechnic evening schools. Thus relieved of the elementary institute work, the University devoted its energies with renewed zeal to the higher functions of a Polytechnic school.

Meanwhile a collegiate department had been organized, a college building had been erected fronting on Washington avenue, and on the 17th of December 1858 Professor Joseph G. Hoyt, of Exeter, New Hampshire, had been elected Chancellor. He entered upon the discharge of his duties in February 1859, and was formally inaugurated in October of the same year.

Mary Institute was founded May 11, 1859, and opened September of the same year, under the charge of Professor Edwin D. Sanborn.

On the 19th of March 1860, by vote of the directors, the law department of the University was established. This action followed a full report upon the subject presented by Henry Hitchcock, Esq. The war, however, delayed the opening of the school till October 1867.

The year 1860–'61 closed with everything looking hopeful and prosperous. All existing departments of the University were in successful operation. The financial condition of the University was encouraging. It was free from debt, and held property which was worth, at a moderate valuation, $450,000.

The year 1861–'62 was that of the breaking out of the civil war. The capture of "Camp Jackson" was the beginning of a trying period, during which all educational institutions in the city were at their lowest ebb. At the University, the attendance fell to one half, the number of teachers was reduced, and it was only by the greatest efforts that all the departments were sustained. In the gathering darkness of the year, Dr. Eliot, referring

to the difficulty of obtaining the funds needful for the University, said: "The institution has been nursed and reared almost from its birth in times of difficulty, and under circumstances of great discouragement."*

The first class graduated from the college in June 1862, Chancellor Hoyt conferring the degrees.

On the 26th of November 1862 the University suffered its first great loss in the death of Chancellor Hoyt. He died in his prime, at the age of forty-eight years. Chancellor Hoyt was an enthusiastic and successful teacher, a thorough scholar, a wise and judicious officer, a brilliant writer and speaker, and an active, public-spirited citizen. Professor William Chauvenet was elected to the vacant Chancellorship, and was formally inaugurated in June 1863.

As the fury of the war subsided, and the city increased rapidly in population, the University prospered more than ever. As has been said, the St. Louis Law School was opened in October 1867. The faculty was composed of members of the St. Louis Bar, who were selected for their professional zeal and success. Professor Henry Hitchcock was appointed Dean. For several years the sessions of the school were held in the old Polytechnic building, on Seventh and Chestnut streets, an arrangement having been made for that purpose with the Board of Public Schools after the sale of the building. On the completion of the new Polytechnic wing of the University Hall, in 1872, the law school moved into its present quarters. The first class of law students graduated in 1869.

Up to 1869, the scientific school had consisted only of a few advanced students, irregularly classed, none following a regular course of study. At this time professional courses of study were adopted in civil and mechanical engineering and in chemistry. In 1870, a fourth year was added to the full courses, and soon after a course of study in mining and metallurgy was arranged. In the summer of 1871, Professor C. M. Woodward was appointed Dean of the Faculty of the Polytechnic School. The first professional degrees were conferred in this department in June, 1871, (five degrees in Civil Engineering).

In December 1870, Chancellor Chauvenet died, after a long illness. In losing him, the University suffered another heavy loss. He was a teacher and a writer of the first rank, and his death was mourned throughout two continents. At Chancellor Chauvenet's death, President Eliot became acting Chancellor.

In the spring of 1871, the foundations of the Polytechnic wing of University Hall were laid, and before winter had set in, the new building was inclosed and a new roof, with an additional story, had been added to the old building. This year was a white one for the University. Its friends were true and strong, and through their aid great progress was made. Between

*Report, April 12, 1861.

$250,000 and $300,000 was furnished for buildings, apparatus, and endowments. Of this amount $100,000 was given by Hon. Hudson E. Bridge.

In February 1872 Dr. W. G. Eliot, the president of the board of directors, was inaugurated Chancellor of the University.

From that time till now (August 1875), all departments have greatly prospered. The confidence of the community in the excellence and good faith of the University has continually increased. The people of St. Louis can now point with pride to each of the well-appointed departments of the University.

1. The Academy, so long under the charge of Professor George B. Stone, now in care of Professor Denham Arnold, is a most excellent, classical and English school for boys. The studies are more especially arranged for those who desire to enter the college or Polytechnic school. It has a large corps of teachers and an attendance of about three hundred and fifty pupils. The teaching is characterized by great thoroughness in the fundamental branches.

2. Mary Institute, is a very successful girls' and young ladies' school. Although a department of the University, it is in a separate building, and its connection with other departments is limited to a few of the advanced classes, which receive instruction from the professors of the College or Polytechnic school. The course of study is quite extended, and in addition to an "advanced course," the graduates of Mary Institute have, by a recent vote of the directors, free admission to the College and Polytechnic school. The Institute is under the superintendence of Professor C. S. Pennell, who has been principal for the last thirteen years. The school is, and ever has been, very popular, and though its earlier accommodations have been doubled, they are still too small to meet the demand. The number of pupils is about three hundred. Mary Institute is at present in Lucas Place, but it is shortly to be moved to the University grounds, on Beaumont street.

3. The College, though of necessity small, has always maintained a high standard, and is marked by very careful teaching. Considerable latitude is allowed in the choice of studies. Unusual prominence is given to the study of English classics. For the use of the College and Polytechnic students there is a well-appointed gymnasium, in charge of a skillful teacher. The College is under the special charge of the Chancellor, assisted by the Registrar, Professor M. S. Snow.

4. The Polytechnic School, since its complete organization, has been under the superintendence of Professor C. M. Woodward, Dean. Its growth has been slow but sure. The raising of the standards of admission, and of promotion after admission, have, of course, been attended with a loss of numbers; but the gain in dignity and value to the remaining students has been great. It would be easy to double the number of students by lowering the standards, but it would be at the cost of that self-respect which makes a connection with the school desirable. The courses of study are six in number —five being semi-professional, while the sixth is more general, intended for

those who do not desire a professional training, or who look forward to a later study of their profession. The semi-professional courses of study are: 1. Civil engineering. 2. Mechanical engineering. 3. Chemistry. 4. Mining and metallurgy. 5. Building and architecture. The excellence of the work done in this school has been proved in various ways. Its outfit in apparatus and working laboratories is very complete. In mental and manual skill the students will bear comparison with the best. St. Louis has reason to be proud of its technical school.

Though possessing separate organizations, the College and Polytechnic School are quite intimately connected in their daily programmes, many of the exercises being common to students of both departments. In each of these departments very generous aid is offered to good students who are really in want of assistance. The faculties of the College and Polytechnic School include the following actively engaged professors:

Wm. G. Eliot, D.D., *Chancellor and Tileston* (1) *Professor of Political Economy.*
Abram Litton, M.D., *Eliot* (2) *Professor of Chemistry.*
Calvin S. Pennell, A.M., *Bridge* (3) *Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and Principal of Mary Institute.*
Sylvester Waterhouse, A.M., *Collier* (4) *Professor of Greek.*
C. M. Woodward, A.M., *Thayer* (5) *Professor of Mathematics and Applied Mechanics, and Dean of Polytechnic School.*
George E. Jackson, A.M., *Professor of Latin.*
Marshall S. Snow, A.M., *Professor of History, and Registrar of the College.*
Henry Pomeroy, A.M., *Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.*
William B. Potter, A.M., E.M., *Allen* (6) *Professor of Mining and Metallurgy.*
Denham Arnold, A.M., *Professor of Physics, and Principal of the Academy.*
Charles A. Smith, C.E., *Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.*
John H. Jenks, M.D., *Professor of Physiology and Instructor in German.*
James K. Hosmer, A.M., *Professor of English and German Literature.*
R. Thompson Bond, A.B., *Professor of Mathematics.*
Francis E. Nipher, B.Ph., *Wayman Crow* (7) *Professor of Physics.*
Halsey C. Ives, *Artist, Teacher of Free-hand and Mechanical Drawing and Painting.*

5. The St. Louis Law School, as might be inferred from the character and standing of its faculty, is unsurpassed by any similar school in the United States. Nothing more clearly distinguishes the school than the searching written examinations to which the candidates for the degree of LL.B. are subjected. Exact, critical knowledge of law is aimed at, and loose, shambling methods of study meet with no favor. The steady growth of the school is evidence at once of its merit and the confidence of the public. The library of the Law School is very valuable, and is conveniently arranged in one of the pleasantest rooms of the University.

(1) In honor of Thomas Tileston, Esq., of New York City.
(2) In honor of Dr. Wm. G. Eliot.
(3) In honor of Hon. Hudson E. Bridge.
(4) In honor of Messrs. J. P. and T. F. Collier.
(5) In honor of Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston.
(6) In honor of Hon. Thomas Allen, of St. Louis.
(7) In honor of Wayman Crow, of St. Louis.

The Faculty comprises the following:

Henry Hitchcock, LL.D., *Professor of Real Property Law, and Provost of the Law School.*
Samuel Treat, A.M., *President of Law Faculty.*
Albert Todd, A.M., *Lecturer on the Law of Real Property as Applied to Conveyancing.*
Alexander Martin, A.M., *Professor of International Admiralty, Marine Insurance and Maritime Law.*
Samuel Reber, A.M., *Professor of History and Science of Law, Constitutional Law, Torts, Equity and Successions*
John M. Krum, A.M., *Lecturer on Criminal Law.*
George A. Madill, A.M., *Professor of Real Property Law.*
George M. Stewart, A.M., *Professor of Mercantile Law and Contracts, and Dean of the Law Faculty.*
Chester H. Krum, Esq., *Professor of Law, Practice, Pleadings and Evidence.*

The following is the present Board of Directors of the University, the names of those who have been Directors from the beginning being printed in small-capitals:

WILLIAM G. ELIOT, *President*; WAYMAN CROW, *Vice-President;* JOHN M. KRUM, JAMES SMITH, SETH A. RANLETT, *Secretary and Treasurer;* GEORGE PARTRIDGE, John R. Shepley, Albert Todd, Henry Hitchcock, James E. Yeatman, SAMUEL TREAT, Carlos S. Greeley, Robert Campbell, John P. Collier, John T. Davis, George E. Leighton.

The present property and endowment of the University amounts to not less than $750,000, of which $150,000 has been given during the last two years.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

The St. Louis University in its inception dates back to the territorial history of Missouri, and it was one of the earliest educational institutions of high rank in the Mississippi Valley. The varying architecture and the striking differences in the details of the construction of the new and the old buildings connected with it, seem to show the social and artistic advancement of our people, and to emphasize to the eye the distinctions between two eras which, though not widely separated by time, are yet remote in spirit, spanning, as it were, a gulf, from each side of which it looks down upon a different civilization. The changes which it has witnessed are such as centuries rarely accomplish, and yet the recollections of many single lives take in the events in its history, from the first effort in its behalf to the present.

Two squares of ground, on which the University and the buildings attached to it are situated, were donated by Jeremiah Conner, in March 1820, to Bishop Dubourg, then Catholic Bishop of St. Louis. The donation was made for the purpose of founding an institution of learning. It was under

the direction of Bishop Dubourg that the cathedral on the corner of Second and Market streets was erected, but he was removed to France before the University was fully established. Rev. Fathers De Smet, Verhagen, Elet, Carroll, Vandevelde and Van Quickenbom, all members of the Society of Jesus, exerted themselves to secure donations, and in 1829 the first building on Christy avenue, forty by fifty feet, and four stories high, was completed, and the first session opened on the 2d of November of that year. There were at first thirty boarders and one hundred and twenty day scholars. The present building situated at the corner of Washington avenue and Ninth street, was founded in 1829, upon a part of the original land donated. When the land was first given, it was part of a field, and at some distance from the town. In 1832 it was incorporated, and empowered to confer degrees and academical honors in all the learned professions, and generally, "to have and enjoy all the powers, rights and privileges exercised by literary institutions of the same rank." The St. Louis University is a Catholic institution, and has consequently always been under the control of that denomination, and the learned men who have taught in it have been fathers in the Church.

In 1835, an exhibition hall, with rooms for apparatus, was erected, the building fronting on Washington avenue, nearly opposite Tenth street. In 1843, the church on the corner of Ninth street and Christy avenue was completed, and in 1845, a building for dormitories and an infirmary was erected, fronting on Christy avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

In 1849, the Medical College, on Washington avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, was purchased, and converted into a study hall and dormitories for the junior students. The building on the corner of Washington avenue and Ninth street was commenced in 1853, and completed in 1855. The exhibition hall of this building is considered one of the finest in the West. It is superbly frescoed by the hand of L. Pomarede, a St. Louis artist, whose name is identified with his home, and the work of whose pencil embellishes many of our finest public and private buildings. The last of the buildings erected on Ninth street, between Christy avenue and Washington avenue, is ninety-five by forty-five feet, and contains twelve fine rooms, a hall and dormitories for the students.

The buildings are all of brick, bearing in their exterior evidences of the different dates of their erection. As Tenth street does not run through, the two blocks between Ninth and Eleventh streets may be said to be connected together, and the University and accompanying buildings cover about three-fourths of the two squares so united. Some of the buildings are remarkable for exterior ornamentation, but they have a substantial and commodious appearance eminently befitting the purposes to which they are dedicated.

The museum has been collected and collated with a zeal and care worthy of the learned fathers who devoted themselves to the work, and embraces specimens from every quarter of the globe.

The library contains 23,000 volumes, embracing almost every branch of

literature and science in ancient and modern languages. Here have been gathered together the volumes that contain the research and speculation of all ages, some of them exceedingly rare and curious, and some whose imprint shows that they were among the earliest creations of the art of printing.

Mr. J. Hagar, writing in 1855, notices some of the curiosities in the following manner:

Among many curious and interesting works, are a theological dictionary, entitled "Summa Angelica," by Angelus Clavasis, printed at Alost, Belgium, July 4, 1490; also, another work dated in March 1499. Here are the Sermons and Homilies of Augustin, printed in 1521; also, Cicero's Offices, printed in 1539; "Epitome of Antiquity," printed in 1533, and most beautifully illustrated with medallions. There is also a copy of the Sibyline Oracles, printed in Greek and Latin in 1599; several editions of the Bible, with beautiful marginal and other illustrations, in various colored inks, printed in 1556, and down to 1628.

Among the many rare and interesting books found in the library, there is one which, from the beauty of its execution, the strength and perfection of its varied coloring and illustrations, is well worthy the attention of the curious. It is a Geography of the Earth, illustrated with maps and plates of men, animals, birds, and scenes in all the countries described, all done in various colored inks, true to nature and accurately portrayed. This book was published by Bleauso, at Amsterdam, for subscribers, in eleven large folio volumes, in 1662. The type is clear, the paper fine, yet very strong; the maps, even of America, very accurate and correct, especially of those portions where the Jesuit fathers had their most extensive missions. The names of places, rivers, capes and bays, as now on our more accurate knowledge placed upon the best maps, are all found on these; while the coloring seems as fresh and bright as if done last year, instead of nearly two hundred years ago. It is said that the edition of this work was absolutely limited to the subscription list, and, when the full number of copies had been printed, the whole of the plates were destroyed; no extra edition was printed, and hence the great scarcity of this beautiful work.

Over the door of the Ninth street entrance of the main building, is inscribed simply, "St. Louis University, Founded A.D. 1829." The pile represents the beneficence of many individuals, and the earnest life-labor of others, distinguished alike for their piety and learning.

CHARLES E. WARE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS, N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

The prompt and generous recognition which our community is always ready to accord to thorough knowledge of the business undertaken, united with industry, energy, enterprise, and unswerving integrity, is strikingly shown in the highly successful career of the senior partner and founder of this firm. Some time during the spring of 1872, Mr. Ware removed to St. Louis from Southeastern Missouri, where he had been engaged in editing and publishing a newspaper. His first object after reaching this city, was to satisfy himself thoroughly, by careful and intelligent observation and inquiry, in

what field of enterprise the most promising opening was to be found, and as to how he could most effectually utilize the knowledge and experience he had previously acquired. A comparatively brief investigation convinced him that though there were quite a large number of job printing establishments in the city, there was yet room for another one, and that judicious enlargements of that business, combined with a close and scrutinizing administration of the details of such an enterprise, would materially increase the pecuniary rewards ordinarily attached to it, and he at once determined to start in this branch of business. Just about this time, he met the late Major Henry Ewing (to whom he had letters of introduction)—at that time Treasurer of the "*Times* Company"—to whom Mr. Ware explained his plans and purposes. With his characteristic insight into character, Major Ewing promptly realized that his new acquaintance might become a formidable opponent if not converted into a useful and valuable auxiliary, and immediately determined to make him the latter, if possible. He therefore urged him to accept a position in the *Times* office, as presenting a more favorable opening than could possibly be found in starting a new office for himself. The reasons for such a course were satisfactory to Mr. Ware, and, acting upon the suggestion of Major Ewing, he applied to Hon. Stilson Hutchins, the President of the Company, who at once employed him. The zeal, activity and thorough knowledge of business displayed by Mr. Ware in his new position, speedily vindicated the wisdom of the selection, and the new employe was rapidly advanced to the position of superintendent of the departments. This increase of responsibility only stimulated his zeal, and by his unremitting watchfulness and faithful and able administration—cutting off all unnecessary expense, guarding against all possible waste or leakage, the job printing and blank book department of the *Times* was made to yield a steady and reliable revenue, whereas at the time Mr. Ware took charge of it, it was steadily losing money for the proprietors. Under the new administration, greater satisfaction was given to the old patrons, and large numbers of new ones were constantly secured, and the profits of this particular branch of the business were steadily and largely augmented. Shortly after the death of Major Ewing, Mr. Ware entered into an arrangement with the new proprietors, whereby he leased the entire job printing, blank book, book binding and lithographing department for a term of years, and when the *Dispatch* subsequently removed to the building occupied by the *Times*, he purchased the entire job printing interest of that paper, including all presses, material, etc., thus adding greatly to the already large resources and facilities of the "Publishing and Printing House of Charles E. Ware & Co."

This house is now fully equal to any in the West in all its various departments—job and book printing, book binding, engraving, lithographing, theatrical and general show printing and illustrations, etc., etc.,—all of which they are prepared to contract for upon the most advantageous terms, guaranteeing that their work shall not be excelled by any competitor.

"MINES, METALS AND ARTS."

The want of an able and reliable paper in the West, devoted to mining, manufacturing, and other industrial interests, had long been felt, and Mr. Ware was repeatedly urged to establish such a periodical in St. Louis. Several publications had been, and were being, issued from St. Louis and other points, which claimed to represent the above interests, but their evident devotion to personal speculation or dishonest schemes had shaken the public faith in the possibility of a paper of that class being successfully or honestly conducted. Mr. Ware fully appreciated the obstacles to be overcome before such a publication could be made successful or remunerative, and hesitated to invest his capital in so uncertain an enterprise. To find a gentleman willing and capable of conducting such a paper, and who could bring to it a reputation untarnished by speculation in money, lands and stocks, or bogus manufacturing concerns, was next to impossible, and on securing such an editor depended the success of the paper. Mr. Ware having prevailed on JOSEPH E. WARE, a mining engineer of very extensive attainments in his profession, to not only take the editorship, but also an interest in the publication, early in 1874, issued the first number of MINES, METALS AND ARTS, an eight-page quarto paper, devoted to the practical interests of mining, furnace operations, manufactures, technical industry, chemistry, geology, etc., together with various collateral arts and processes relatively dependent.

The paper from the first issue proved more acceptable as a class paper than any former publication, and its present popularity is an evidence of the fact that no mistake has been made in realizing the wants of the people.

The strength of the paper and the hold it has obtained on the public confidence, is evidenced by the complete failure of numerous antagonistic publications since its commencement.

Many complimentary letters, etc., have been received from all parts of the world; but the opinion of leading gentlemen at home in all the various interests advocated by the paper, is embodied and expressed very fully and flatteringly to the proprietors in the following letter:

ST. LOUIS, June 8, 1875.

Messrs. Ware & Co., Publishers "Mines, Metals and Arts":

We have hailed with pleasure the weekly advent of MINES, METALS AND ARTS, as filling a vacuum long existing and felt. It is no longer a reproach to our great manufacturing and commercial city that it has no journal of reliability as a worthy exponent of the wonderful and varied resources of the Mississippi Valley, Mexico and the Southwest. We earnestly recommend MINES, METALS AND ARTS to all interested in mines, or the manipulation of their various ores into raw or finished metals.

We regard your paper as trustworthy in matters pertaining to markets, metals and manufacturing and mining properties. Its illustrations of the best methods for the utilization of natural mechanical force, commend it to either the older or newer portions of the country. We fully appreciate its devotion to the extension of all transportation interests, and its enterprise in bringing before the public, in graphic and candid descriptions, the resources of such contiguous countries, States and Territories as can, by well-directed enterprise and liberality, be made to foster the enlargement of the manufacturing transportation and supply interests of the city of St. Louis.

The paper is deserving of the cordial and active support of all parties in any way interested or concerned in the objects indicated in its purpose, either as proprietors of mines, furnaces and mills, or in the inseparable interests of mechanical, constructive, architectural, engineering and technical advancement, and, in fact, to all seekers after scientific, geological and mineralogical developments, or instructive information.

R. Sellew & Co.,
Smith, Beggs & Co.,
Branch, Crookes & Co.,
Gerard B. Allen & Co.,
Henry T. Blow,
L. M. Rumsey & Co.,
R. S. Elliott,
James B. Eads,
Samuel Gaty,
Thos. Allen,
William T. Christy,
Edwin Harrison,
B. W. Lewis.

THE "VALLEY MONTHLY."

In the fullest development of a Western Publishing House, the idea of encouraging a higher and worthier form of Western literature was natural, and led to the publication, in May 1875, of "Ware's Valley Monthly; A Journal of Western Thought and Life."

For many years the leading minds of the West had been discussing the necessity for such a publication. It was universally admitted that Western culture, taste and enterprise had never been thoroughly interested in producing or creating a distinctive literature, and the inevitable result had been that Western periodicals had never been faithful exponents of the highest expressions of Western thought and life. There had been many attempts to supply this want, but they always proved short-lived. Indeed, so unfortunate had these experiments proved, that the public had become distrustful of all such enterprises, regarding them as fore-doomed to certain failure. Monthly publications devoted to special interests received sufficient support and encouragement to make them self-sustaining, but a monthly magazine of a high order of literary merit, which should discuss all interesting topics and questions, was considered by all as a doubtful venture, at best. In the light of such history, in the face of such facts, and in the midst of an unparalleled monetary pressure all over the West, it required no little courage to embark upon so bold a scheme of journalism as the Prospectus of Ware's Valley Monthly foreshadowed. While the public mind was somewhat startled by the boldness of its conception, leading men at once yielded the heartiest approval of its ideal. The first number gave satisfactory assurance that the happy ideal had its birth in brains, taste and culture equal to its own realization. Subsequent numbers grew upon the public so rapidly, steadily improving in literary merit, and opening such rich and racy resources of thought and fancy, that, by the close of the first volume, the Valley Monthly had reached a profitable circulation, established a high character, and gained an influence with the leading minds of the West unequaled by any publication in so short a time. The style and character of its mechanical make-up was fully up to its literary excellence, and superior to any similar publication in the Mississippi Valley.

The literary reputation of its editor, Rev. W. M. Leftwich, D.D., who had been for over twenty years identified with the Western interests in the pulpit, the college and the press, at once secured for the VALLEY MONTHLY the confidence of the public and placed it on the highway to the largest success. Dr. Leftwich had been long known to the reading public as an author and as a superior magazine writer; and he was able to bring to his aid in this new enterprise an array of literary talent sufficient to make any magazine famous.

DODD, BROWN & CO.

Nothing could better illustrate the enormous growth of the business of St. Louis and the new channels which commercial activity is opening to trade, than the later history and present position of the great dry goods house of Dodd, Brown & Co. While the aggregates of each department of trade are being yearly swelled to greater proportions, it is noticeable that in all our large cities the number of houses does not usually increase. On the contrary, the tendency is toward consolidation. The growing sales and greater scope of individual houses, therefore, furnishes us an almost infallible measure for estimating the aggregates in each department of trade. The scale on which business is now done is unfavorable to small houses. The expense of selling a half million dollars' worth of goods is almost as great as that of selling a million. The sweeping demands of interior points in making their purchases also require large stocks from which to fill orders.

It is necessary, therefore, that the men at the head of such an important line of business as that of dry goods, should have the judgment to anticipate the wants of their patrons, and the boldness and nerve to execute their conceptions with steadiness through the continuous fluctuations that surround them.

THE HOUSE is at the corner of Fifth and St. Charles streets. The Fifth street front is one hundred and two and the depth one hundred and thirty-five feet. The main front is that on the Fifth street side, that on St. Charles being used for the receiving and shipping of freight. The structure presents from the street a pleasing and imposing appearance, with its five lofty stories and broad plate-glass windows, constructed to give abundant light.

When, in 1870, Dodd, Brown & Co. determined on moving to Fifth street, there were clear-headed men who gravely questioned the soundness of such a move. Events, however, have vindicated the wisdom of the change, and have shown that the supremacy of Main street could be easily broken. Other houses have followed in the lead of this eminent success, until the jobbing

trade has been so largely transferred as to found a new centre, around which every department of trade is rapidly gathering, and which is bound to surpass the old one in the facilities which it offers, and in the magnitude of its transactions. In 1871 the new building, so admirably fitted for its purpose, was occupied.

The Departments.—The whole business is divided into departments, each in charge of a competent superintendent, who is charged with the responsibility of its details. This is doubtless the basis of that admirable system that enables the house to conduct transactions aggregating over six million dollars annually with all the smoothness and precision of a finished piece of machinery. An apt comparison would be the movements of an army, in which discipline makes it as easy to command ten thousand men as a hundred. The various departments are lettered, and run through the alphabet from A to H inclusive, each representing a distinctive class of goods.

The Basement.—This extends under the sidewalk on Fifth street, and on St. Charles street, and under the alley in the rear, making its size about one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet. At the St. Charles street side is an iron slide, on which goods are received, boxes and bales are run down. This has been found the most rapid and convenient means for lowering goods into the basement, and, its usefulness once determined, it would be impossible to replace it with any equally valuable device. Under the alley is situated a safety-boiler, which furnishes the power for the three elevators, and also heats the building. The boiler is of the pattern known as "Root's Patent," and is composed of a series of tubes. It is absolutely safe, as the worst accident that could possibly happen would be the bursting of a tube, which would do no damage, and could be readily replaced. Two freight elevators and one passenger elevator, each provided with its separate engine, are in constant employment. From the basement, where all packages are received, they are distributed by the elevators to their appropriate departments. The two departments A and B are in the basement. A comprises flannels and blankets; B comprises linens, white goods and quilts. The exhibition and sales tables are on the Fifth street side, where there is a perfect and uniform light. A portion of the basement is fenced off, and there are stored duplicates in flannels. Besides this storage capacity, two large warehouses on Main street are used for storing stock until it is needed in the departments.

The First or Main Floor.—This is a spacious and elegant room, with a high ceiling, supported by graceful columns, and contains the offices and two departments. Department C takes in about one-half of this floor, and comprises all classes of domestic and imported dress goods. Here, in closely piled cases, and on tables, we see every variety and grade of dress goods that are to fill the shelves and counters of the retail stores in every part of the vast valley drained by the Mississippi.

Department D has about half the first floor not taken up by the offices, and

consists of calicoes, brown and bleached domestic, ticking, denims, stripes, checks and kindred fabrics.

The offices are on the St. Charles street side and at the left as we enter through the broad entrance on Fifth street. The half partitions are of massive black walnut, gracefully carved and ornamented, and surrounded by ground glass in walnut panels.

THE SECOND FLOOR.—This is quickly reached by stepping into the cab of the passenger elevator, when we find ourselves in a moment transferred to another scene of confusion, and among goods of another class. Here are departments E and F. The goods in department E are "piece goods," such as jeans, cassimeres and cloths, and the line comprises every grade and price of foreign and domestic manufacture, suited to each class of trade. About two-thirds of the floor is occupied by this one department, which also includes linings, repellants and cottonades.

Department F takes up the remainder of the floor. This comprises shawls and skirts, through all the gradations that home and foreign looms produce. Again entering the elevator cab we reach:

THE THIRD FLOOR.—This is taken up by department G, which comprises that very wide range of goods that, in our nomenclature, comes under the head of "notions." To enter into any description or enumeration of each of the knick-knacks, ornaments, or useful articles which are displayed on this floor would be futile, yet some of its features may be hastily sketched, and a fair idea given of the whole. There are several subdivisions in this department, all under the control of one superintendent. Pins and needles, thread and buttons, constitute one division. Jewelry and fancy imported goods another. This shows a wide diversity of knick-knacks, and is constantly changing to keep up with the demands of the time. The articles that are eagerly sought one season are without demand the next, and newer ingenious ornaments or trifles take their place. Beaded belts, and cologne bottles satirizing the "crusaders" or the "grangers," are examples of the exciting and ever-shifting demands in this line.

Another class takes in that line of goods that forms the promiscuous stock of drug stores, such as combs, brushes and cosmetics. Everything that would be seen on the shelves or in the show-cases of a well-appointed drug store, except the medicines, is here marshalled forth in tempting array.

Ribbons and laces, ruches, and the range of goods necessary to stock a complete millinery establishment, form another class. In this line, this house stands out like an importing house anticipating the trade. The orders go in to the manufacturers twelve months in advance of the season, when fashion is to fix her seal upon fabrics that employ the looms of the manufacturers. When the proper season arrives the goods are opened, put upon the market, and the fashion and the demand follow.

The class which takes in Indian goods is a very interesting one, and in the main, reflects credit upon Mr. Lo for his good judgment and evident deter-

mination to have the genuine article if it is procurable. The beads are by no means the cheapest variety, and the ornaments are all substantial and calculated to stand hard wear. The sashes are of good quality, and the woolen yarns the very finest and strongest that can be procured; though gorgeous in color. The different varieties of "wampum" are also shown as one of the curiosities in this class. The "wampum Moon" is indeed a beautiful bunch of shells, and is current coin with the Indians, at a valuation of two dollars and a half.

The Fourth Floor.—This is department H, one that takes in many classes of goods. Window and table furniture, gloves, hosiery, knit goods, ladies' and gentlemen's underwear, and woolen yarns, are among the classes in this department.

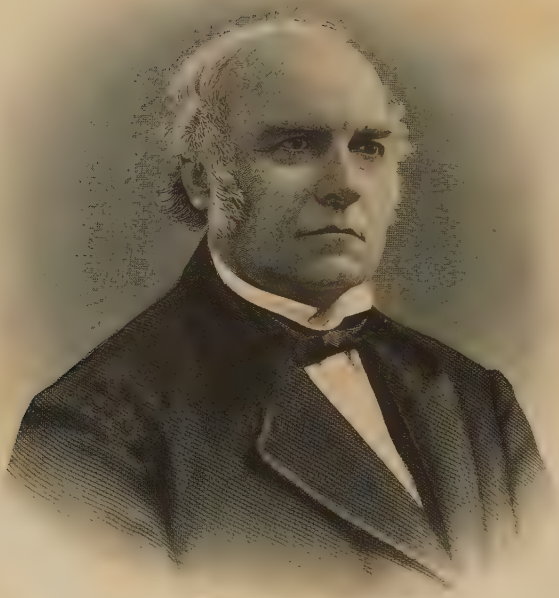
The glove stock is immense, ranging through buckskin and woolen, to kids of all qualities. In the article of kids, the house has a specialty in the famous "Bajou" glove, justly esteemed throughout the United States.

Hand-made worsted goods for ladies, children and infants' wear, from little caps up to full-sized cloaks, and ladies' furnishing goods and underclothing come in this department.

In gentlemen's shirts, the house has the agency for the celebrated Atkinson shirt, every one of which is warranted and equal to the best custom work. In overshirts the stock is immense, ranging through every quality and price. Woolen yarn is another article here that is largely handled, the entire production of several mills passing through the hands of this house.

The Fifth Floor.—This is the packing-room, which presents a scene of activity and clamor. The entry clerks, bill clerks, sellers and packers make a racket that would disturb a nervous man. Everything moves on, however, with the regularity of clock-work, and the noise is probably not disproportionate to the labor of handling, entering and verifying over a million dollars' worth of goods in a single month.

General Remarks.—We have thus given a passing sketch of one of the great establishments of our city. The energy and vigor that have built up an immense trade throughout the section drained by the Mississippi River and tributaries, and the ability that now controls and directs it, are proper subjects for the pride of every friend of St. Louis. The intimate and extended commercial relations which a house of such magnitude builds up and fosters, bring their benefits to every industry and business within our limits. By carrying a stock adequate to all the demands of the interior, country merchants are saved the expense and time involved in a trip to New York. Much as that boasted metropolis affects to sneer at the pretensions of the West, her merchants are learning that they have to contend with rivals who cannot be safely ignored, because they are each day winning important victories. In this struggle that is surely establishing a Western centre, the energy and sagacity that control the house we have briefly attempted to picture, are conspicuously exerting great influence.



Ralph Sellers

R. SELLEW & CO.,

METALS, AND MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLIES.

In comparing the St. Louis of the past with the St. Louis of to-day, there are many individual facts which are in themselves eloquent with the whole great change. In general trade, the shiftings of popular favor and the varying fortunes of individuals show successive growth and decay, even while the volume of business goes on, swelling up a more magnificent total. When, however, we come to consider specialties, the demand for which is in each section moderate, though constant, and when depots for their supply can only exist at great distributing points, the operations of a house dealing in the goods included in the specialty become of great value as a measure of the improvement of the interior. In 1847, Mr. Ralph Sellew, then a partner with his brothers in the metal trade in Cincinnati, determined upon opening a branch house in St. Louis. He had previously made up his mind that he would start somewhere, and a careful review convinced him that St. Louis was the most desirable point. Even then he felt confident that there was a great future before this city, though the improvement has been even more rapid than he thought possible. On the 16th of March 1847, he made the experiment of opening a house exclusively for the sale of metals and kindred goods. Though he felt entirely secure as to success, there were not wanting those who predicted that he would find too little support for such a specialty. Trade then came principally from the Upper Missouri and the Upper Mississippi. On the Missouri, St. Joseph was the extreme limit. Now the house ships goods to Salt Lake, and even into Idaho. The northern and southern limits of its trade are only bounded by the British possessions and the Gulf of Mexico.

At its inception, the capital invested in the business was probably not far from $10,000, and the first year's sales about $30,000. From that time its growth was constant and steady, until the yearly aggregate of its transactions reached one and a quarter million dollars. Thus we see that in a period of twenty-eight years the business has been multiplied by forty, a growth about three times that of the city itself. Yet, when we reflect that this increase is representative not only of the city, but of the outlying country which comes here to trade, the proportion is very fairly preserved. Since then what changes have occurred, and how the iron roads have reached into rich sections that have been redeemed from savagery!

At that time the field was not occupied here, although most all stove manufacturers and dealers carried, to a limited degree, a stock suitable for tinners' use. Mr. Sellew had learned the business in all its ramifications in the most

exact of all schools—that of experience—and he started out to supply everything that a tinner needed in the prosecution of his business. In addition to the trade thus covered, most all manufacturers, founders, and metal workers especially, need a certain amount of such metals as do not enter into general stocks, and which are entirely distinct from the hardware trade. An enumeration of the leading staples includes: Tin, in all its forms; copper, in ingots, sheets and bolts; brass, antimony, zinc and German silver; solder, and wire of all the different metals. To these are added, tinners' and other metal workers' tools, the prepared metals and alloys which they require, and the stamped, or half manufactured, goods which have been cheaply wrought into form by machinery, and which pack closely for shipment, and only need putting together at their destination.

A Look Through the House.—When Mr. Sellew made his venture, he was frankly told by men whose judgment in most matters was entitled to respect, that he could not make a successful business of an exclusive trade in metals. He, however, had more faith in his own opinion than in that of any one else, and opened business in a little store, twenty feet wide by seventy feet deep. The present house, 805 North Main street, was built by him, and is the property of R. Sellew & Co. In its construction, the peculiarities of the business were kept steadily in mind, and it was supplied with every convenience that experience, through a long series of years, had suggested. It is thirty-seven and a half feet front by one hundred and thirty-eight feet in depth, and four stories in height, with a basement. The rear opens on Waddingham street, from which the shipping and receiving are done. An elevator, operated by a continuous shaft running through the block, makes each of the floors equally available for business.

Ground Floor and Basement.—Entering from the street, the shipping office is on the right. Passing back, the floor is piled in the center and on its sides with sheet-iron and the various other metals, in such amount, that, were it not for special construction it would be unable to sustain the weight. The goods here are such as require no packing for shipment. They are, in part, American and Russian sheet-iron, galvanized and common sheet-iron, and all the other metals and alloys used by manufacturers. The basement is a stronger room for heavy goods, and for some slight manufacturing, which may become necessary for the prompt and proper filling of orders. The floor is cemented as perfectly as the pavement of a well-constructed sidewalk, and it is provided with every convenience for storage and handling.

The Second Floor.—In the front of the second floor are the office and the sample-room, the office on the right and the other on the left as we turn from the ascent by the stairway which leads there. The sample-room shows every style and size of the various classes of goods scattered through the house, and saves buyers the trouble of going through the establishment to make their selections. Pans and tinware, formerly composed of numbers of pieces soldered together, are now stamped and spun up in one solid

piece, and then recoated in melted tin, making a solid utensil more substantial, and far more durable, than anything produced a few years since. Stove furniture of every description, complete or in sections for assembling and soldering by the purchaser, are exhibited in every variety. In addition to the porcelain-lined utensils, now so common and so desirable, there are shown a class of goods manufactured here, called granite ware. It is made into stew-pans and cooking utensils, and consists of a sheet-iron body covered with a gray porcelain inside and out. They are tough beyond description, and stand any amount of heat. As they are cheap, the improvement is a very valuable one. Housekeeping goods, such as would be appropriate in a pretentiously-stocked tin store, are also shown, japanned or otherwise ornamented. Tinner's tools, elaborate affairs, for cutting, folding, and otherwise shaping sheet metal, are represented in the best of these articles yet produced. They cut and form tin with the same apparent ease as if it were paper. An enumeration of articles would be impossible within ordinary limits, as the house is obliged to issue for that purpose an illustrated catalogue.

Third and Fourth Floors.—The third floor is the packing-room, and is also the storage-room for the small traps, thus making the assembling of an order as convenient as possible. Stove furniture, in sections admitting of close packing, is also stored here, together with tinware, in the various forms with which we are familiar. It is notable that most of this is solid, without seam of any kind. Brass and copper kettles of all sizes, and in solid metal and planished copper, tinned on one side, for cutting into stove furniture, each shows some prominence in this department.

Thus, from basement to roof, it is attempted to give, not a perfect picture, but a glance that shall convey some idea of the whole, of an establishment which has no rival here, and which, in its distinctive line, is representative of the growth of St. Louis, and characteristic of her commercial spirit. It was woven out of the active and persevering brain of its founder, Mr. Ralph Sellew, who became sole proprietor about 1849, by an arrangement with his brother, who retained the Cincinnati house and left this to him. In 1866, with a long and successful business career behind him, Mr. Sellew took in two younger men as partners, and the firm-name became R. Sellew & Co. St. Louis may well be proud of a house that so well upholds her reputation for fair and conscientious dealing, and that pushes out its arms of trade so energetically in every direction.

PETTES & LEATHE.

No establishment in a city more accurately measures the growth of refinement and taste, than those which handle the productions of art and supply the requirements of artists. Private enterprise must here, as elsewhere, lay the foundation and patiently work out its expected fulfillment. In time, such establishments come to be regarded as public institutions; citizens point to them with pride as evidence of their city's intelligence and wealth, and strangers find in them a centre of attraction. Of the several houses of this description which St. Louis can boast, the greater part of them confine their operations to the more necessary and useful articles of life. Of the few that have based their trade upon the æsthetic culture and liberal taste of the West, Pettes & Leathe stand prominent, and their increasing prosperity, from year to year, indicates the advancement of our people in a higher civilization. That marked prosperity is, indeed, one of the most hopeful signs of the times; it indicates a present that is far from being selfish, and foreshadows a future glowing with a grace from which all that is sordid and ignoble has been eliminated. It is not alone those who are able to buy the most costly of such works, who are elevated by their influence. While on exhibition, they form an attraction for the thousands who daily throng our thoroughfares, spreading a kindly and educating influence among all classes of society, and touching with a more delicate light the home where art succeeds to profusion.

In the year 1860, Henry Pettes and S. H. Leathe commenced business on Fourth street, in what was known as "The Ten Buildings." They purposed dealing in artists' materials, looking-glasses, picture-frames and pictures of the higher class. At that time it was regarded as a doubtful experiment, as few of our citizens were patrons of works of art, and they were accustomed to send to New York and other Eastern cities for such works as formed the decorations of their homes. The course of the new firm was one of hardship and difficulty, and it required a considerable expenditure of money and much patience and labor to convince the people of this section that their wants could be supplied at home. The desired result was, however, accomplished, and the enterprise of the new firm was rewarded with a satisfactory result on the first year's business. With increasing means and growing trade, they became the patrons of the most celebrated and the most deserving of the artists in this country and in Europe, and placed rare and meritorious works in their exhibition-rooms for the public to study or to purchase.

They early discovered that the exhibition of choice works familiarized the people with them, educated popular taste, and created a demand for them.

About the year 1864 they formed extensive European connections, and

commenced importing upon an extensive scale, choice paintings, engravings and French plate and sheet glass. In the latter article, their transactions are more considerable perhaps than those of any other house west of the Atlantic seaboard. They have made the business of French plate glass profitable principally through their skillful handling of it in transit, and in putting it in place, as they have done in some of the most lofty and pretentious structures in our city. In fine mirrors, window cornices, carved walnut mantel-pieces and pier glasses they have secured an enviable distinction, and they can point to the decorations of our leading hotels and homes of our opulent and critical citizens, as furnishing evidences of the taste and resources of their establishment.

The old location on Fourth street became too restricted for the business, and this present year they erected for themselves a spacious and elegant building at 606 and 608 Washington avenue, opposite the new Lindell Hotel. Their house runs entirely through to St. Charles street, where their numbers are 607 and 609. The building has a front of fifty-four feet on each street, and is one hundred and fifty feet deep, and furnished with every appliance that the needs of the business have thus far suggested. A hydraulic elevator and fire apparatus on each floor are among the conveniences that have been introduced.

The first or main floor contains the offices, samples of artists' material, and works of art of all descriptions arranged in attractive display. On the second floor are the mirror and frame departments on the most extensive scale. The third floor is occupied for the storage of the stock of French plate glass, which is such an important and heavy trade. The fourth floor is a manufacturing room where frame-making and gilding is carried on, on a scale commensurate with the business it has to supply.

The clerks and workmen employed number about fifty. The house imports direct Winsor and Newton's celebrated goods. These are the subjects of a separate catalogue, and embrace every article required by the artist in oil, water colors, crayon or pencil.

The art gallery, measuring fifty by thirty feet, with ample sky-lights, is the most beautiful room of its kind in the country. A wainscoting, handsomely laid out in French walnut panels, extends around the walls, which are hung with maroon drapery. The floor is laid with red cherry, altogether forming, with the fine pictures contained therein, a sight which must be seen to be appreciated. This was once a feature merely incident to the business, but has now grown into one of the richest and most attractive exhibitions, where all are free to look and admire one of the rarest and most valuable collections anywhere to be seen, each of the pictures carefully arranged with reference to light to bring out the best effects.

Thus we see that from an unpretentious beginning has grown an establishment of the widest and most beneficent influence. In its correspondence it reaches from the artist to the patron, and brings them practically together in

an intercourse for mutual good. On the one hand refinement and taste, and on the other the busy brain and hand weaving out the subtle creations through which man grows purer and stronger. It is right that such an establishment should be a great business success. Were it otherwise, our public would have less to hope for, and be less worthy of a future of beauty as well as of strength.

THE EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The title of this Company is no misnomer. In everything that gives strength and stability and scope to a business, it is as firmly established as anything of human construction can be, and its lofty position seems to act only as an incentive to its managers, urging them on to still greater enterprise and endeavor. The basis of the business is the manufacture of stoves, but upon this as a foundation, has been erected a superstructure with almost immeasurable ramifications. The business now includes everything that is to be found in a stove store or tin shop. In the hands of able and enterprising men, this specialty has grown to a magnitude that can be but faintly appreciated by those who have not been at the trouble of weighing its influence in the trade operations of the city.

The Excelsior Manufacturing Company is the *pioneer* in this important industry. As early as 1849, they made between six and seven hundred stoves, melting for that purpose about sixty tons of pig-iron from Ohio. The succeeding year they made nearly six thousand, and it was then that they took up their well-known location on Main street, where, after a fourth of a century of such success as rarely attends business enterprise, they have erected a new building, that is one of the most spacious and ornamental on the street. The new building has a front of eighty-four feet on Main street, and a depth of one hundred and sixteen feet, running through to Commercial street. On Main street it is five stories in height, and from Commercial street six, with a basement below for boilers and engine for the elevator. The offices front Main street on the first floor. This is a light and attractive room, eighteen feet in height. A vault, for the preservation of books and papers in case of fire, is one of the most massive of its kind in the city. Without attempting to enter into a description of the classifications of the departments, it is sufficient to say that the numberless articles, including stoves of different patterns, are so arranged as to give buyers an exact sample of each article in the stock, on a floor space that aggregates an acre and a half.

The foundry, which covers an area of four and a half acres in the northern part of the city, gives constant employment to about three hundred and fifty men. Through the financial convulsions and wide-spread distrust of the past two years, they have not discharged a workman or curtailed their production. This fact shows, as no other could, that the demand for the stoves of the Company is founded upon merit, and upon a fixed popular conception of their superiority. The amount of metal now daily melted is over forty tons, a consumption greater, it is believed, than that of any other stove manufacturing company in the United States. On the first day of January 1875 the books of the Company showed that they had produced for the homes of the people 608,395 stoves. Of this number 253,000 were Charter Oaks. From these figures is becomes evident that one thirtieth of the whole population of the United States are fed from the Charter Oak stove.

It is to Mr. Giles F. Filley that the highest credit is due in connection with the development of this great industry. He it was who saw the magnitude of the demand that must surely come, and who, with prophetic foresight provided for supply upon a scale that should make a national reputation, not only in the magnitude of the business, but in the excellence of the product.

The patterns first adopted were such as embodied the best principles of stove construction, and combined convenience and economy. Since that early time each detail of the manufacture has received constant and careful attention, and such modifications have been introduced as the exacting nature of the demand and progress of the art led on to. It was fortunate for the establishment, and for our city, that the principles of construction first laid down were such as all subsequent experience has approved. Hence the modifications that have followed have been those of detail simply, and the names and excellencies of the productions of the Company have become familiar to the households of the land. To the superiority thus based have been added conscientious manufacture, a peculiar adaptability of Missouri iron and sand for the purpose, and comprehensive and liberal management.

Its influence upon the trade and prosperity of our city is one of the very highest moment. With its thousands of customers scattered through various sections of our country, it holds intimate and profitable relations, and establishes a high character for the mechanical skill and commercial spirit of St. Louis.

COLLIER WHITE LEAD WORKS.

LEAD IN MISSOURI AND ITS MANUFACTURE IN ST. LOUIS.

Among the various sources of wealth in Missouri, the production of lead has always, from an early period, had some prominence. The increase in its production was, until the last few years, in about equal proportion with her other advancement. Discoveries of very rich mines, however, have of late rapidly succeeded each other, and the increase in mining has been very marked under the healthful stimulus afforded. In its receipts of domestic lead, St. Louis is now the leading city in the United States. As a pig lead market, she is now excelled in magnitude only by New York, and from the rapid advances which she is making, it may be safely assumed that it will require but a few years more to place her in the lead. In domestic lead, the receipts at St. Louis are greater than those at New York, and the statistics show that two-thirds of the entire lead product of the country is handled here. The production from the mines in Missouri is now equal to that from all the other States and Territories combined, a fact which draws the attention of consumers to St. Louis, and makes her one of the great distributing points, and one of the best markets not only for pig lead, but for many of the manufactured products from the pig metal.

White Lead.—One of the most important of the forms into which lead is manufactured, a form that adds materially to the value of the raw material, one that is in demand in every section, and in all the mechanical arts, is the pigment known by the name of "White Lead." When this industry was first introduced here, the lead used was principally imported, but the large production of soft or corroding lead in Missouri has made its use for this purpose almost exclusive, and given St. Louis manufacturers advantages which preclude Eastern competition. The process of manufacture is one that has in its general outline remained the same for hundreds of years. Of the three methods known as the Dutch, English and French, the first is the one employed in this country. Briefly, it consists in the corrosion of the lead with acetic acid—common vinegar. The details of the manufacture and the machinery employed vary more or less in each establishment, the object, as in all manufacturing, is to produce as perfect an article as possible with the least expenditure of manual labor.

The pig metal is first cast into what are termed "buckles." These are circular plates of lead with perforations of varying form, so arranged as to permit the fumes of the acid to pass through and around them, and to expose the greatest possible surface to corrosion. The buckles are then loosely packed in earthern pots with acetic acid in the bottom, about ten pounds of

lead to each pot, so elevated as not to touch the acid and yet be exposed to its fumes as it evaporates. The pots are then packed in stable manure, which, by its gentle warmth, evaporates the acid, and at the expiration of about three months has converted the metal into a carbonate. This is the "white lead" of commerce, which has then to be ground and bolted, washed free from impurities, and packed in appropriate form for painter's use.

It will be seen that the operation is one that might be carried on in the most primitive manner, and that the farmer, were he so disposed, could corrode lead in his own dunghill and grind it up in an iron mortar. Yet, for him to do so, would be a step in the same direction as if he followed the Indian method of agriculture and bruised the grain for food between flat stones.

Many of the factories for the production of white lead have machinery costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, which enables them to do their work with precision, and to produce enough to make their brands familiar through large sections of country. Not only is this so, but they secure a uniformity of product that gives the purchaser assurance that the same brand will be a uniform article.

Between forty-five and fifty thousand tons of white lead are now annually produced in the United States. Of this whole amount, over one-fourth is the product of St. Louis alone. The magnitude of the production here has given a remarkable breadth and high standing to the business, and the uniformly high character of the goods has popularized many of the brands.

The Collier White Lead and Oil Company is the leading representative of a business that is not only already great, but which is strengthening and expanding with each year, and which rests upon a foundation of—lead. Its inception dates back to 1837, when Dr. Reed commenced the business in a small way. The honor of its first successful development, however, may be said to be due to Hon. Henry T. Blow and Joseph Charless. These gentlemen had for some years run the White Lead works as an auxiliary of their drug business, when, in 1844, Mr. Blow retired from the drug business and devoted his attention to the works alone.

In 1850 they were organized as an incorporated company. Mr. Blow was the first president of the company. He held the position until 1861, when he resigned, and Colonel Thomas Richeson was elected his successor, and has since remained its president. Colonel Richeson's connection with the works dates back to the time when Mr. Blow first started them as an independent enterprise, a period exceeding thirty years. He is now the soul and spirit, the watchful directing force, that guides the policy and operations of one of the great establishments of St. Louis. He is a direct and practical man, and in his careful supervision has been the inventor of several appliances which cheapen production and contribute to the comfort of the men. To his industry, sagacity and long practical experience may be traced, in a great measure, the commanding influence and success which the works now enjoy. The

improvements introduced under his administration are such as facilitate manufacture, and one of them, by conveying the ground lead by machinery, saves the workmen from the danger of inhaling the poisonous dust.

The corroding pens cover half a block on Clark avenue, extending along the whole front, from Ninth to Tenth streets. The works proper have a front of one hundred and eighty feet on Clark avenue above Tenth street, and a depth of one hundred and thirty-five feet to the alley. Six steam engines, with an aggregate of four hundred horse-power, are in continuous operation. One hundred and fifty hands are employed, at a cost of $2,500 per week, at an aggregate of $130,000 for a full operating year.

The articles manufactured are, white lead, red lead, litharge, linseed oil and castor oil. The capital stock is $700,000, and the annual sales $1,200,000. The annual production of the different articles is as follows: 4,000 tons white lead ground in oil, 200,000 pounds red lead, 200,000 pounds litharge, 300,000 gallons linseed oil, 100,000 gallons castor oil.

The improvements that have been introduced into the interior arrangement are of the highest importance, both in cheapening production and in securing the health and comfort of the workmen. As the establishment manufactures its own linseed oil, the department for that purpose is one of the leading ones. The capacity for storage for the seed is about a hundred and twenty thousand bushels, and it is conveyed precisely where wanted by means of conveyors, operating like an endless screw. After the grinding and "milling" the pressing is done by eight hydraulic presses, the full capacity of which is about six hundred bushels in twenty-four hours.

In the drying of the lead, the improvements introduced have been the subject of many experiments before the results were in all respects satisfactory. Colonel Richeson gave this department much deep and careful study before he could devise a plan that combined both economy and comfort. As now conducted, the drying is done on rotary tables, heated by steam from the boilers. To reduce the temperature of the room and to carry off the particles of lead that rise in the form of dust, an upward draft is created by means of a Sturtevant blower. This is run at a high rate of speed, drawing the hot air and the particles of lead up through funnels placed over the points where the dust rises, and driving the current to a distant and elevated part of the building. The effectiveness of the work of the fan in purifying the air is shown in the amount of deposit at the outlet. This deposit amounts to almost a thousand pounds in twenty-four hours. Were it not drawn off in this manner, it would load the air in which the workmen live, and necessitate the wearing of filters over the mouth and nose. As it now is, however, the work is hardly more disagreeable or deleterious than many other manufacturing operations that have never been regarded as objectionable. Thus the intelligent use of machinery sweeps away another of the unhealthful employments, and Colonel Richeson is entitled to the credit for the liberality and activity and ingenuity that put it in operation.

The acetic acid used is made by the Company, and all of their own cooperage to a value of sixty thousand dollars annually.

Throughout the vast territory west of the Alleghanies the brands of this Company are known, and they are now becoming popular in the East, where the best quality of lead is desired. The extent of the establishment, which places each detail of the business in all its ramifications under the same management, gives their guarantee an added value, as everything is of their own production. The brand of strictly "prime white lead" is known to be precisely what it purports to be, and as such, meets with a constant and increasing demand. In Western and Southern trade, Eastern manufacturers are effectually precluded from competition by reason of the facilities which make production here cheaper than with them.

THE PACKING BUSINESS.

The packing business of St. Louis forms one of the most important branches of the trade of the city, as the figures below demonstrate. The amount of capital represents in most instances the fixed capital, or amount invested in buildings and appliances for conducting the business:

NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL.	CAPACITY PER DAY.	MEN EMPLOYED.	WEEKLY WAGES.	AGGREGATE YEARLY BUSINESS.
Henry Ames & Co.	$750,000	1800	200	$2,000	$3,000,000
Hamilton & Bartle	300,000		130		2,500,000
Maxwell, Scaling & Mulhall.	200,000		125	1,750	2,000,000
Wm. N. McQueen,	130,000	2000	100	1,200	2,000,000
L. Ashbrook & Co	700,000	2200	180	1,500	1,100,000
Francis Whittaker & Sons					
Richardson & Co.	150,000	4000	260	1,500	
James Reilley & Co					1,750,000
George E. Finch		1500	150		
Conrad & Louis Rose	150,000	1500	75	650	1,000,000
George Bayha & Co	100,000		30	300	500,000
L. W. Patterson.	60,000		125	1,600	400,000
Fletcher & Co					
Muldoon & Sharp					

EUGENE JACCARD & CO.

Situate on the corner of the two most fashionable promenades of St. Louis, stands an edifice worthy of its location and purpose. It is the silverware and jewelry establishment of Eugene Jaccard & Co. Fronting one hundred feet on Olive and fifty feet on Fifth street, built of Athens marble, five stories in height, and in a style of architecture commanding and graceful, it is the leading ornament of one of the most central and valuable blocks in city. From the time of its completion it has been a source of pride to our citizens, and is pointed out to strangers as worthy, in both exterior and interior, of far more than the usual attention bestowed upon leading establishments. From the pavement to the pleasing lines of the mansard roof, surmounted by an illuminated clock, the effect is imposing and beautiful. The entire cost of this building, with the ground that it covers, exceeded three hundred thousand dollars.

The jewelry trade in St. Louis is a more important and extended one than in more northern cities. In a northern climate, where the rigors of winter make furs almost indispensable, they become the most valued and cherished article of adornment, but under the influence of a more generous sun, furs are cumbersome, except for brief and uncertain seasons, and their cost is disproportioned to their utility. Yet taste will assert itself under all circumstances, and artistic designs in the precious metals, rare cameos and costly gems, become the objects of fashion and display. In St. Louis, the demand is principally for articles of the highest purity and elegance, and the scope of country to be supplied is very wide in extent.

Entering this costly temple of taste from either Fifth or Olive street, we find ourselves in a room in which the light is reflected back on every side from the choicest productions of the work-shop, in the noble metals and from the gems from mines and seas that blaze with fiery or with mellow light in the cases on the tables. The lofty frescoed ceiling, the marble tessellated floor, the graceful columns, the cases on the walls and on the tables, show that we are looking upon a collection that has taxed the resources of nature and of art in every portion of the world. The basement, with vaults, rests upon a solid stone foundation, and is perfectly adapted to its purposes. It is, however, on the first or main floor that the attraction is to be found. Here, on a level with the street, along which drifts a ceaseless human tide, are exposed the articles that are to adorn the homes and persons of the people of a wide section.

Nothing better illustrates the æsthetic taste than the ornaments of a people. In furniture, refinement does away with gaudy colors and introduces rich carving and quaint designs. In personal adornment, civilization learns to

discard the barbaric bands and hoops of native ore that obtain among primitive tribes, and introduces gems, cameos and artistic creations that reflect the genius of a nation and enshrine the poetry, art and passion of their noblest conceptions.

The fitting up and fixtures of the store alone cost thirty-five thousand dollars, surpassing any similar establishment in the West. Four doors admit visitors —two on Olive street, and one on Fifth street, and one in the corner, the facade. Entering this establishment seems like entering the gorgeous saloons of the enchanted palaces of Aladdin's fairy land. Corinthian pillars support a ceiling frescoed in lovely tints. Plate-glass show-cases, with walnut frames, carved in arabesque designs, encase pyramidal displays of French clocks, bronzes, statuettes of every conceivable variety; as also, silver sets, silver spoons, and every description of silverware. Counters of Italian marble support show-cases containing displays of jewelry. In the front part of the store on Fifth street, is the case containing the diamond display, where diamond crosses, ear-rings, wedding sets, engagement rings, etc., are found in gorgeous array. At either side of the diamond counter, pearl, coral, enamel, ruby, garnet, amethyst, emerald, topaz, and gold jewelry is exhibited in great variety. Here again we see creations of a higher art, but more limited value:—incrusted amethysts, and cameos that represent the classical conceptions and cunning workmanship that still flourish in the crumbling cities of the Mediterranean. Pearls, those "treasures of an oyster," are here combined with diamonds and with cameos, and each of these are found in unique settings to gratify the refined taste of modern adornment.

The cameos and gems are imported, and the setting done in the house by competent designers. Unset gems and rare and curious designs are shown for those who require something absolutely unique. Onyx in varying colors and rare design, cut in relief, incrusted and inlaid, and sphynx-like Egyptian heads that carry one back to the stone dreamer over a buried civilization.

In the department devoted to watches, products of American, Swiss and English manufacture are exhibited in such profusion as would make it difficult for one to enumerate. On the grand show-room of the first floor is to be found every article of adornment and utility that ranges between a lady's thimble and a $50,000 set of diamonds. The largest diamond so far imported into this country is owned and exhibited by this firm. It weighs thirty-two and one-fourth carats, and is entirely free from defects. The upper stairs of the house are used for manufacturing purposes and as offices.

The firm of Eugene Jaccard & Co. has been established about forty-six years, and is the oldest in the West. The magnitude of its trade may be inferred from the vast extent of territory embraced in the business. The watch and music-box manufactory is located at Sainte Croix, Switzerland, and is superintended by Mr. Cuendet, Senior. It was established in 1836. The firm employs agents in Paris, Birmingham and Vienna, who purchase diamonds, French clocks, French, English and German fancy goods, cutlery,

bronzes and plated ware, and are ever on the outlook for meritorious novelties for the St. Louis house.

Mr. Jaccard, the founder of the business, died a few months after the completion of the new edifice that was the result of a long and successful career, and the entire management devolved upon his nephew, Mr. Eugene J. Cuendet, who had been educated in the business by him, and is at present sole proprietor.

The establishment is one that exercises a most beneficial influence upon our material and intellectual growth, and is at once an honor and an ornament to our city. To the very highest commercial honor, an honor that is a sufficient guarantee of the purity of anything that leaves this establishment, is combined a business enterprise that is equal to the most exacting requirements.

BROOKMIRE & RANKEN.

No single branch of business more clearly illustrates the advantages of St. Louis as a distributing point for both home and foreign products, and the comprehensive grasp of the genius that directs the operations of trade, than that which represents the department of groceries. The business is made up in great measure, though not entirely, of articles of foreign production. Its two great staples are coffee and sugar. St. Louis is now, as she must continue to be, the great distributing point of the Mississippi Valley, yet in making the market and giving it prominence and breadth, it was not enough that unrivaled facilities existed. They had yet to be utilized by men who could execute with precision all the varied operations involved, and who had the capital and the nerve to carry enormous stocks, and in disposing of them to ask no favors other than those based upon the advantages they had to offer.

In this labor of organizing and developing, the part borne by the house of Brookmire & Ranken was an important one, and it has now placed them in the front rank in that trade. For years the supremacy of their position has been unquestioned. They have put in operation that insensible machinery of trade, which, through extensive acquaintance, widely-diffused information, and the many unwritten obligations of mercantile life, causes St. Louis to be regarded with favor throughout the most magnificent extent of country that ever acknowledged a single commercial centre. Imbued with the teachings of the past and filled with the spirit of the present, with brains, and activity, and nerve, and dash, and stability, they have built up a trade that is a wonder, and established a house that, though not without rivals, is yet far in advance of them all. Theirs is indeed a great house, and the honor due the men who have built it up is proportioned to the magnitude of their work.

The very extreme of speculation has been as yet unable to determine with accuracy why it is that single commercial houses grow up in communities with an overwhelming importance. That they do so, is one of the unaccounted facts in commercial economy. In many cases the causes that produced them can be traced, but in no two are they exactly alike. In all cases they require combinations of capital and talent. Almost always they are of steady growth, and must possess the power of holding their way through ever-shifting circumstances by which they are surrounded. Behind the moving power there must always exist a quick apprehension of the interests to be subserved and a skillful and tireless activity.

During the last five years, the house of Brookmire & Ranken may be said to have achieved its pre-eminence, rapidly swelling the yearly aggregates of their trade until their annual sales reach closely upon three million dollars, an aggregate hitherto unattained in the West in the grocery trade. All of the partners are young men of unflagging energy, each is ambitious and sagacious. Mr. James H. Brookmire, the senior member of the firm, although only thirty-seven years of age, has an experience of twenty-two years in the trade, and as may be supposed, has been no careless observer of the commercial fluctuations that have been crowded into that period.

The house takes in four numbers, extending from 810 to 816 North Second street, and has every appliance that ingenuity has yet made available for the transaction of business. Steam power runs the large elevator, sugar crushers and other machinery. Although dealing in every article that comes under the head of staple and fancy groceries, the house makes a specialty of coffee, and is able in this important article to make terms as advantageous to Western buyers as can be offered in New York, Baltimore or any Eastern city. Two cargoes of coffee, imported at the port of Galveston, Texas, the only cargoes that, thus far, have arrived there, were bought by this house.

Prior to 1860, New Orleans was the great coffee market for the West. The blockade caused by the war, however, threw that trade into the hands of New York and Baltimore, and Eastern cities have since been enabled to maintain to a great extent, the advantage they then secured, and, through combinations of capital and established relations, to, for a time, divert the trade from its natural channel. While this state of affairs is not permanent, it serves to show the strength of capital and enterprise.

Whether the coffee comes through New Orleans by its natural channel, or from the East, St. Louis still maintains her position as the distributing point for the Mississippi Valley. This is due in part to her natural advantages, and in part to the enterprise and sagacity of the men in whose hands the trade has reached its present standing. The strongest and most conspicuous representative of that trade here is the house of Brookmire & Ranken, buying cargoes direct from the importer, availing themselves of low rates of freights, which can be secured on large lots, and then distributing from St. Louis with all the advantage that her commercial position gives.

As a representative of the general trade of St. Louis, its stability and its expansion, the house of Brookmire & Ranken, in the department of groceries, is honoring the city and advancing the general prosperity. Earnest and honorable, active, progressive and ever alert to strengthen the relations between our city and the vast region tributary to her, the men who dictate and execute the policy of such a house are worthy of the highest credit and honor.

SHRYOCK & ROWLAND.

The house of Shryock & Rowland is a marked example of the value of commanding personal character and influence in connection with business experience and acumen. Combining in itself three distinct, yet parallel lines of business, and attaining an aggregate of five millions annually, its prestige and its strength seem due in an unusual measure to the rare personal qualities of those who established and who now conduct it. No house in the city is more thoroughly identified by association and interest with the Southern trade, and none could be less free from prejudice or bias of any kind. A trade which was at one time distinctly Southern, has, without relaxing its grasp in that direction, pushed as industriously into the Northwest and gained there and in the West a distinction which few of its rivals enjoy.

The business in its basis comes distinctly under the head of commission. Added to this, however, are the other two lines of groceries and provisions, in each of which departments large stocks are carried.

The present house may be said to have been founded in 1855, by Wm. P. and Lee R. Shryock, both Kentuckians, the former of whom had been in the dry goods trade in St. Louis some years before. Up to the breaking out of the war, their commercial history was not a very eventful one. With the opening of that great struggle which forms a historical epoch from which it is convenient to date, Colonel Lee R. Shryock espoused the Southern cause and entered the field.

In 1864 the present house was organized by Wm. P. Shryock and D. P. Rowland. The business in *ante-bellum* days had been large throughout the South, and the efforts of the partners were directed to regaining that trade. The difficulties that beset business operations in those days can now be but feebly appreciated. With armies yet in the field, and cut off from a large part of the South by military lines, they yet pushed on, and as fast as military control disappeared, established commercial relations. As the picket lines were withdrawn, they were the first there to post and strengthen the lines of trade. Owing to these efforts the old business of the house returned, and with it an aggregation that made this the leading Southern house.

In 1866, Colonel Lee R. Shryock returned from the South and became a partner. L. D. Allen and David R. Francis also became members of the firm, and the place of business was located on Commercial street, occupying the same location for about sixteen years. It is a noteworthy coincidence that each of the three leading members of the firm should have commenced his business career in St. Louis in the dry goods trade. William P. Shryock came to St. Louis in 1849, and remained for a time with the house of Crow, McCreery & Co. He, next year, returned to his home in Kentucky, and came back here in 1855, where he, with his brother, laid the foundation of the present business. Lee R. Shryock was in the commission business under the name of Shryock and Anderson when the combination with his brother, William P., took place. D. P. Rowland came to St. Louis in November 1853, entered the dry goods house of A. J. McCreery & Co., and so continued until the breaking out of the war. That event so unsettled regular trade that he became a speculator, and conducted various operations of a speculative character.

It is since the war that the house has established its distinctive character and attained its extraordinary influence and strength. The South was at first its special field, and its efforts in that direction led to the establishing of the Vicksburg Packet Company and the Arkansas and White River Packet Company, both of which lines were projected by them. They chartered the first boat and shipped the first cargo to Shreveport, Louisiana, primarily of course, with the object of making a profit on the venture, and secondarily, of opening up that section for direct trade with St. Louis. In the latter object they were successful even beyond the expectations of that time, as the traffic between that region and our city shows, yet, on the immediate transaction they sustained a loss—not in consequence of faulty calculations, but because so many followed immediately in their wake as to injure the availability of the market before they could sell. Looking beyond the temporary misfortune of this first shipment, and regarding the magnificent trade to which it led, it was in its public character a success for which high credit is due.

The house now occupied was purchased by the firm three years ago. Extending from Main street to Commercial street, forty feet in width, it includes the two numbers, 218 and 220 Main, and on Commercial street the numbers 209 and 211. From basement to roof it includes seven stories. The offices, handsomely and conveniently arranged, are in rear from the Main street entrance, and look out upon Commercial street.

The stability of the house and the confidence it inspires, as well as the satisfaction its patrons feel, are indicated by the fact that many of the names on their books twenty years ago still have their accounts there, and that the temporary interruption of the war in no way weakened their personal and business esteem for their old friends.

In the extent and character of its dealings it stands alone, no other house

pursuing the same line, or rather the same variety of lines, and making each a strong feature of its transactions. In groceries, it can boast one of the largest stocks in the city, and has unsurpassed facilities for filling the orders of its correspondents, whatever may be their wants.

The commission business, which is, as before stated, one of its distinctive characteristics, is very largely in cotton, but not confined to that staple.

Immediately after the war, when commerce was being re-established, these men were among the first to urge that the position of St. Louis and the new adjustment of the question of transportation could be made available to make St. Louis a great cotton market. To this end they labored zealously, and with a degree of success apparent in the magnificent results that have been so often the cause of wonder and gratification. In the handling of this one article, St. Louis has taken an imposing forward stride, and future triumphs will prove that her representative merchants have in no wise relaxed their efforts.

A. F. SHAPLEIGH & CO.

It is the glory, as it deserves to be the boast, of St. Louis, that though she exhibits a distinctly conceded precedence in some lines of trade and of manufactures, yet in none that pertain to the life of our own people is she without able and zealous representatives. In the department of hardware, Messrs. A. F. Shapleigh & Co. have for years been regarded as occupying the foremost position. Their sales, of which the major portion might be denominated "shelf hardware," would be accurately stated in round numbers as a million dollars annually. When it is remembered that metals, and tinner's stock, and other goods frequently found in hardware stocks, though not belonging there in a proper classification, form no part of the sales of this house, this aggregate is a more imposing one than appears at first thought. The business has been one of steady growth since its first establishment by its senior proprietor in 1843. Then the distribution was made by our rivers, and in the winter, travelers representing the house started out on horseback upon trips occupying months, in which they renewed the acquaintance of their customers and made their collections. Our existing net-work of railroads has modified greatly old modes of business, and in many directions extended its area, but this house has held steadily on, and through each successive change has grown stronger and greater, with a constantly-widening influence.

Its main history, though extending over a period of thirty-two years, and running through greater commercial and political changes than any other third of a century can show, may be briefly told. Augustus F. Shapleigh,

the senior member, came to St. Louis in 1843, and opened a branch of a Philadelphia house in which he was a partner. The branch here was under his supervision and has remained so since that time, though its eastern connection was severed. The firm name became Shapleigh, Day & Co., and afterward A. F. Shapleigh & Co. The junior members of the firm are now, his son Frank Shapleigh, John Cantwell and Alfred Lee.

The system of business that has grown up in the last few years is one that adds largely to the prestige of this house. This is the system of doing business by means of correspondence. By means of it the retail dealer can make his order at home with the price lists before him, and while saving the expense of coming to the city and making his purchases in person, can be assured of the most careful and conscientious filling of the order. The high reputation of this house, maintained through a third of a century, is a guarantee that they will serve the interests of the customer as well as their own.

The House.—This is, in fact, two houses thrown together by connecting arches in the walls, taking the two numbers 414 and 416 North Main street and running through to Commercial street. On Main street the structure stands five stories high, and on Commercial street, six. A cellar below the whole is used for storage of heavy goods, making seven floors from top to bottom. Treating each of the houses as a distinct building, there would be fourteen floors, each fully utilized in the storage of distinct classes of stock.

Entering from the street on Main street, the offices are in the rear. On each side on the walls are the shelf goods, cutlery for pocket and table use, scissors, locks, files, and fine steel goods. Many of these goods are of English and German manufacture, yet it is noticeable that American cutlery and files and fine shelf goods are coming into prominence and winning popularity. This is in part due to their making better qualities of goods, and in part to the prejudice in favor of foreign goods disappearing. Some, indeed, have preferences for American files and similar goods of American make.

The floor below, entered from the level of Commercial street, is used as storage for heavy goods, chains, anvils, mining-tools, wedges, axes, and similar heavy articles. Axes form an important item in this stock, taking up the centre of one whole floor. In this one article the house has a very important and extensive trade, and introduces an axe made expressly for them, and stamped with their own name. It is the highest-priced axe they sell, yet as it is one to which their own reputation is attached, it is as nearly as possible the perfection of manufacture in material and skill, and the consideration of cost is secondary to the production of a perfect article. Hickory handles for mining and agricultural tools are also stored here, and recently have become an article of extensive manufacture in St. Louis, and a branch in which she excels, both in the forms produced and the quality of wood used.

Ascending to the second floor from Main street, we are ushered into the sample room. This was formerly of less than one-third its present space, but it was found necessary to devote a whole floor to the exhibition of the

numberless articles contained in the stock. Attached to cards on the wall, or conveniently placed through the centre of the floor and in show-cases, are the single articles which the stock duplicates in such enormous quantities. New articles, the product of ingenuity and improved machinery and skill, are being constantly introduced. Noticeably one of these is green wire cloth, an article which has more than trebled its sale each year in the past three years, and which now reaches about one hundred thousand yards in this house alone. Yet it may seem unjust to specify when there is so much to attract attention. Mining tools for gold, silver and lead mining are shown in great variety, and the varying forms and styles of shovel for this one industry form a catalogue in themselves.

One side of an upper floor is devoted to locks, and another large space to screens, all arranged with a precision that would be imperfectly conveyed in any description in words.

At the top of the house are stored the light agricultural implements that belong strictly to the hardware trade, such as forks for all purposes, scythes and swathes, and smilar goods in their appropriate seasons.

A rapidly-moving elevator is kept almost constantly in motion, and by the ease it gives to moving goods and looking through the various floors, makes them nearly as convenient as though all thrown together on the same level. Indeed, with the amount of handling performed in receiving and shipping, it is only by economy of time and movement that it is made possible. Sales now extend through Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona, strengthening the social and trade relations of St. Louis with one of the widest sweeps of territory ever acknowledging a single metropolis.

In its distinctive branch of trade, the house is a great representative of the Mississippi Valley, and of St. Louis, adding to our city's fame by unsurpassed enterprise and commercial honor.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.

One of the oldest and most important manufacturing establishments in our city, and one in every way worthy of commendation, is the St. Louis Type Foundry. It was first established in 1840, and has grown from a small concern, occupying limited quarters in the alley between Main and Second, and Market and Chestnut streets, to its present mammoth proportions—requiring two buildings, on the north side of Pine street, with ten floors, eighteen by one hundred and eight feet each. To the rear of these two

buildings there is also occupied two floors of a warehouse, running from Second street to the alley, each floor being eighteen by one hundred and thirty feet—making in all over 24,000 square feet.

In this establishment is manufactured everything required in a printing office, except cylinder and jobbing presses; of these articles, however, they keep quite a number in stock, suited to the trade of the West, and have them on exhibition, and ready for shipment on the shortest notice.

Ascending, by means of a powerful steam elevator, to the fifth floor, there is seen about a dozen type machines, running by steam, with operatives apparently grinding out type, while a crowd of boys, technically known as "breaks," remove the jets left on the type by the machines. From this department the type passes to the finishing-room below, where a large number of girls are engaged in rubbing, kerning, setting, etc., and through whose hands the type passes to the finishers, who smoothe it body-ways and groove the characters at the bottom. After all this manipulation, the type, in sticks about a yard long, is placed on stands, and critically examined with a magnifying glass, all imperfect letters being discarded; then, after being put up in pages, wrapped in paper and properly marked, the type passes to the sales-room shelves.

In another room, about half a dozen men are employed in making brass rules of various designs, labor-saving rules, metal furniture, slugs, leads, etc., while machinists are preparing old and building new type machines for use in the adjoining apartment.

On the fourth floor is located the electrotype department, in full blast, engaged on cuts, book and blank work, etc. The details of the process of electrotyping are very interesting to the observer.

Adjoining this department is the wood workshop, where a number of skillful artisans are engaged in making type-cases, all styles, cabinets, stands, galleys and furniture peculiar to printing offices.

The third floor is wholly occupied by the machine shop. Here is manufactured the famous Washington hand-press, of various sizes, while rebuilding and repairing all kinds of machinery is also a specialty. In connection with the rear of the machine shop are iron bridges leading to the warehouse. This is a large room, containing ten cylinder printing presses of different sizes and makes, new and second-hand, also the various styles and sizes of job presses in use—Universal, Gordon, Liberty, Nonpareil, Peerless, etc.; also quite a lot of second-hand jobbing presses of every imaginable size and make. In the upper story of the warehouse is what they call the morgue (a very appropriate name), it being the place where second-hand type is stored—the remains of many defunct printing offices; here also is stored a hundred or more cases of fine papers, being the reserve stock for that branch of their business.

Descending to the second floor, it is found literally packed with fine papers, envelopes and card stock, with clerks busily employed in packing and ship-

ping goods to all parts of the country, from Indiana to California, and from Minnesota to Texas.

On the first floor is the main, or type sales-room. On the left as you enter is seen a row of shelving one hundred feet in length, reaching from floor to ceiling, filled with type sufficiently varied to meet the wants of any printer, no matter how fastidious his taste may be.

Adjoining this department is the store-room for printing papers, containing piles on piles of the various sizes and qualities of book and news required by the trade.

To the rear of these two will be found the engine-room and blacksmith shop, where they have a 50-horse power steam engine, which drives the machinery of the establishment. Here also are the blacksmiths who forge the chases and such other iron work as is constantly needed in an establishment of this character. Ascending a pair of stairs is found a room above the engine-room and blacksmith shop, fitted up for manufacturing printer's roller composition, printer's rollers, etc., with all the necessary appliances of steam, etc., which should enable them to supply all the rollers to the printers of the entire West.

Descending from the roller composition room, we pass through the store-room for printing papers, and then descend to the basement, where a large room is lighted by gas and fitted up for second-hand machinery. Here again are seen presses of old and modern styles, in varied stages of perfection, suited to the wants of printers of limited means, and occasionally equally as acceptable to more opulent members of the craft. In this basement is also found the stock of printer's ink in kegs, which range from the ordinary twenty-pound keg to the barrel of two hundred and fifty pounds, and embraces all qualities from the ordinary power press news ink to the finest job, as well as colored inks for posters and other colored work.

The general office will be found on the first floor of No. 117, in charge of Mr. William Bright, who is secretary and general business manager. This gentleman has been connected with the establishment as boy and man for thirty years, and few indeed are the Western printers and publishers who do not know him personally, and favorably. His experience is unlimited. During the past twelve or fourteen years he has had charge of the concern, and its products have been so perfected that they now stand equal to the best in this or any other country.

The financial and book-keeping parts of the establishment are presided over by Mr. Charles S. Kauffman, who has been identified with the house since its incorporation in 1861.

The skilled workmen, clerks, salesmen, etc., employed by the company number over ninety. In the sales department are practical printers of large experience who carefully attend to the execution of orders, and at times render valuable assistance to purchasers. Such an establishment fills a great want in the growing needs of the West, and its success is to be regarded as the measure of its deserts. As a commercial success, it is one of the most worthy and prominent of which St. Louis can boast.

THE HARRISON WIRE COMPANY.

The Harrison Wire Company is a comparatively recent addition to the manufacturing and industrial life of St. Louis. Commencing its operations in 1873, skillfully organized by men of abundant means, business ability and thorough knowledge of the facilities and wants by which they were surrounded, it sprung at once into full equipment and complete activity, and assumed a foremost rank among our industrial establishments. It was organized with a fully paid up capital of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, yet its paid up capital is no measure of the resources which are at hand to sustain it.

The works occupy, with the exception of a narrow strip on the west, the block bounded by Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets and by Gratiot and Papin, on the line of the Pacific Railroad.

The process of wire drawing is by no means an intricate one, the rudest blacksmith shop being not unfrequently provided with a die in which small pieces are drawn for special purposes. When, however, we come to supplying the wants of large sections, and the consequent introduction of the machinery required in large establishments, this simple process comes to have attached to it a multiplicity of apparatus and machinery, each contributing to the uniformity of the product and economy in producing it.

The power for this establishment is furnished by three engines, one of one hundred and fifty, and another of fifteen horse-power in the rolling-mill, and one of eighty horse-power in the wire-mill. The iron used is taken in in two of its crudest forms, blooms and scraps, on one side, and emerges on the other coils of wire, packed and papered, ready for distribution to the consumer through the channels of commerce. The iron rolled from the scrap is used only for the coarser grades. That rolled from the Missouri blooms may become, after frequent drawings and annealings, as delicately slight as the thread in a lady's needle. The rolls through which the iron first passes do not in the main differ from those in any rolling-mill, except that as the bloom becomes a bar and the bar becomes a rod it passes through with greater rapidity. At the last, and before it becomes number four wire, it is seen rushing back and forth, a delicate red line controlled by dexterous workmen. As the number four rod passes finally through the rolls, one end is caught up, attached to a reel, and the rod coiled and made ready for an important operation, and one that in the method employed illustrates the fact that with each new industry there is found a new source of wealth in the soil of Missouri. Before the wire drawing commences, the coiled rod must be *coated*, as it is technically termed. This last operation consists in dipping it in some solution that shall modify the enormous friction attending its being drawn

through the die. Formerly flour and water were used, and as numbers of barrels of flour were used daily it was a considerable item in the expense. Now it has been discovered that a fine quality of clay found not far from this city is preferable. This clay is white and friable, with a soapy feeling when rubbed in the fingers, does not of course burn off, and its tenacity is shown by the fact that it adheres to the wire even after it has been drawn through the die.

The number four rod is drawn twice, and becomes number eight wire. It is then again coated and is annealed, and from that on is annealed with each two drawings. The process of annealing is conducted upon two different plans. One of these consists of a *muffler*, or enormous oven with a gate in front opening vertically. Here the operation is concluded in forty minutes. The other plan is a hermetically sealed oven, in which the wire is heated and again cooled, and the process occupies twenty-four hours.

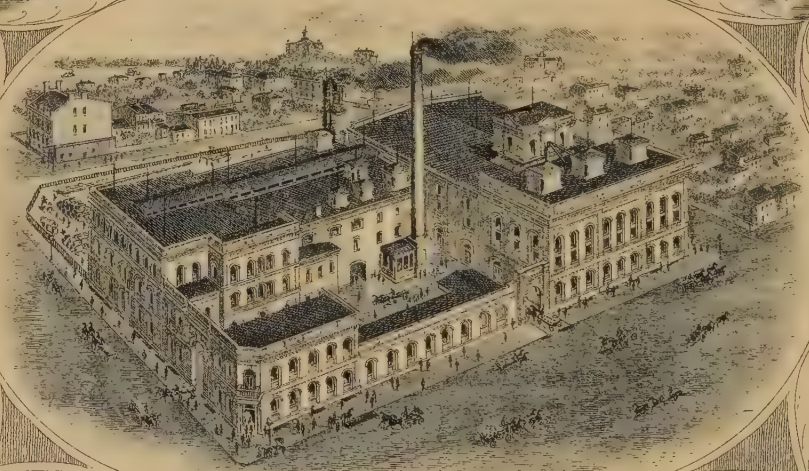
The actual drawing of the wire has nothing particularly striking in connection with it except the application of machinery to the purpose, and that is extremely ingenious and entirely under the control of the operators, each attaching and detaching his own particular parts at will. The dies are made of chilled iron, except for the very fine wire, when they are of tool steel. As the smaller sizes become imperfect they are enlarged to the next size, and so continue in use.

Number eight wire, after being annealed, is drawn to number eleven, then annealed and drawn to number fifteen, and so on to every size desired until it may reach thirty-six, or even forty or higher. To some of the finer grades is imparted a copper color by dipping slightly in blue vitriol, (sulphate of copper,) and some is tinned by passing it through molten tin. The latter process is an ingenious one. The wire is spun from one reel to another, passing through successive baths of muriatic acid, melted tin, and water; the first cleanses it for its coating, the next coats it, and the water cools it to prevent its sticking together when re-wound.

The finer wire, after it goes above number nineteen, is drawn cold, that is, without further annealing, and instead of being coated it is reeled off through a solution of grease and water.

The finished coils are wrapped in paper, strongly tied, and are ready for market. From that point it goes into so many avenues that it cannot be traced through them all. The coarser kinds are used largely for fencing and grape-vine trellisses, and for telegraphs; brooms, bird-cages, and woven goods take a good portion. Mattresses and soda-bottles claim a good share, and not long since this establishment was making two tons per week to make rings for hogs' noses. In connection with fencing-wire, a considerable amount is cut into staples, and a little machine that cuts wire into this useful form makes three hundred and fifty per minute, and cuts up two tons of wire per day. The steadiness of the demand and the profit that there is in the manufacture having been fully established, the management have been increas-

WESTERN BREWERY,



Wm. J. LEMP,

PROPRIETOR.

WESTERN ENGRAVING CO. ST. LOUIS.

ing the capacity of the works from time to time, without interfering with the daily operation. Rail tracks, for hauling the raw material and the product, have been laid, and the necessity for handling almost entirely done away with. Blooms and coal are transferred from the main track without any handling whatever.

In place of columns supporting the roof, trusses have been supplied, and the open space still further utilized by the introduction of a new train, so that the operation of reducing the iron is continuous. There are now two puddling furnaces, three heating furnaces and one re-heating furnace. A two-and-a-half ton steam hammer is also among the recent additions.

It is evident that for fine wire the very finest quality of iron must be used, and it is desirable, as in this case, that all the operations of its manufacture, including the mixing, should be under the control of those who make the wire, and whose reputation as manufacturers is bound up with the product.

Here are facts which, while informing us of the present, are calculated to enlarge our views of the future. Here is a simple industry, the figures in relation to which are marvelous. Here is an establishment that has been in operation less than two years, supplying an enormous demand that already existed, and demonstrating facts of the very highest import to the people of Missouri and of the whole country.

WESTERN BREWERY.—WILLIAM J. LEMP.

The brewery business of St. Louis is an industry of commanding importance. Directly it gives employment to millions of capital and hundreds of workmen, and in its operations draws large sums from the adjacent country, which are again distributed for labor, and for barley and hops. The brewers wield immense capital and a wide influence, an influence second to no other manufacturing interest.

At the head of this great trade, occupying a foremost position by reason of enterprise in management and perfection of equipment, is the brewery of William J. Lemp. The location, at the corner of Second Carondelet avenue and Cherokee street, overlooking the Arsenal and Arsenal grounds, is most admirable for the purpose. Nothing that either nature or art could supply, is lacking. The buildings of the brewery proper, the malt-house, and the offices, cover a rectangle two hundred and eighty-one by one hundred and forty-two feet. The cellars, three in depth, extend fifty feet below the curb-stone, and are supplemented by a vast natural cave, more perfectly adapted for the purpose than if it had been constructed by art. This cave is a great natural curiosity, yet it receives an added interest from its great utility in the

economy of the works with which it is connected. The brewery, the malt-house and the offices are connected with each other by paved carriage-ways, the two former being each three stories in height above ground, and three stories below, the massive arches of stone and brick masonry resting upon the solid rock fifty feet below the surface. The brewery proper is a marvel of convenience and fine machinery. A handsome engine of seventy-five horse power, running with steady, sweeping stroke that shows off its polished parts, furnishes the power for the whole establishment, a covered shaft carrying power to the malt-house. A battery of four boilers furnishes steam for the engine, for the heating of the offices, and for the other purposes in which steam is so freely used in the operations of malting and brewing. Above the boilers towers the chimney, one hundred feet higher than the stone masonry that forms its base. Two elevators, with their machinery, convey the kegs and casks to and from the various floors for cleaning, filling, receiving and shipping. Pumps for pumping water and beer, and convenient for attachment in case of fire, are located near the engine. In the brewery are two kettles, one heated by fire, and having a capacity of one hundred barrels of beer net per day, and the other a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels net per day, and heated by steam. Upon the upper floors also are immense coolers for cooling the beer, storage for hops, machinery for grinding the malt, and on the east side, commanding a fine view, are dormitories for the men employed. Looking out from these windows on the east, the cooperage department is to be seen, covering a triangular block of ground; and down by the river, on the line of the Iron Mountain railroad, are to be seen two ice-houses, which hold the season's supply.

The malt-house contains the kilns, storage for barley, steeps, sprouting floors, and conveyors for moving the grain when in its various stages of advancement. This work is all performed by machinery, and speed and precision are secured in each operation. Below this building are extensive cellars, the arches of massive masonry being composed of the stone quarried in making the excavation.

Yet with all this combination of architectural finish and mechanical adaptation, the most wonderful and surprising feature of the establishment is its subterranean storage. Descending from the brewery with lamp in hand, we see by the glimmering light long rows of those immense casks in which the beer is kept while maturing. With the foreman, who evidently knows each foot of that changing labyrinth, we traverse passage after passage with casks on each side and flagging under foot. Again and again we descend to lower depths, and then, at last, through a vaulted way hewn in the solid rock, we see that we are in the cave. Here is a natural cavern with a comparatively smooth horizontal roof overhead, scarred and discolored in places, yet showing no marks of the mason's chisel except where the stalactites have been hewn off. This roof maintains a uniform height of about twelve feet. Underfoot is a firm floor of rock and *shale*, and we stand about fifty feet below

the surface of the ground. This natural cave, so admirably adapted for its purpose, is about seven hundred feet in length, and is piled on either side with casks. The whole number of these immense casks ranges somewhere between eight hundred and one thousand. Near the entrance is a natural curiosity, the exact impression of a large turtle in the roof overhead. The monster was caught and imbedded in a plastic mold when nature was making the cavern in which the foaming beverage of the people was to mellow and ripen.

The whole cost of the buildings and machinery is about $200,000, and the capacity about 80,000 barrels of beer annually, giving constant employment to sixty men, and ten wagons with drivers and horses in the delivery.

The details of the manufacture and of the business are under Mr. Lemp's immediate supervision. He learned the business with his father, who was the first man to brew lager beer in St. Louis. As foreman in his father's brewery, he became well grounded in the best principles of management, and his experience since has been a varied and successful one. The high reputation of his beer, in every market in which it is consumed, is the result of the greatest care in each of the operations, and his facilities for properly storing and caring for it while perfecting itself with age. Experience, and care, and liberal management combine to sustain and extend the splendid reputation which William J. Lemp has earned as a brewer, and as a business man of far-sighted and sure-footed judgment. The business, in its magnitude as well as in its character, is an honor to St. Louis.

GRAY, BAKER & CO.

The business conducted by the house of Gray, Baker & Co. branches into three distinct lines of trade, which are yet kindred to each other, and are here so combined that each works with advantage to the other, and all together operate harmoniously. The firm are publishers, wholesale book-sellers and stationers, and conduct extensive operations in each department of their business. In books and stationery they possess unusual facilities for conducting a general jobbing business, and have their system so arranged as to enable wholesale buyers to supply all their wants from their stock. Purchasing, as they do, in large quantities, and for cash, they are enabled to offer cash buyers manufacturers' prices, with the regular discounts.

In school-books, medical, technical and scientific works, they have peculiar advantages for supplying the demand, and their extended relations with schools, colleges and medical institutions, and their acquaintance with the various professors and teachers in the West, enables them to make up their orders early for new works, and to receive them here and offer them simul-

taneously with their appearance in the East, and to supply their customers at publishers' prices.

The magnitude of the city and country demand for paper makes St. Louis one of the great paper marts of the Union. This tends in a great measure to draw the book trade here, and to give the market a tone and an evenness that warrants the carrying of immense stock. While it is true that large stocks attract large buyers, it is also true that a market must be well grounded in a constant and steady demand before dealers dare to make large advance orders. These reciprocal relations have, however, been established in St. Louis, but they are the outgrowth of rare judgment and enterprise combined with that other very important element—years of experience.

The business was established in 1858, by Mr. E. P. Gray. In 1859 the firm became Gray & Crawford. In 1873 the present firm was organized, the parties being E. P. Gray, W. D. Baker and Henry Griffin. The stock constantly carried is about $150,000, and annual sales foot up the round sum of $500,000. The house, as it is one of the oldest, is also one of the most extensive and best appointed in the city. Its trade extends to every part of the Mississippi Valley, but more especially to the Southwest, West and South. The building now occupied is spacious, and well adapted to its purpose. It is situated at 407 North Fourth Street, four stories in height, and furnished with a basement that is used for the storage of school-books. On the first floor are found the offices and the elegant and superbly-stocked retail department. The second floor is allotted to stationery, and the fourth floor is used for storage purposes.

The energy and sound judgment which the members of this house have displayed, and the reputation which they have established for care and reliability, are fully explanatory of the large measure of success that has attended their operations, and given them such an enviable reputation in a branch of trade the ramifications of which are so difficult to follow, and the influence of which is by no means confined to its commercial operations.

NEWCOMB BROTHERS.

The house of Newcomb Brothers is the representative of a trade of the highest importance in the decoration and comfort of the homes of the people. The lines of goods passing through their hands embrace so many varieties that it would be difficult to enumerate them all, though it is comparatively easy to classify them. Their leading article is paper hangings, and then come in lists of kindred goods that include lace curtains and curtain goods, window shades, wire screens, weather strips and upholstery goods, besides

many articles that are a necessity to the trade, in which they are ever striving to present something still more desirable. The years of experience and careful attention which these gentlemen have given to the specialty in which they are engaged, produce their legitimate fruit in giving them a prominence as careful and tasteful caterers in one of the most exacting branches of trade, as well as one in which fashion is constantly asserting itself.

The house is situated at 217 North Fifth street, and three of the spacious floors are devoted to the business, which in its yearly aggregate reaches to nearly half a million dollars. Though the business includes both a large jobbing trade and an extensive city trade, the latter is the subject of more solicitude and care than the other, partly because that trade is more exacting as well as more appreciative of fine goods and of novelties, and because it is in other respects more satisfactory. Some of the finest residences of which our city can boast owe the grace and finish of their interiors to the commercial and artistic spirit of the Newcomb Brothers. In this line they compete boldly with the fresco painter, and produce effects with paper that frequently surpass the expectations of their patrons.

The manufacturing department, which is a part of this establishment, is very important in its bearing upon the business, as it enables them to meet the wants of their patrons with a precision and economy not otherwise attainable. It has also led to the introduction of several new and desirable articles specially adapted to this section. In the article of wire screens, now coming into such general use for keeping out flies and insects while securing ventilation, they have introduced improvements that have placed their own manufactures far in advance of the patented devices of the East, which they also sell. In curtain and upholstery goods, the effect of their manufacturing is shown in the elegance imparted to the work, and the readiness with which they meet the varying taste of discriminating patrons.

The basement, which is used for a storeroom for heavy stock, is a wilderness of rolls of paper, of all qualities and styles, piled in every direction. The main floor, or salesroom, is most conveniently arranged for showing goods precisely as they will appear when put in the places they are to occupy. Panels swung on hinges like doors, show the effects of the various papers. There are to be seen various imitations of native and foreign woods, and the countless figures which are produced to gratifiy the taste of the people in the decoration of their homes. Curtains, mouldings, mosquito bars, wire screens and weather strips are a few of the leading articles that in their appropriate seasons are exhibited in profusion, and that are shown in all the variety that home and foreign art produce.

St. Louis is fortunate in being so ably represented in a trade having such an important bearing upon her social and commercial life, a trade that is rapidly extending, yet is being followed in all its ramifications with a vigor and judgment worthy of itself and of our city.

Norton Newcomb, who may be looked upon as the senior member of the firm, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 29, 1825, where he received a sound public school education, eminently calculated to fit him for the business which claimed his attention in after-life. When he grew up to manhood, he entered upon the manufacture and sale of paper-hangings, a business which he has made a great success ever since. In 1864 he came to St. Louis, and by strict attention to a business of which he is complete master, has succeeded in making it one of the recognized branches of industry of the city.

George Amos Newcomb, the younger member of the firm, and brother of Norton, was born February 14, 1841. His early education was received at the Boston public schools, and in 1863 he graduated at the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, where he received a regular university education. In 1864 he entered the navy, and was appointed to a position upon the staff of Admiral Lee, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron. For some years he was also engaged in teaching school, but was obliged to give up this pursuit on account of an affection of the lungs.

The father of these enterprising gentlemen was a prominent citizen of Boston, having conducted the boot and shoe business for fifty years in one place, on Hanover street, in that city. He was a member of the city council for many years, and died in 1874, leaving a handsome fortune to his family.

THE ST. LOUIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the department of life insurance, St. Louis has one great representative worthy of herself bearing her own name. In the stability of its character and in the magnitude of its transactions, in the precision and simplicity with which its operations are conducted, and the lustre it adds to the business reputation of our city, the St. Louis Life Insurance Company enjoys a distinction that has been earned by the exercise of unremitting care and sound business judgment through a series of years. The business of life insurance itself has grown to its prominence and its power during the last fourth of a century, and it is not strange that, with the almost unqualified success of its first years, errors should have crept in that were only eliminated by stunning reverses to those companies that forsook the path of safety and followed injurious theories. The trials of the last decade have weeded out most of the companies whose theories of business were not sound, and we have now, as a result of the sifting process, companies that are based upon principles thoroughly tested.

The Mound City Life Insurance Company was organized May 14, 1868, and issued its first policy June 10, 1868. Its offices were located at 318 North Third street, between Olive and Locust streets, its president being Captain James B. Eads. From its organization, the Company received that vitality which has made it one of the largest institutions of the country, and its record from its inception is the chronicle of continuous success. That Western life insurance had many obstacles to surmount is absolutely evidenced by the number of companies that have been compelled to succumb by re-insurance. The attainment of solid and permanent success requires the labor of years, uniting industry and the best and most careful management. In 1872 the growth of the Mound City, and the desire to extend its operations induced its stockholders to increase its capital from $150,000 to $500,000, and the wisdom of their action is shown in the large augmentation of business which followed the increase, and the growth of which it was the basis. In January 1874 the capital stock was still further increased to $1,000,000, and in the following month the name was changed from Mound City to St. Louis. "Mound City," as the old sobriquet of St. Louis, had lost its significance, and tended to a misplacement of the company's location, and the managemend deemed it better to place the name of the Company in direct identification with the name of the city. Recognizing cheapness and simplicity as desiderata for its success, the management of the Company adopted for its plan of business the low rate and plain contracts which are the distinguishing marks of stock life insurance companies, avoiding the numberless complications of the dividend system by deducting the dividends in advance from the premiums. This is really the plan to which all others must in time give way. It fixes the value of the indemnity furnished, and throws aside the cumbersome system of dividends that are always uncertain, and that are attended with expense and delay in adjusting. The plan is to sell the insurance at its cash value, reducing the whole of the old complicated and abstruse calculations that the public never fully understood, to one simple and plain commercial transaction.

The building of the Company, on the corner of Locust and Sixth streets, is one of the finest and best appointed in the city, and the offices are models of elegance and convenience. The structure is one of those which mark the taste and liberality of the new spirit that is showing itself in fine architectural display. Less ornate in its exterior than many cheaper edifices, it is probably, in material and construction, superior to anything which our city contains.

The St. Louis Life Insurance Company has assets of over $7,000,000, and policies in force numbering over 18,000, covering thousands of lives in many States, and some in almost every State in the Union. In stability, character, and clear, energetic management, it is unsurpassed by any similar institution in America.

THE ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

This Association, incorporated by special Act of the State of Missouri, held its first Annual Fair in October 1856. Fifty acres of land, lying on the west side of Grand avenue, northwestwardly from the centre of the city, a portion of the tract within, but the larger part without the then city limits, were deemed sufficient for the future wants of the Association. It has since been almost doubled in extent, and now barely accommodates its increased demands.

These grounds were originally embellished with fine trees of natural growth, and now, handsomely inclosed and ornamented with shrubbery, flowers, capacious drives, gravelled walks and a tiny lake, are highly attractive and beautiful. Added to these are buildings, costing nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, and admirably adapted to the wants of a grand exhibition of the agricultural and mechanical products of the mountains, plains and valleys of the great and growing West.

The new amphitheater is magnificent in its proportions, and pleasing and ornamental in its architectural design. It will seat twenty-five thousand persons, and its ample promenades will accommodate nearly, if not quite, as many more. The arena, for equine, bovine, ovine and porcine exhibitions, occupies a circle within the vast amphitheater, with a circuit of a quarter of a mile. Thursday is the great exhibition day of the "Fair week," when the schools are closed and business in the city of all kinds suspended, and on that day especially, the amphitheater is filled to its utmost capacity, and presents a spectacle unequaled in its kind, perhaps, in the world. During the four years of the war, no meetings were held, so that during the sixteen years of its existence the Association has had twelve exhibitions, each succeeding one surpassing in interest and attraction its predecessor, in proportion to the agricultural and mechanical development of the vast territory dependent on the imperial city of the Valley of the Mississippi, until at the last Fair more than two hundred and fifty thousand persons visited it during the week, and one hundred thousand on a single day. The spacious machinery and mechanical halls, the cotton, mineral and geological departments, the gallinarium, the stables for horses and mules and houses for cattle, hogs and sheep, furnish abundant accommodation, and are all upon a scale as liberal as the amphitheater itself.

A grand exhibition hall, circular in form, with an open area in the centre embellished with a fountain and myriads of flowers, affords abundant space for the display of works of art, foreign and domestic, textile fabrics, pomological specimens, and the other rarer productions of the farmer and horticulturist.

The buildings designed for the use of the officers of the Association, for the newspaper press, the cottage of the superintendent and other structures,

are all highly ornate and beautiful. When the buildings are filled with their appropriate subjects for display and use, and the splendid grounds with the eager, restless and surging throng of exhibitors and visitors, a scene is presented of life and enjoyment, and of marvelous attraction and beauty.

If the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association has had greater growth and prosperity, greater numbers of exhibitors and greater multitudes of visitors, grander and more imposing features, more vast and varied agricultural and mechanical products on exhibition, than any other association of a kindred nature in the Union, and if its progress has been uniformly upward and onward, it is a fair and legitimate deduction that St. Louis is the focal point of the greatest agricultural and mechanical region of the United States.

Apart from the natural beauty of the grounds; the spacious, elegant and admirable arrangement of the buildings, the attractive, nay, enchanting allurements of the exhibition, at which are seen works of art, natural or mechanical products, well-bred animals from every quarter of the globe; apart from the joyous reunion of friends, or the opportunities to form new business or friendly associations, amid such rare scenes of beauty; the St. Louis Fair affords higher and more important advantages to the city which gave it birth, and to the vast, growing and enormously-productive territory, which finds in St. Louis its true centre of trade, commerce and civilization.

Each exhibitor unconsciously teaches the multitudes the design, use and application of each new invention, and although the lessons inculcated may not be complete, they carry to their homes some ideas of the vast field of production and invention, and are elevated and enlightened in proportion to their acquirements and capacity.

Besides the vast sums of money which are collected and distributed at every fair in St. Louis, "the influence of the Fair in the introduction of better stock, in bringing to the knowledge of the public, better farm implements, better seeds, and better modes of cultivation, in making one man's labor equal to that of half a dozen under the old regime, greatly increases the quantity and quality of farm products, and adds to the value of real estate. In these various ways the St. Louis Fair adds every year millions to the actual wealth of the Western country, and its power of thus creating wealth will continue to increase from year to year, as its influence extends to new communities and new neighborhoods."

Twenty miles below the confluence of two of the largest and most majestic rivers of the continent, affording with their tributaries more than 18,000 miles of steam navigation; at the central and natural point of exchange for the productions of the North and South; connected by railroad with a region embracing 2,500,000 square miles and rich beyond example in mineral, mechanical and agricultural resources; within the corporate limits of a great city; is located the home of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, the most cherished institution of the people of St. Louis, and contributing more than any other single enterprise, to the development of her commerce, manufactures and civilization.

Its popular name, the "St. Louis Fair," has become a household word, and being held at that auspicious season, when nature has assumed her bravest livery; after the bounteous earth has yielded up her richest harvests; visitors flock in great multitudes in pursuit of pleasure, business or recreation to its extensive and well-appointed grounds, to indulge in the charms of social enjoyment, to examine the works of the marvelous industries of the age, or by comparison of the specimens of human labor and skill, to inform them of the best means to supply their wants.

THE WESTERN ENGRAVING COMPANY.

The Western Engraving Company is a new and important branch of mechanical industry added to the metropolitan character of St. Louis, and it is to them that we are indebted for the beautiful and artistic steel-plate portraits that embellish this work. This Company was organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, with ample capital, and has within the past year greatly increased its facilities by the purchase of the lithographic department of the "Democrat Company." Through this purchase and increase of facilities, the combination secured the utmost completeness in every department of the engraving art, and continues to occupy the old quarters on Pine street, nearly opposite the new Chamber of Commerce. From the combination of enterprise, capital and talent represented, it is safe to predict for the Company a success worthy of our section and of its growing needs. The superintendents and the artists in the various branches are all gentlemen of long experience in their separate specialties, and the standard adopted by them is fully up to that established in the most exacting centres of taste and art. The steel-plate branch of the business is one that especially commands attention, from its being the first attempt to fix it in our city, and also from the high order of excellence that characterizes the work. It is only in wealthy and tasteful communities that such enterprises can find a congenial home, and the success of the present attempt is indicative of substantial progress in many of the best elements of civic growth.

Fine steel portraits, bankers' drafts, bonds, certificates, and those evidences of values in which fine engraving is a safeguard, can now be produced here with less delay and uncertainty than formerly, when such work was only done in the East. It is also far easier for our people to elaborate their instructions, or to modify their own opinions as to what they require, than if they were dealing with distant artists. The successful planting of the art of steel engraving in St. Louis is important in many respects, and casts off another of those restraints that have heretofore bound us to older centres of trade, and that have influenced too far the expression of our thought and of our taste.

Democrat Building

FOURTH AND PINE STS.

Western Engraving Company.

St. Louis.

Steel Plate AND Lithography.

C. C. Cheney, Pres.t
James Davidson, Sec.y
A. A. Meredith, Treas.

LIGHTNING RODS—COLE BROTHERS.

It was many years after the discovery by Franklin of the conductibility of lightning, that the principle was utilized for the preservation of buildings among the people. The most enlightened governments of the world put lightning rods upon their public buildings, but the principle needed better means of application than any yet adopted, before lightning rods could come into general use. The application of the electric telegraph became so general during the decade extending from 1840 to 1850, that the popular mind grew to be well-informed regarding the uses and dangers of that subtle force, and lightning rods came into general use. By the invention of James Spratt, of Cincinnati, in 1848, a jointed continuous rod was achieved, and from that time the trade in lightning rods became a distinct industry, in which a large amount of capital was invested and many men employed. An invention so important in the protection of life and property could not fail of almost immediate adoption by the people, and it is now estimated that there is in the United States many millions of dollars of capital employed in this single manufacture.

In 1849, the discovery of the Philadelphia philosopher, as utilized by the Englishman Spratt, was introduced into Iowa by Messrs. J. W. and R. S. Cole, the senior members of the firm of Cole Brothers. W. R. Cole, the next younger brother, acted in the capacity of salesman at that time. The beginning was a moderate one, a single horse being employed in transporting the outfit, and the rods being put up by the single salesman. Iowa was then, as was the whole Northwest, a wild and sparsely settled country, but the sagacity of the brothers Cole led them to see that all that rich territory must soon be brought into cultivation, and that the fine houses and well filled barns would require lightning rods for their protection. For a number of years the lightning rod firm was known as J. W. & R. S. Cole, the younger members of the present firm sometimes doing business in connection with them and sometimes on separate account. As the years passed on, the business grew and prospered, and facilities for its transaction were added.

In 1859 Messrs. J. W. and R. S. Cole admitted as partners in the business W. R. Cole and James A. Throop, and the firm name became Cole, Throop & Co. Four years later the house admitted A. Brockway as a partner, and established their pump manufactory at Greencastle, Indiana. In 1860 Mr. John J. Cole established himself at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where, during the next four years, he built up a flourishing and lucrative business. February 1, 1865, Mr. James A. Throop withdrew from the firm of Cole, Throop & Co. and Mr. John J. Cole was invited to take his place and unite his fortunes with his three older brothers, which he did, the firm name being

changed to Cole Brothers. The business of the firm was yet comparatively small, with a small lightning rod manufactory located at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, but with harmonious councils and united action the Company was just entering upon the period of its greatest prosperity. They soon discovered the disadvantage of manufacturing at a distance from a commercial centre, and determined to remove their lightning rod manufactory to Chicago or St. Louis for greater facilities. The advantages and disadvantages of the two places were discussed, and St. Louis was decided upon as the rising central city of the continent, and offering greater inducements. Accordingly, in January 1866, the Franklin Lightning Rod Works were established in St. Louis, under the management of John J. Cole, the present superintendent of the St. Louis department. At that time the manufactory was a small affair, producing a few hundred thousand feet of rod each year to supply their own teams; but since then the capacity of their manufactory has been many times doubled and quadrupled, until now they produce lightning rods by the millions of feet, and nearly every boat that ascends or descends the river, and nearly every railroad train that pushes into the interior, bears its burden of the products of this factory. Thus, from the small beginning here traced, we see arise the largest lightning rod and pump firm in the Mississippi Valley, and next to the largest in existence. The following are the principal and branch houses of the firm:

Principal Houses.—Cole Brothers, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; headquarters of the retail department. Cole Brothers, St. Louis, Missouri; Lightning Rod Manufactory. Cole Brothers & Brockway, Greencastle, Indiana; Pump Manufactory. Cole Brothers & Johnson, Sherman, Texas; Branch Lightning Rod Manufactory.

Branch Houses.—Cole Brothers & Hart, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Cole Brothers & Adams, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Cole Brothers & Hutton, Atlantic, Iowa. Cole Brothers & Jennings, Osceola, Iowa. Cole Brothers & Harris, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Cole Brothers & Machos, Boonsboro, Iowa. Cole Brothers & Swan, Centerville, Iowa. Cole Brothers & Johnson, Kansas City, Missouri. Cole Brothers & Johnson, Sherman, Texas. Cole Brothers & Eaton, Springfield, Missouri. Cole Brothers & Eaton, Little Rock, Arkansas. Cole Brothers & Fagan, Pana, Illinois. Cole Brothers, successors to Cole Brothers & Ashers, Lawrence, Kansas. Samuel Hutton, with Cole Brothers, St. Joseph, Missouri.

This description must derive its interest largely from the fact that this house is a representative one of St. Louis, and the largest west of the Alleghanies. The success that has followed the endeavors of its founders must be attributed to their energy, their business ability and the strict integrity that has marked all their transactions. From the outset they adopted the best lightning rod in the market, and started out on the principle of integrity and equal justice. They have always made it a point that their Franklin Lightning Rod should be the very best article of its kind in the market, and as a result they have

always had the honorable reputation of manufacturing and selling the best lightning rods in the market. They have drawn liberally upon their long and extensive experience in the construction of their Franklin Lightning Rods, and have applied every rule and test that science could supply. As a result, their Franklin Lightning Rod stands to-day the leading rod, and the acknowledged superior over all competitors, sanctioned and recommended by leading scientists. Knowing the real merit of their productions, and appreciating the value of acquainting the general public with those merits, and with their superior advantages as manufacturers, in January 1868 Mr. John J. Cole conceived the idea of establishing a paper in the interest of his firm.

The *St. Louis Herald*, an octavo monthly paper, was thus established, and has been published by the company ever since. Under the management of Mr. John J. Cole, this paper rose far above the rank of a trade newspaper, and by the manner in which it handled many of the leading topics of the day, took a high standing in the ranks of the secular press. Through the instrumentality of this paper, and the canvassing of their hundreds of agents in all directions, Cole Brothers have become probably better known than any other house in the Mississippi Valley, and "Cole Brothers" and "Franklin Lightning Rod" are household words over more than a million square miles of territory. A noticeable feature in the management of the Franklin Lightning Rod works is their fine displays at the fairs. In this respect, they have exhibited an ingenuity and a liberality which are highly commendable.

The largest and most noticeable of these displays was their "Lightning Rod Capitol," erected upon the St. Louis Fair Grounds, for the Fair of October 1871. This was a correct representation, upon a large scale, (being over forty feet long and forty-five feet high,) of the Capitol Building at Washington, and composed wholly of lightning rods. This was considered the largest and finest display of lightning rods ever made, and attracted universal attention. These displays were made more for the purpose of showing and advertising their manufactures than to compete for premiums, yet, with one or two exceptions, they have taken every premium offered on lightning rods wherever they have exhibited.

Owing to the facilities for the transportation of freight to and from all points, and the great advantages of St. Louis as a manufacturing city, Cole Brothers are enabled to manufacture their Franklin Lightning Rods, and lay them down at any point, cheaper than the same quality of rod can be produced elsewhere and laid down at that place, and as representative St. Louisians, no firm stands higher in honor and business integrity. These advantages give to them almost exclusively the immense trade of eight or ten of the surrounding States.

In connection with this house, we would speak here of Mr. John J. Cole, not that he is a representative St. Louisian in having been long identified with her interests, but because he is a rising young man of great ability and promise for the future; and one who is destined to take the place of some of our most honored citizens now passing away.

John Jefferson Cole was born February 14th, 1836, and is now in his fortieth year. In the fullest sense of the expression, Mr. Cole may be looked upon as a self-made man, and consequently one to whom much honor is due. From his fourteenth year he not only maintained himself, but in a great measure assisted and maintained others who were dependent upon his exertions. By his individual efforts he obtained a liberal education, and in spite of the most discouraging surroundings, succeeded in attending college, making the usual graduating course with the exception of one year. The same self-reliance and indomitable will to overcome obstacles in the path to success, which marked his early career in the pursuit of knowledge, have characterized his after-endeavors; have placed him where he stands to-day, the head of the most extensive Lightning Rod Manufactory in the Valley of the Mississippi. In his connection with this business, he began at the bottom, on fifteen dollars per month, and is to-day, through his own individual exertions, Superintendent and Manager of a branch of industry which owes, not only its success, but its very existence, to his well directed efforts.

In 1867, he led the opposition to the street railways, and refused to pay the extra fare which the different companies wished to force from our citizens; and by his persistent efforts in that direction, secured the abolition of this attempted extortion, thereby saving thousands of dollars to our citizens of all classes. Other circumstances, demonstrating his reliance and force of character might be mentioned, but the above is sufficient to illustrate this point in his character.

Mr. Cole is still a young man, full of energy and business tact. His strong individuality has impressed itself upon the business which he has managed so successfully, as it does upon everything he touches. In all his business relations he is honorable and upright, believing that his word once given, should partake of the same sacred character as his bond. What the future may unfold, it were hard to tell, but from the past of John Jefferson Cole, if he fills the allotted time of man on earth, we may naturally look for still greater achievements.

BECKTOLD & CO., BOOK BINDERS.

This firm is one of the most reliable and capable in the city, the senior partner (and founder of the establishment,) Mr. William B. Becktold, being undoubtedly the best practical binder in the West. Its outfit is complete in every particular, consisting of all the improved machinery for doing edition work in cloth and leather, as well as the ordinary machinery for carrying on a first-class blank book manufactory. Their bid for binding this work was accepted without reference to other establishments in the city, because the publishers recognized the fact that they alone could issue the work bound in a creditable manner, and it affords us pleasure to refer to this volume as a sample of their work.

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